THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 14,147. NEW YORK, MONDAY, MAY 17, 1875.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

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PERSONAL.

HARRY—TO-MORROW, 2:30 P. M.

HENRY—COMMUNICATE WITH ME AT ONCE: ALL can be arranged; your services are needed. CHARLIE.

RED SHAWL OVER BLUE DRESS—SEND NOTE TO JULIEN GREY, Herald Uptown Branch office. 26, CORNER.

THE PARTY THAT CALLED AT THE COTTAGE ON Lexington avenue can find Mrs. M——r, as she has moved, by addressing E. M., box 151, Herald Uptown Branch office.

1.875.—I KNOW YOUR SORROW, WHICH HAS filled up my soul with affliction. 1,900.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE FIFTH AVENUE

Presbyterian church,

corner of Fifty-fifth street,

Rev. John Hall, D. D., pastor.

The sale of pews in this church will take place on Monday evening, May 17, at 7:30.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—WHITE FRENCH POODLE DOG; NOSE AND feet sheared; six months old; answers to name of Beauty. Five dollars reward paid for his return to GEO. MARTIN, barber shop, Clarendon Hotel, corner Fourth avenue and Eighteenth street.

LOST—ON SATURDAY, MAY 15, A SHIPPING RECEIPT Book. Finder will be rewarded by returning it to Brewster's carriage factory, 145 East Twenty-fifth street.

LOST—THURSDAY NIGHT, MAY 13, IN HUDSON street or Christopher, through Greenwich street and return, a roll of Bills. A suitable reward will be paid on return to S. M. THOMPSON, 511 Hudson street.

LOST—A RED POCKETBOOK, MARKED TOWNSEND, containing papers of use only to owner. The finder will be rewarded on leaving it at EASTMAN & CO.'S 425 Broadway.

LOST—SATURDAY AFTERNOON, FROM STABLE IN Sixteenth street, a black and tan Pup Slut, whose ears had just been cut. A liberal reward will be paid upon her delivery at 37 West Twenty-seventh street.

REWARDS.

$10 REWARD.—LOST—TWO CANARY BIRDS from 51 West Forty-second street: one light yellow, one dark brown. Any person returning them will receive the above reward.

$20 REWARD.—LOST, ON SUNDAY, FROM 27 East Thirty-eighth street, a Parrot. The above reward will be paid to any person returning the same.

$100 REWARD.—TAKEN OR LOST FROM AN express wagon, going from Forty-second street depot to Brooklyn, a small russet covered Hat Box, marked "S. M. S." Whoever will return the same will receive the above reward and no questions asked. Address S., box 134 Herald office.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A CARD.—WE RESPECTFULLY ASK THE ATTENTION of the ladies of New York to our Vienna Ball Cologne. Its delicate perfume will, we dare prophesy, please and surprise the most fastidious. For sale by all druggists. F. F. DREXEL & CO., Baltimore.

A.—SODA WATER, MINERAL WATERS, GINGER Ales, sparkling Wines; manufacture of complete outfits of Apparatus and Materials, with full instructions: all departments of manufacture, bottling and dispensing; exclusive Rights in desirable territory; catalogues free. JOHN MATTHEWS, First avenue, Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh streets, New York.

A.—ISAAC G. BOYCE, 267 BROADWAY, LAWYER, Notary, Commissioner. Divorces obtained promptly, without publicity. Causes—Desertion, incompatibility, habitual drunkenness, infidelity, inhuman treatment, conviction of felony. Passports obtained.

ADVERTISE IN THE NEWARK MORNING REGISTER, the only English morning paper published in Newark, N. J.

A.—HAVANA LOTTERY.—NEXT DRAWING MAY 26. German government drawings. Prizes cashed and information given. WACHSMANN & CO., Bankers, 3 and 77 Nassau street. Post office box 3,316.

A.—AUTHORIZED AGENT
Kentucky State Lotteries,
J. CLUTE, 200 Broadway.

A.—ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY, KENUCKY SINgle number Lottery. Prizes cashed and information given. C. THEODOR ZSCHOCH, 116 Nassau street. Post office box 5,594.

A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE KENTUCKY State and Shelby College Lotteries.

KENTUCKY STATE, EXTRA CLASS 569—MAY 15, 1875.
45, 31, 49, 68, 5, 75, 9, 53, 3, 64, 30, 29, 4, 24.
SHELBY, EXTRA CLASS 385—MAY 15, 1875.
12, 43, 58, 73, 38, 32, 36, 7, 59, 29, 18, 2, 47, 65.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 570—MAY 15, 1875.
16, 61, 41, 28, 68, 20, 45, 26, 25, 42, 8, 21, 56, 34.
SHELBY, CLASS 386—MAY 15, 1875.
14, 57, 66, 49, 17, 41, 14, 68, 35, 38, 64, 1, 61, 23.
J. S. SMITH & CO., Managers, Covington, Ky.; Post office box 2,751, New York.

A.—PARKS, EMERSON & CO., AGENTS FOR Kentucky State Lotteries, drawn daily.
Royal Havana Lottery, drawn every 17 days.
Kentucky Single Number Lottery, drawn May 29, 1875.
Prizes cashed. Information furnished and circulars sent by addressing PARKS & CO., 180 Broadway, room 4; Post office box 5,272. Private office attached.
Office hours 7 A. M. till 7 P. M.

A FORTUNE FOR $1.—WYOMING MONTHLY draws May 31. Capital Gift, $50,000; second, $25,000; third, $20,000; fourth, $10,000; 70,751 smaller Gifts, the whole amounting to $250,000. Never postponed. Tickets $1 each, 6 for $5, 25 for $20. Agents wanted. Illustrated Times mailed free, containing full particulars. ALLEN & CO., 79 Nassau street, New York.

DISEASES OF MEN AND IMPORTANT MEDICAL and Surgical Cases a specialty. HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., 144 Lexington av., near Twenty-ninth st.

HAVANA LOTTERY.
$480,000 distributed in prizes May 26.

1 Prize of	$100,000
1 Prize of	50,000
1 Prize of	25,000
2 Prizes, each of $10,000	20,000
1 Prize of	5,000
10 Prizes, each of $1,000	10,000
25 other Prizes, amounting to	270,000

Circulars of information furnished free. Orders filled. Prizes cashed. Spanish Bank Notes, Doubloons and Governments purchased.
TAYLOR & CO. Bankers, 11 Wall street, New York.

PROGRAMMES, POSTERS, PAMPHLETS, TICKETS, Press Opinions and all kinds of Printing for musical conservatories and entertainments are furnished in the most elegant style at the METROPOLITAN PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, 218 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

BOOKS AND ACCOUNTS INVESTIGATED, BALanced and closed by an efficient accountant; terms fixed by job or day. Address R., box 3,432 Post office.

HAVANA LOTTERY.—$480,000 IN PRIZES EVERY fifteen days.

One prize of	$100,000	One prize of	$50,000
One prize of	25,000	Two, $10,000 each	20,000
One prize of	5,000	Ten, $1,000 each	10,000
111 prizes, $500 each	55,500	715, $300 each	214,500

Prizes cashed. Circulars of information free. Highest price paid for Spanish gold and Governments.
T. B. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers, 10 Wall st. (rear basement), N. Y. Post office box 4,665.

K.—OFFICIAL DRAWING OF THE KENTUCKY State Lotteries, Simmons, Dickinson & Co., Managers.—KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS NO. 329—MAY 15, 1875.
71, 39, 70, 12, 16, 45, 55, 74, 21, 78, 27, 62.
KENTUCKY, CLASS NO. 330—MAY 15, 1875.
63, 54, 45, 15, 28, 30, 40, 31, 78, 40, 1, 73, 74.
HENRY, EXTRA CLASS NO. 415—MAY 15, 1875.
58, 52, 75, 14, 41, 39, 27, 57, 50, 12, 7, 26.
HENRY, CLASS NO. 416—MAY 15, 1875.
71, 65, 75, 67, 57, 37, 10, 77, 72, 32, 16, 15, 13.
Full information by applying to or addressing J. CLUTE, 200 Broadway, first floor, rear office, or Post office box 4,969.

K.—SIMMONS, DICKINSON & CO.'S GRAND monthly distribution of the Kentucky State Lottery, on Havana plan, to be drawn May 29; also Royal Havana of Cuba, drawn May 26. Full information by applying to or addressing J. CLUTE, Authorized Agent 200 Broadway, or Post office box 4,969.

KENTUCKY STATE SINGLE NUMBER LOTTERY.—LINDAUER & CO., Cigar Dealers, 184 Mercer street, three doors above Houston street.

K.—$300,000 CASH GIFTS. Whole Tickets, $10. Kentucky State Single Number Lottery, on Havana plan, drawn May 29, 1875. Circulars sent free.
PARKS, EMERSON & CO., Agents, 180 Broadway, room 4. Post office box 5,272.

LORD & TAYLOR, GRAND AND CHRYSTIE STREETS.
English body Brussels .... $1 50 and $1 75
English and American Tapestry .... $1 00 and 1 12½

MONTHLY LOTTERY.—$50,000 FOR $1. SIX TICKETS for $5. For full particulars address J. M. PATTEE, Laramie City, Wyoming; or, ALLEN & CO., 79 Nassau street, New York.

OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK MUTUAL GASLIGHT Company, northeast corner Fourth avenue and Sixteenth street, Union square, New York, May 8, 1875.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the New York Mutual Gaslight Company for the election of 16 directors and three inspectors of election for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the company, in the city of New York, on Tuesday, May 18, 1875, the polls for which election will be opened between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M. of that day. The transfer books of the company will be closed for ten days (10 days) prior to said election. By order of the Board of Directors. CHARLES FLAGG, Secretary.

STUTTERING.—U. S. STAMMERING INSTITUTE (Dr. WHITE), 417 Fourth av., N. Y.; best references; no pay until perfectly cured. Call or send for circular.

THY "BEEBE RANGE," THE BEST AND CHEAPest cooking apparatus for families; price reduced to $55 for No. 1, largest family size, including water back and setting. Orders for repairs sent by mail promptly attended to. Made and warranted by JANES & KIRTLAND, Nos. 8, 10 and 12 Reade street.

SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &C.

A.—FOR SALE—ALL KINDS OF FANCY DOGS, Birds, &c.; Medicines for all diseases; Prepared Food for mocking birds, at B. G. DOVEY'S, No. 3 Greene street, near Canal.

A SUPERIOR MUZZLE LOADER, COST $200 GOLD, in case, complete; also 10 bore top lever Breech-Loader, double bolt, Damascus barrels, weight 9 pounds, price $100; also top action Breech-Loader, 9 pounds, for $60. H. C. SQUIRES, No. 1 Cortlandt street.

THE TURF.

AUCTION AND FRENCH POOLS SOLD EVERY morning at 10 and evening at 7 at the NEW YORK TURF EXCHANGE, 15 West Twenty-eighth street, on the running races at Louisville, Ky.; also on the trots at Fleetwood Park.
FRENCH POOLS OPEN at 7 A. M. and close at 3:15 P. M.
SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID to commissions by mail or telegraph.
ENTRIES AND RESULTS received from special correspondent by telegraph. KELLY, BLISS & CO.

A.—SPECIAL ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE sale of pools this morning, at the New York Turf Exchange, 15 West Twenty-eighth street, on the KENTUCKY DERBY (in which most of the best three-year-olds in the country are engaged), and other races at Louisville, Ky. Pools open at 10 A. M. and close at 3:15 P. M. KELLY, BLISS & CO.

AUCTION AND FRENCH POOLS SOLD AT SHAN'S Poolroom, northwest corner of Bowery and Broome street, on the Louisville (Ky.), races to-day, and every day this week; French pools open until half-past three o'clock. GEORGE SHAN.

H.—FRENCH AND AUCTION POOLS SOLD THIS evening and every morning and evening during the meeting at Johnson's Pool Rooms, corner of Broadway and Twenty-eighth streets, on the Running Races at Louisville, Ky. (three races each day); particular attention paid to all orders by mail or messenger; full returns each day by Western Union Telegraph office at rooms; Pool Room open at 7 o'clock A. M.; French Pools close at 3:15 P. M. W. H. & T. R. JOHNSON.

POOL SELLING.—THE RIGHT TO SELL POOLS upon the grounds of the Goshen Park Association upon the races during the meeting, May 25, 26 and 27, will be sold to the highest bidder. Bids to be sent in writing to the President, at Goshen, on or before 20th inst.

REMEMBER THE ENTRIES FOR SPRING MEETING at Goshen, Kingston and Patterson Associations close on Monday evening, May 17, 9 o'clock, at JOHNSON'S Pool Room, corner Twenty-eighth street and Broadway, and also at the different parks.

SPRING MEETING, FLEETWOOD PARK, MAY 18, 19, 20, 21.
Trotting commences 3 o'clock sharp, each day.
FIRST DAY—TUESDAY, MAY 18—Purse, $1,000; 2:50 class.—John Trout, s. g. T. B. French; P. J. McGinnis, b. s. Ben Bruce; Joseph Sterrett, b. m. Lucca; T. B. Johnson, b. m. Christenia; John L. Doty, b. m. Pearl; Thos. O'Connor, blk. g. Vulcan; John Splan, b. g. Hawk; John T. Rogers, r. g. St. George; Peter Manee, b. g. Canterrello; George Stengel, b. g. Carter; W. S. Brooks, blk. g. Pat McCann; C. H. McDonald, g. m. Privateer Maid; Daniel Mace, b. m. Maud; R. S. Bent, b. m. Nettie Berlew; Robert Thornton, b. m. Vesta; F. H. Shepherd, b. m. Rosie Maid; Charles S. Green, b. m. Tornado; J. Goldsmith, b. m. Effie Dean.
No. 2—Purse $2,000; 2:26 class.—John Trout, g. m. Seafoam; Wm. Sargent, b. m. Lady Banker; John Murphy, b. g. Charlie Green; H. Kelly, g. g. Tanner Boy; Daniel Mace, blk. m. Blanche; J. Walker, blk. m. May Bird; John L. Doty, b. m. Lydia Thompson; Robert Thornton, g. g. Royal George; Charles S. Green, b. g. Major Root; John S. Baker, b. g. Tom Keeler.
SECOND DAY—WEDNESDAY, May 19.—Purse $1,500; 2:31 class.—John Trout, b. g. Haviland; Wright & Norcross, blk. s. Lothair; John L. Doty, br. g. Windemire; M. Roden, br. g. James H. Coleman; Isaac Bernstein, r. g. Walter; John Murphy, br. m. Lady Dahlman; Thomas O'Connor, blk. g. Black Prince; Moses Whipple, b. m. Lady White; Daniel Mace, blk. g. Arthur; Thomas B. Duane, br. g. Joe Clark; C. W. Mitchell, b. g. George H. Mitchell.
No. 4—Purse $4,000; double teams.—H. A. Ham, Carrie N. and Lady Woods; W. S. Thoms, Phil O'Neil, Jr., and Fred. Tyler; Peter Manee, Canterrello and Gideon; Alex. Paterson, Lady Burnham and Fourth of July; James Golding, Harry Spanker and Ned Forrest; Daniel Mace, Lennie Case and Uncle Bill.
THIRD DAY. No. 5—Purse $1,500; 2:34 class.—John Trout, s. m. Lady Whitman; B. S. Wright, blk. g. Ned Forrest; Benjamin Mace, b. m. Lennie Case; W. S. Thoms, r. g. Fred Tyler; M. Roden, s. g. Dan Bryant (formerly Reserve); John Murphy, b. g. Mat Tanner; Isaac Woodruff, b. g. Catskill; George Y. Whitson, b. m. Pauline; R. J. Anderson, r. m. Rosa Souberg; Hiram Howe, b. g. Prince; A. B. De Hart, br. m. Hannah D; W. C. Trimble, br. m. Zephyr; J. Goldsmith, b. m. Effie Dean.
No. 6—$2,500; 2:24 class.—Benjamin Mace, w. g. Crown Prince; Thomas O'Connor, b. g. George; William H. Harrison, s. m. Susie; H. Kelly, br. g. Tanner Boy; Daniel Mace, br. g. Vanity Fair; J. C. Fekerson, b. g. Everett Ray; Northorp & Martin, b. g. Mystic; W. C. Trimble, s. m. Music; Charles S. Green, s. g. George B. Daniels.
FOURTH DAY.—No. 7—Purse $1,000; 2:39 class.—James Dougrey, g. m. Sleepy Mary; A. Vanderbilt, b. m. Katie Hughes; J. P. Gilbert, blk. m. Little Dorrit; Alex Patterson, b. g. William Walsh; Robert Thornton, b. m. Vesta; T. H. Shepherd, b. m. Rosie; Robert Dempter, ch. g. Simon; John S. Baker, b. m. Geneva; J. Goldsmith, g. g. Rescue.
No. 8—Purse $3,000; 2:20 class.—Benj. Mace, g. g. Hopeful; M. Roden, b. g. Henry; John Splan b. g. Kansas Chief; Daniel Mace, b. g. Sensation.
Stewards of the meeting—Mr. Sheppard F. Knapp, Joseph Elliott, S. A. Mills, F. T. Barker, Edward Kearney, John H. Harbeck, Jr., Samuel Truesdell, H. Ferrigan, James Wallace and Arthur Gillender.
No gentleman allowed in the ladies' section of the grand stand unless in company with a lady. All members must wear their badges.
Special train leaves Grand Central Depot at 2 o'clock; also train at 11:40 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
ADMISSION $1.
JOHNSON BROS., Proprietors.
DARIUS TALLMAN, Superintendent.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

A.—FOR SALE, AN ENGLISH THOROUGHBRED saddle and road Mare, 7 years old, 15¾ to 15¾ hands, dark brown; sound and kind; a perfect model of beauty and symmetry; a most gamy and stylish driver; requires no whip; a most rapid walker, and trots from 3 to 3½ minutes: cost in England $800 in gold; as the owner leaves the city soon, will sell at a sacrifice. Can be seen for a few days at stable No. 4 East Twenty-eighth street.

A BARGAIN FOR CASH—BEAUTIFUL BRIGHT bay Ethan Allen Horse, Wonder, 15½, 8 years old, sound and kind, trot 2:40 sure; light side bar top Wagon, Harness, Blankets, best city makers, good as new; Brewster 2-seated Phaeton, shifting top, equal to new; fine Kentucky Horse, 8 years, 15 hands, sound and kind, trot 3 minutes. Private stable, No. 6 West Nineteenth street, near Fifth avenue.

A.—FOR SALE—BROWN HORSE, 15 HANDS HIGH, 7 years old; can trot in three minutes; a perfect family or road horse. Also a sorrel Mare, fit for farmer, express or any business; to be sold at a sacrifice. Inquire at No. 11 Lispenard street, between Church street and West Broadway.

A.—FOR SALE CHEAP—TWO NEW FIRST CLASS side bar top Wagons, one do. Road Wagon; one two-seat Depot Wagon, one Rockaway and several second hand Wagons at GUILFUGLE'S Carriage Factory, 233 West Fiftieth street.

A GENTLEMAN GOING ABROAD WILL SELL very cheap his Side Bar, top road Wagon, used only five times; latest style; light Harness. Tallman's stable, 47 Great Jones street.

A.—ONE OF THE HANDSOMEST DAPPLE GRAY Horses in the city, for harness or saddle; very stylish; 15½ hands; six years old; warranted sound and kind. No. 5 West Thirteenth street.

A.—FOR SALE, A BEAUTIFUL BAY MARE, 15 hands, 6 years; sound and kind; has been driven by a lady; also one top Pony Phaeton, one set city made single Harness, one fine top Depot Wagon, pole and shafts, and fine double Harness to match; all as good as new. Inquire at private stable, No. 13 East Fifteenth street, near Fifth avenue.

A.—$250.—A BEAUTIFUL SHIFTING LEATHER TOP Wagon, and fine set single Harness, cost $550 two months ago. Inquire of GEORGE, at club No. 6 Eighteenth street, one door east of Fifth avenue; also one top pony Phaeton, one fine trotting Wagon, weight 115 pounds; also single and double Harness; all as good as new, and to be sold cheap for cash.

AUCTION SALE OF PRIVATE STABLES, By H. B. HERTS & SONS, Auctioneers, 17 Park place and 14 Murray street.

IMPORTANT AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF HORSES, CARRIAGES, HARNESS, SLEIGH, &C. THE ENTIRE ESTABLISHMENT OF PHILIP STINER, ESQ., AT AUCTION, POSITIVELY WITHOUT RESERVE, ON TUESDAY, MAY 18, AT 9½ O'CLOCK, AT HIS PRIVATE STABLES, NO. 131 WEST FIFTIETH STREET, PRIOR TO HIS DEPARTURE FOR EUROPE.

HORSES.

Light bay team Carriage Horses, 16 hands high, 8 years old, sound, kind and free from tricks; can be driven by a lady; handsomest carriage team in New York.

Bay team Carriage Horses, 15½ hands high, 7 and 8 years old.

Dark bay Road Horse, 7 years old, sound and kind and can trot inside three minutes.

Bay Trotting Horse, 15½ hands high, 9 years old, name Orion, dam Revenue, by Boston.

CARRIAGES.

One elegant satin lined Landaulet, made to order in January last, by Bradley, Pray & Co.; cost $3,500.

One four-wheeled double Dog Cart, nearly new, made to order by Wood Bros.

One four-wheeled double Dog Cart, shafts and Pole.

One very handsome Park Phaeton, nearly new, made to order by Wood Bros.

One very handsome large Family Sleigh, made by Gould, of Albany.

One Coupe, made by Adams & Cone, in good order.

HARNESS.

Two sets fine English gold mounted double Harness.
One set fine English gold mounted single Harness.
One set fine English gold mounted double Harness.
Sleigh, Bells, Whips, dress and stable Blankets, &c., all imported or made by Stillings.
Also a complete Coachman's Outfit, together with all other appurtenances of a first class private stable, all of which can be seen any time before the sale at the stables, as above.

A GREAT AND ABSOLUTE SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION TO-MORROW (TUESDAY), MAY 18, AT 11 O'CLOCK SHARP, AT THE PRIVATE STABLE NO. 2 EAST THIRTY-SEVENTH STREET, OF HANDSOME BLOODED AND FAST HORSES, ELEGANT CARRIAGES, FINE HARNESS, BLANKETS, ROBES, &C., THE PROPERTY OF JAMES R. HALSEY, ESQ., WHO HAS BEEN LABORING UNDER A SEVERE ILLNESS FOR PAST YEAR AND IS NOW ADVISED BY HIS PHYSICIAN TO TRAVEL FOR HIS HEALTH.
CHARLES C. DUFF, AUCTIONEER.
Including the handsome bay Gelding, 15½ high, 6 years old, sired by Messenger Hambletonian, dam by Harry Clay; strip in face; he can trot in 2:30; trotted when 3 years old in 2:56, and with any training will trot in the thirties; has never been trained to fully develop his speed, as owner has used him exclusively for road purposes; he is warranted sound and kind.
Also the fine and fast black Gelding, Cart, 15½ high, 6 years old, sired by Howe's Royal George, dam black Vermont mare Bessie; he is coal black and the finest dispositioned gentleman's roadster to be found; he can trot in 2:35; is sensible and well behaved; is fully warranted sound and kind.
Also the fast Trotting Gelding, Westchester Boy, 15½ high, 7 years old, was sired by Rysdick's Hambletonian, dam by General Knox; can trot in 2:40 on day of sale; is in color a dark bay, with full mane and tail; trotted on Fleetwood track in 2:38; he is a superior pole horse; is safe for any one to drive; he is warranted sound and kind.
Also the handsomest Bay Trotter in the city, 15½ hands high, 6 years old, raised in Orange county and sired by Edward Everett, dam by Consternation; can beat 2:35 any day, and is free gaited and reliable; drives without check, fears nothing and as a gentleman's road horse is unsurpassed; took premium at county fair when four years old, when he pulled a wagon in 2:46, and was then purchased by owner, who has since used him on road; he is warranted sound and kind.
Also fine brown Gelding, 15½ hands high, 6 years old, sired by Eureka; is a genteel, fine driver, with plenty of bone and muscle; can beat 2:30 to wagon and is warranted sound and kind.
N. B.—THE ABOVE HORSES HAVE BEEN DRIVEN SINGLE AND DOUBLE, AND ARE FULLY WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED.
Carriages consist of top and open Road Wagons, made by Brewster and other well known city makers; one top Pony Phaeton, one Basket Pony Phaeton, single and double Harness, Blankets, Robes, Whips, &c.
SALE POSITIVE, RAIN OR SHINE, TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER, WITHOUT LIMIT OR RESERVATION. AMPLE TIME ALLOWED FOR TRIAL AND EXAMINATION. STOCK NOW ON EXHIBITION.

AUCTION HOUSE OF ARCH. JOHNSTON (late Johnston & Van Tassell), office 57 Liberty street (Evening Post Building).

ARCH. JOHNSTON. THE HORSE AUCTION BRANCH OF OUR HOUSE, 19 TO 25 THIRTEENTH STREET, near University place. SALES OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES TUESDAY AND FRIDAY, AT 10 O'CLOCK. 24 to 48 hours to 3 days' trial on horses warranted sound.

The business will be conducted on precisely the same strict and honorable principles which have always characterized the dealings of our house and won the respect and confidence of the business community as well as the public at large.
THE STAMP OF OUR HOUSE IS RELIABILITY.
LIBERAL ADVANCES ON CONSIGNMENTS.
SALES COMMENCE AT 10 O'CLOCK.

AUCTION HOUSE OF VAN TASSELL & KEARNEY 110 AND 112 EAST THIRTEENTH STREET, NEAR FOURTH AVENUE.

REGULAR SALES OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES WILL BE HELD EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY, AT 11 O'CLOCK.

GENTLEMEN WISHING TO PURCHASE, OR THOSE having Horses and Carriages to sell, will find this house perfectly reliable, as this business will be conducted on the same straightforward principles which have governed it in the past.
WE GIVE THE PURCHASER OF EVERY HORSE THAT IS WARRANTED SOUND FROM 24 TO 48 HOURS FOR TRIAL.
Horses, Carriages, Harness, Blankets, Robes, &c., always on hand at private sale.
LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS.

A.—MAJOR CHAS. W. BARKER, AUCTIONEER.
Colonel P. J. Connelly, of 118 Queen street, Germantown, Pa., announces his fifth great, unparalleled sale of the fastest green Trotters ever bred, just arrived from Kentucky, to be sold at BARKER & SON'S City Auction Mart and New York Tattersall's, corner of Broadway and Thirty-ninth street, on Wednesday, May 19, at 11 o'clock, and comprising 17 head, that can trot in from 3 minutes down to 2:40, and including the get of Lloyd's Winchester, Hughes' Edwin Forrest, Mambrino, Pilot, Jr., &c., &c. All splendid drivers, and warranted sound and kind. Stock now on exhibition. Everybody will be given the privilege of trying the stock and testing the speed and driving qualities before the day of sale. Catalogues, with full pedigrees, descriptions, &c., can be had at the offices of the "Spirit of the Times" and "Turf, Field and Farm," or at BARKER & SON'S, corner of Broadway and Thirty-ninth street. Sale positive and no postponement.

A VICTORIA, IN GOOD ORDER, FOR SALE CHEAP, or will exchange for a Grand Piano. Address room 418 Grand Central Hotel.

A.—$475 WILL PURCHASE A FINE BLACK Horse, nearly new side-bar top Wagon and Harness; cost $1,250; must be sold this week. Address SACRIFICE, box 150 Herald office.

A LADY'S TURNOUT FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN; beautiful Kentucky Mare, stylish and pleasant driver, 6 years old; warranted sound and kind; handsome Pony Phaeton and Harness; also a good Top Buggy; sold separate. Private stable, 33 East Twelfth street, between Broadway and University place.

A.—LANDAULET, CLARENCE, COUPE, TWO wheel Dog Cart, Depot Wagon, second hand; immense variety of Pony Phaetons, my own make, at reduced prices. HAM, 10 East Fourth street.

A.—ARRIVED THIS MORNING FROM ILLINOIS, 25 good Work Horses, from 5 to 8 years old, suitable for all purposes; to be sold cheap. Apply at 176 Mercer street, near Bleecker.

A.—WAGONS, NEW AND SECOND HAND; EXpress, Grocery, Business, Bakers', Milk, Depot, Delivery and platform spring Wagons; one Top Buggy, $60; one Gig, Horse and Harness, $100, at 226 Spring street.

A.—FOR SALE, THREE CHEAP HORSES; TO BE sold at a sacrifice; also Pony Phaeton and Harness. Call at 352 East Sixty-sixth street, between First and Second avenues.

A.—VALUABLE FOR FARMERS AND COUNTRY contractors.—A bay Mare; also two other Horses, fit for coal, cart, truck, express, farming, &c.; $55, $80, $125. 145 Madison street, rear.

A BLACK PONY-BUILT HORSE; ALSO A BAY truck Horse, warranted sound and kind; fit for truck, grocer, farmer, &c.; $75, $110; also Express Wagon. 10 Chrystie street, in saloon.

A FINE TEAM OF BROWN HORSES, 15¾ HANDS high, 6 years old, warranted sound and kind; also a fine bay Horse. No. 5 West Thirteenth street.

A.—FOR SALE—A CAR-LOAD OF HORSES; ARE young and fit for any business; are warranted in every respect, and a good trial allowed. 242 Stanton street.

A.—I AUTHORIZE, ON ACCOUNT OF MY HUSBAND'S death, the sale of three Horses; fit for any business; sold at any price. 409 Grand street, rear.

A CLARENCE FROM $300 UP.—LANDAU, $250, $350 and $400; Pony Phaeton, $140; top Buggies, from $50 up; new extension top Park Phaeton, $450, worth $700, at the largest and best repair shop in city. J. W. PITNEY, 458 and 463 Third avenue.

A.—ELEGANT CURTAIN CARRIAGE, BUILT BY Brewster & Co., of Broome street; one Wagonette, with pole and shafts; one T Cart, and one Phaeton, all nearly new. To be seen at M. CURLEY'S, 109, 111 and 113 East Thirteenth street, near Fourth avenue.

A BEAUTIFUL SORREL MARE, HAMBLETONIAN stock, raised in Orange county, New York State, 15½ hands high, six years old, very stylish driver, flowing mane and tail, and handsome; afraid of nothing; can be driven by any lady or child; free from vice and warranted sound, kind and true. For further information apply at 39 Bleecker street, private stables.

A.—FOR SALE.—A PAIR OF BAY TROTTING Horses, American Star stock, raised in Watertown, Jefferson county, N. Y.; full brothers, 15¾ hands high, 6 and 7 years old; flowing manes and tails, all black points; can trot a mile to road wagon in 2:50 or no sale; they cost the present owner $1,500 and will be sold for less than half their value; they are sound, kind and true in all kinds of harness; do not shy or pull and can be driven by any timid person. For further particulars inquire at private stable, 39 Bleecker street, in the rear.

A.—FOR SALE, SEVEN HORSES, FIT FOR farmer, grocer, express or family use, at half value, at 55 South Fifth avenue, between Bleecker and Houston streets. Must be sold.

A.—SECOND HAND ROUND-FRONT COUPE, our own build and in superb order, for sale at a large discount from original price. BREWSTER & CO., 5th avenue, corner 14th street.

A SHETLAND PONY TURNOUT FOR SALE—PONY jet black, flowing mane and tail, 6 years old, warranted sound, free from all vice and tricks; has been rode by children of all ages; will give fair trial; also wagon and harness, almost new; will sell cheap. Apply at stable, 161 East Twenty-eighth street.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

BARGAINS IN SECOND HAND CARRIAGES.

A curtain Coach.	A light Landaulet.
A four-seat Phaeton.	A top Wagon.
A six-seat Phaeton.	A no top Wagon.
A C spring Barouche.	A six-seat Rockaway.
A four-seat Rockaway.	A pony Phaeton.

All in first rate order and for sale very low.
WOOD BROTHERS, 740 Broadway.

BAY CARRIAGE HORSES, SIX-SEAT PARK PHAEton, Landaulet, double and single Harness. Livery for sale. Inquire for Richard at DRENNEN'S stable, Thirty seventh street, corner Seventh avenue.

CARRIAGES.—A LARGE STOCK OF PHAETONS, Rockaways, top and no top Buggies, depot and other Wagons of my own make at manufacturers prices.
CHARLES GRUBE, 141 West Broadway.

CARRIAGES FOR SALE.—A FIRST CLASS MAIL or Park Phaeton, as good as new, lined in morocco, city made; one French Chariot, hung on C springs; one Barouche, in good order; two top Pony Phaetons; several top and no top Wagons; my own make.
ED. MURPHY, 225 Greene street.

ELEGANT GERMAN LANDAU, NEARLY NEW, built by Dick & Kirschten, Offenbach.
FRENCH T CART, IN PERFECT ORDER, BUILT BY Benvenuto Nenci Firenze.
TWO WHEELED DOG CART, BUT LITTLE USED, built by Wood Bros.
CLARENCE, NEW, BUILT BY MINER & STEVENS.
ELEGANT PARK PHAETON, NEW, BUILT BY Miner & Stevens.
Barouche, new, built by Miner & Stevens.
Coupe Rockaway, new, built by Miner & Stevens.
Victoria in good order, built by Moore.
Three Barouches, in good order.
Six-passenger Rockaway, in good order.
Top and no top Depot Wagons.
Top Road Wagon, new, built by Peck & Co.
Top Road Wagon, built by Brewster & Co.
Top Road Wagon, built by J. B. Brewster & Co.
Top Road Wagon, built by Miner & Stevens.
Four-seat Basket Phaetons.
Top and no top Phaetons, Rockaways, extension top Phaetons, &c., &c.
At private sale by
VAN TASSELL & KEARNEY, at their Mart, 110 and 112 East Thirteenth street.

FINE STOCK.—A VERY FINE BRIGHT BAY HAMbletonian Colt, 15.2½ hands, 4 years old; kind and true in all harness and under saddle; this colt has a very fine, open, level gait; fine, clean limbs; is without blemish; can show a 3 minute gait to-day; has never been handled, but gives unmistakable promise of speed.
ARCH. JOHNSTON. Is at ARCH. JOHNSTON'S MART, 19 to 25 Thirteenth street, near University place.
If not sold at private sale before Tuesday, May 18, at 10 o'clock, he will then be sold at auction to the highest bidder.

FINE CARRIAGES at great bargains.

Six seat Rockaways,	Landaus,
Coupe Rockaways,	Landaulets,
Victorias,	Broughams,
Phaetons,	Cabriolets,
T Carts,	Buggies,

high and low-wheel Pony and Park Phaetons in a great variety of styles.
Our stock of Carriages is the largest ever offered in this city, all of our own manufacture, and every carriage guaranteed for one year.
A. T. DEMAREST & CO., 628 and 630 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT LANDAU, BY BREWster, in the most complete order, for less than half its cost. Private stable, 238 Thompson street; apply next door, in the basement, corner Amity street.

FOR SALE—HAMBLETONIAN HORSE BAY, 7 years old; can show 2:30; Brewster sidebar top Wagon and Harness. Can be seen at Orange County Stables, Seventy-eighth street and Fourth avenue.

FOR SALE—BY A GENTLEMAN LEAVING FOR EXrope, two young colts (thoroughbreds) of Hambletonian stock, with several Carriages, in exchange for city Lots in Brooklyn or New Jersey free from encumbrance; colts driven but few times. Address for particulars box 2,049 Post office.

FOR SALE—A BREWSTER CLARENCE AND PAIR of Horses, Harness, &c.; owner leaving the city. To be seen at stable, 54 West Nineteenth street. Inquire for WEST.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL TEAM OF BLACK ROAD Mares, 15 hands high, sound and kind; to be sold cheap to close an estate. Can be seen at Lamb's stables, 13 East Fifty-eighth street.

FOR SALE—AN EXTRA STYLISH BAY HORSE, 6 years, 15½ hands; trots in 2:50; warranted sound. No. 331 East Thirty-fifth street.

FOR SALE—HORSE, BLACK ROAN, TROTS IN 3 minutes; Brewster Wagon and Wood Gibson Harness. Apply at Thirtieth street, between Fifth and Madison avenues, Hatlett's livery stable.

FOR SALE—THREE SETS LIGHT DOUBLE HARness, one set light single Harness and one set of Phaeton Harness, all in good order, at 27 East Fortieth street, private stable.

FOR SALE—A LIGHT BAY ROAD MARE; TROTS IN 3 minutes; sound, kind and true; price $1,000; in good times she would be worth double this amount. Can be seen at W. M. CRITTENTON'S, Franklin avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets, Morrisania.

FOR SALE—STYLISH BAY MARE, YOUNG, SOUND, kind, perfectly safe; Wood Brothers' Top Buggy; new Harness; price $350, or separately. Bradley's Stables, Thirty-first street and Madison avenue. Owner, 57 West Thirty-fifth street.

FOR SALE—NICE STYLISH DRIVING HORSE 15½ hands; trots close to three minutes; very showy; one good reliable Work Horse, cheap. Call for two days at feed store, 370 Hudson street.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOMEST PONY AND PHAEton in the city at bargain; used by lady past year; best makers; good as new. Inquire at 6 West Nineteenth street, near Fifth avenue, private stable.

FOR SALE—NEARLY NEW, A SIX-SEAT PHAETON, price $400, suitable for private or hack use; also five good working Horses, and also three furniture Trucks. Call at 248 Duffield street, near Fulton street, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A BLACK PONY, 14½ HANDS, 7 YEARS old, kind and gentle for ladies; warranted to trot a mile better than three minutes and sound; sold only for want of use. 89 King street, near Hudson.

FOR SALE—A BLACK PONY, 14 HANDS HIGH, 6 years old; handsome pet Pony, 7 years old; both warranted sound, kind and gentle; two Phaetons and Harness. Call for two days at 24 Hudson street.

FOR SALE FOR WANT OF USE—LARGE BAY Horse, kind and stylish, good driver; Coupe, Miner & Stevens, in good order, leather trimmed; Buggy, Whips, Blankets, dress and stable; Coupe Harness, at reasonable prices. Ask for JAMES GARRETT, at stables of Dan Harnett, 15 East Thirtieth street. If not sold before Tuesday, the above will be sold at VAN TASSELL & KEARNEY'S on that day.

FOR SALE FOR WANT OF USE—A GOOD, chunky Pony Horse, sound and kind; suitable for farmer, butcher, baker, grocer or express; price $100, not half its value. 204 West Sixteenth street.

FOR SALE CHEAP—DAPPLE GRAY MARE, 16 hands high, 6 years old; also Wagon and Harness at a sacrifice. Call, for two days, at 2-1 Bowery, corner Houston street.

FOR SALE CHEAP—TWO SOUND HORSES, NEW top Wagon and Harness.
L. BLANK, 424 East Ninth street, bakery.

FOR HALF VALUE—THREE HORSES, FROM 15½ to 16 hands, 7, 8 and 9 years old, suitable for any business; prices $100, $100 and $45; all warranted. 348 Hudson street.

HARNESS, RIDING SADDLES, LINEN AND WOOLlen horse Clothing, Lap Dusters, &c.; large stock, great variety and the lowest possible prices. E. BARTLETT, 62 Warren st., corner College place.

HORSES FOR SALE.—TWENTY FINE YOUNG Horses, just from Indiana, 14 to 17 hands high; five to seven years old; all sound and kind. Inquire at 129 Norfolk street.

ONE SIX-SEAT COUPE ROCKAWAY, ONE BARouche, one Landau, one Clarence, one six-seat Park Phaeton, two extension top Phaetons, Rockaways of all styles, top and open Pony Phaetons, new and second hand; 20 top and open Road Wagons, by best city makers; Sulkies, by Caffery; one skeleton Wagon, top and open Express Wagons, one second hand Coupe, Depot Wagons, one Side Seat, single and double Harness, &c. WM. H. GRAY, 20 to 29 Wooster street.

SECOND HAND, AT LOW PRICES, half top Park Phaeton, Coupe Rockaway, jump seat Buggy, top side bar Buggy, top Pony Phaeton, open two-seat Wagon, Brett in fine order, top Basket Phaeton.
Coupe, Wood Bros.' make, splendid order, at a bargain.
A. T. DEMAREST & CO., Manufacturers of fine Carriages, 628 and 630 Broadway.

SECOND HAND CARRIAGES.

Curtain Coach,	Barouche,
Cabriolets,	Coupelettes,
T Cart,	Two-wheeler,
No-top Phaeton,	Half-top Phaeton.

Two pony Phaetons, very little used and cheap.
BREWSTER & CO., Fifth avenue, corner Fourteenth st.

WANTED—A PONY RIG; PONY MUST BE VERY handsome and not over 44 inches high. Address MARSH, 94 New Church street, near Rector.

$100 FOR A GOOD HORSE, LIGHT TOP BUSIness Wagon and Harness; three other Horses from $40 to $75; top or no top Buggy and Express Wagon; sacrifice. 171 West Thirty second street.

$125 WILL BUY A GRAY MARE, 15 HANDS high, 7 years old; sound and kind in all harness and warranted to trot in 3 minutes. Inquire at 17 Great Jones street.

$150 EACH—THREE BEAUTIFUL NEW TOP EXpress Wagons; also a Brewster top Buggy, $125; Dusenbury top Buggy, $125; jump seat top Buggy, $125. 124 West Nineteenth street.

$500 CASH FOR A VERY HANDSOME BAY ETHAN Allen mare; 15 hands; six years old; free and pleasant driver; can trot in three minutes; warranted sound and kind; with a very stylish C spring light top pony phaeton, nearly new, with fine harness, blanket, robe, whip, &c. To be seen at 149 West 35th street.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED.

In this City and Brooklyn.

GENTLEMAN WANTS FURNISHED ROOM NEAR Jones' Wood, $3 per week. Address K., Herald Uptown Branch office.

NOTARY PUBLIC.—DESK ROOM WANTED, BY A notary public, of experience, in some banking, insurance, real estate or law office, where his professional services and employment as copyist would be received in compensation for rent. Address NOTARY, box 498 Post office, New York.

WANTED—A FURNISHED FLAT OR HOUSE, BEtween Fourteenth and Fortieth streets, Fourth and Seventh avenues; rent moderate. Address ALPHA, box 124 Herald Uptown Branch office.

EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS.

GREAT WESTERN STEAMSHIP LINE.
NEW YORK TO BRISTOL (ENGLAND) DIRECT, sailing from pier 18 East River as follows:—
GREAT WESTERN, Windham .... Tuesday, May 25
ARAGON, Symons .... Tuesday, June 8
Cabin passage, $70; intermediate, $45; steerage, $30, currency; excursion tickets, $120.
Apply to W. D. MORGAN, Agent, 70 South street.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE—STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Sailing every Tuesday from pier 46 North River.
WISCONSIN, Forsyth .... May 18, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Freeman .... June 1, at 3 P. M.
Cabin, intermediate and steerage at lowest rates.
Prepaid tickets at low rates.
Passengers booked to and from Paris, Hamburg, Norway and Sweden, &c. Drafts on Ireland, England, France and Germany at lowest rates. Apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway.

WILSON'S LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL, sailing fortnightly from pier 46 East River.
COLOMBO .... May 15 | VIRAGO .... June 1
ELDORADO .... To follow | OTHELLO .... To follow
First Cabin, $70, currency; Second Cabin, $45, currency. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to
CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., 55 South street.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY'S LINE for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG and HAMBURG.
WESTPHALIA .... May 20 | THURINGIA .... June 3
FRISIA .... May 27 | POMMERANIA .... June 10
Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg and all points in England, Scotland and Wales:—
First cabin, upper saloon, gold $100
First cabin, lower saloon, gold 60
Steerage, currency 30
KUNHARDT & CO., General Agents, 61 Broad street, New York. C. B. RICHARD & BOAS, General Passenger Agents, 61 Broadway, New York.

MOST DIRECT AND ECONOMICAL ROUTE TO Holland, Belgium, the Rhine, Switzerland, &c., via ROTTERDAM.
Steamer SCHOLTEN .... May 20
Steamer CALAND .... May 27
These beautiful steamers, carrying the United States mail to the Netherlands, are well known for the regularity of their trips. Rates of passage low.
FUNCH, EDYE & CO., General Agents. L. W. MORRIS, 50 Broadway.

WHITE STAR LINE, FOR QUEENSTOWN OR LIVERPOOL, CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
BALTIC .... May 22, at 3 P. M.
BRITANNIC .... May 29, noon
GERMANIC .... June 5, at 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC .... June 12, at noon
CELTIC .... June 19, at 3 P. M.
From the White Star docks, pier 52 North River.
Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100 in gold; return tickets, $175 gold. Steerage at low rates.
Saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are placed amidships, where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the company's office, 19 Broadway, New York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other) will sail from pier No. 50 North River, as follows:—
VILLE DE PARIS (Lachesnez) .... Saturday, May 29
PEREIRE (Daure) .... Saturday, June 12
FRANCE (Trudelle) .... Saturday, June 26
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine).
First Cabin, $100; Second, $65; Third, $30.
Return Tickets at reduced rates.
Steerage, $26, with superior accommodations and including all necessaries without extra charge.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 55 Broadway.

STATE LINE.
NEW YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.
Sailing from pier No. 35 North River, as follows:—
STATE OF LOUISIANA, Captain Johnson, Thurs., May 20
STATE OF INDIANA, Captain Sadler .... Wed., June 2
STATE OF GEORGIA .... Wed., June 16
and every Wednesday thereafter. First cabin, $70, $80 and $90; return tickets, $140. Second cabin, $50, return tickets, $90. Steerage at lowest rates.
Apply to AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New York.
Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

INMAN LINE—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF RICHMOND .... Saturday, May 22, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS .... Saturday, May 29, at Noon.
CITY OF CHESTER .... Saturday, June 5, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS .... Saturday, June 12, at Noon.
CITY OF BERLIN .... Saturday, June 19, at 3 P. M.
CABIN PASSAGE—$80 and $100, gold.
STEERAGE—To and from all points, at reduced rates.
Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage offices, 33 Broadway and pier 45 North River.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAMSHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
Company's pier, foot of Second street, Hoboken.
ODER .... May 22 | MOSEL .... June 5
NECKAR .... May 29 | DONAU .... June 12
Rates of passage from New York to Southampton, Havre or Bremen:—
First Cabin .... $100, gold | Second Cabin .... $60, gold
Steerage, $30, currency.
Prepaid steerage certificates, $32, currency.
Return tickets at reduced rates.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS, No. 2 Bowling Green.

CUNARD LINE.—B. AND N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.
NOTICE.
With a view to diminishing the chances of collision the steamers of this line take a specific course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New York or Boston, crossing the meridian 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.
On the homeward passage crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.
From NEW YORK for LIVERPOOL and QUEENSTOWN.
*SCYTHIA .... Wed., May 19 | *BOTHNIA .... Wed., June 2
*RUSSIA .... Wed., May 26 | ABYSSINIA .... Wed., June 9
Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.
Cabin passage, $80, $100, $130 gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling Green. Steerage office, 111 Broadway (Trinity Building).
CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, Agent, and P. H. DU VERNET, corner of Clark and Randolph streets, Chicago.

NATIONAL LINE.
From piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
DENMARK, Wednesday, May 19, 3 P. M.
CANADA, Wednesday, June 2, 3 P. M.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
HELVETIA, May 22, 7:30 A. M. | THE QUEEN, June 5, 3 P. M.
EGYPT, May 29, 11 A. M. | SPAIN, June 12, 12 M.
Cabin passage, $70 and $80 currency. Steerage at greatly reduced prices. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ANCHOR LINE, CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW YORK AND GLASGOW.
ETHIOPIA .... sails .... Saturday, May 22, at 3 P. M.
BOLIVIA .... sails .... Saturday, May 29, at 12 noon.
ELYSIA .... sails .... Saturday, June 5, at 10 A. M.
CALIFORNIA .... sails .... Saturday, June 12, at noon.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, QUEENSTOWN OR BELFAST.
Cabins, $75 to $80 currency, according to accommodations.
INTERMEDIATE AND STEERAGE
as low as any other first class line.
Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.
HENDERSON BROS., Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

IRISH AND SCOTCH TOURS.—PASSENGERS WHO contemplate landing in Ireland and who wish to avail themselves of the advantages offered by COOK'S TOURIST TICKETS must purchase them previous to sailing. They can be obtained by every route to London. COOK'S EXCURSIONIST, price 10 cents, contains programmes, fares and full particulars of over 1,000 European tours. COOK, SON & JENKINS, 261 Broadway, New York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—OFFICIAL Passports of the Department of State issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court House, 41 Chambers street.

O'DONOVAN ROSSA.—CHEAPEST PASSAGE OFFICE in New York, 81 Cortlandt street and 182 Chatham square. Splendid steamer WISCONSIN sails 3 o'clock Tuesday for Cork and Liverpool.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE—FOR CALIFORnia, Japan and China, from pier 42 North River.
FOR ASPINWALL.
ACAPULCO .... May 29, 12 M.
Connecting for all Central American and Pacific ports.
FROM SAN FRANCISCO FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.
ALASKA .... June 1
For freight or passage apply at pier 42 North River.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Extra Steamer for Havana, Savanilla and Aspinwall.
The new iron propeller COLON sails from pier 42 North River, Wednesday, May 19, at 12 noon.
For freight or passage apply on pier.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

NEW YORK AND BRAZIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
The elegant side wheel steamship SOUTH AMERICA, 2,000 tons burden, Captain E. L. Tinklepaugh, will sail for St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, on Monday, May 24, at 9 o'clock A. M., from Pier 43 North River. For freight or passage apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green.

NEW YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.—These first class steamships will sail at 3 P. M. from pier 13 North River, foot of Cedar street, for Havana direct as follows:—
COLUMBUS .... Tuesday, May 18
CRESCENT CITY .... Thursday, May 27
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.
McKellar, Luling & Co., Agents in Havana.

N. Y., HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL SS. LINE.—Steamers leave Pier 3 North River at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF NEW YORK .... Thursday, May 20
CITY OF MERIDA .... Tuesday, June 1
CITY OF VERA CRUZ .... Thursday, June 3
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW ORLEANS, calling at Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan and Tampico.
CITY OF MERIDA .... Tuesday, June 1
CITY OF MEXICO .... Tuesday, June 22
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 31 and 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New Orleans May 15 and June 5, for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.
For Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga.—The favorite and well known steamer HUNTSVILLE, Chester, master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail Thursday, May 20, from pier No. 3 North River, at 4 P. M., for above ports, making connections to all points South and southwest via Port Royal, the Florida and Brunswick railroads.
First class passage—To Fernandina, $20; to Jacksonville, $22 50; to Augusta, $20.
Through tickets issued to all points South and Southwest. The MONTGOMERY, Faircloth, Master, will follow May 27. For passage and freight apply to HERM. GELPCKE, No. 5 William street.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

TEXAS LINE OF GALVESTON STEAMERS, TOUCHing at Key West, carrying the United States Mail.—Steamer G. W. CLYDE, Captain Pennington, will leave pier 20 East River on Saturday, May 22, at 3 P. M. Through bills of lading given to all points on the H. and T. C., I. and G. N., G. H. and H. and G. H. and S. A. R. R. No charge for forwarding in New York. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane. W. P. CLYDE & CO., 119 Wall street.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
The Cromwell Steamship Line.
The steamship HUDSON, Captain Gager, will leave pier No. 9 North River on Saturday, May 22, at three P. M. Freight received daily. Through rates given to Galveston, Indianola, Rockport or Aranzas Wharf, Brazos Santiago, St. Louis and Mobile. Cabin passage, $50; steerage, $25. For freight or passage apply to CLARK & SEAMAN, 86 West street.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing from pier 37 North River.
For Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 3 P. M., connecting with the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, Atlantic Coast Line, Piedmont Air Line, Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, and with the company's steam lines to interior points in North Carolina and Virginia.
Newbern and Washington, N. C. (via Norfolk), every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
Baltimore Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 4 P. M. Connecting with Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.
Lewes, Del., Mondays and Thursdays, at 4 P. M. Connecting with Delaware and Maryland Railroads.
Passenger accommodations unsurpassed.
Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points at lowest rates. Insurance to Norfolk, &c., ¼ per cent.
Freights received daily at pier 37 North River.
General offices, 197 Greenwich street, New York.
N. L. McCREADY, President.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

A.— A. A. A.
NORTH SHORE STATEN ISLAND FERRY.
For New Brighton, Snug Harbor, West Brighton and Port Richmond, boats leave Whitehall street, at foot of Broadway, daily, at 6:40, 8:15, 9:30, 10:45 A. M. 12:30, 2:15, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 and 6:45 P. M.
Sundays, at half-past every hour, from 8:30 A. M.
Fare 10 cents.
Astor House cars leave Vesey street for ferry. Fare 5 cents.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY LINE.—THE STEAMER ARMENIA will, on and after Monday, May 17, leave New York on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, from Vestry street, pier 39 North River, at 8:35 A. M., and Twenty-fourth street at 9 A. M., landing at West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Daily passages will be resumed on and after June 8, when the steamers C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will be placed upon the route.

CATSKILL—BOATS UP THE CREEK. NEW CHAMpion and Water Brett, daily (Sundays excepted), from Canal street, 6 P. M. Fare 50 cents.

CITIZENS' LINE OF STEAMBOATS FOR TROY, CONnecting with all railway lines North and West; fare 50 cents, deck; cabin passage, including berth, $1. Elegant steamboats leave daily, Saturday excepted, at 6 P. M., from pier 49 North River, foot of Leroy street. Through tickets sold over all connecting lines.

FALL RIVER LINE TO BOSTON via Newport and Fall River.—The world-renowned steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE leave pier 28 North River, foot of Murray street, daily, Sundays, June 27 to August 29, 5 P. M. Through tickets sold at all principal hotels in the city. Hall's Band engaged for the season.

OPPOSITION.—ALBANY AND TROY—FRANKLIN street, pier 35; deck, 25c.; cabin, $1, with berth; steamer SCHUYLER, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 6 P. M. Fare Buffalo, $6 25. J. W. HANCOX.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
The great Trunk Line and United States Mail Route.
Trains leave New York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt streets, as follows:—
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday 5 and 8:30 P. M.
For Williamsport and Lock Haven (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia), 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry and Erie 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre and the Oil Regions.
For Baltimore, Washington and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive at Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30 and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class 7 P. M.
For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7 and 8:10 P. M.
For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7 and 8:10 P. M.
For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20 and 7 P. M.
For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50 and 6 P. M.
For New Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.
For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.
For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:48 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.
For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10 and 7 P. M.
For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5 and 7 P. M.
For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.
For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Hightstown, Pemberton and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.
For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.
Trains arrive as follows:—From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 11:20 A. M. and 10:20 P. M. daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:30 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 7:35, 7:40, 8:44, 10:27, P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40 and 10:27 P. M.
Ticket offices, 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt streets; No. 4 Court street, Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116 and 118 Hudson street, Hoboken. Emigrant ticket office, No. 8 Battery place.
FRANK THOMPSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

PROVIDENCE AND STONINGTON STEAMSHIP CO. NEW YORK AND BOSTON.
STONINGTON LINE.
From pier 33 N. R., foot of Jay street, the elegant steamers Rhode Island and Narragansett daily (except Sundays), at 5 P. M.
PROVIDENCE LINE.
From pier 27 N. R., foot of Robinson st., the steamships Electra and Galatea daily (except Sundays), at 5 P. M.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—DODWORTH'S promenade concert band on board; first class passage only $1; deck, 50c.; steamers leave daily, Sundays excepted, from pier 41 North River, at 6 P. M.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS.—THE FAVORITE STEAMER WM. Cook, with barges and steamboats of all kinds; Raritan Beach, Sunnyside, Pleasant Valley and Iona Island Groves; also the new elegant steam yacht "Annie Laurie," splendidly furnished for private parties. Apply to CHAS. ADAMS, 102 West street, corner of Liberty.

FOR EXCURSIONS—THE LARGE, FIRST CLASS, favorite steamboats SLEEPY HOLLOW (now called the LONG BRANCH) and METAMORA; Dudley's, Alderney, Spring Hill, Myers' Alpine and Iona Island Groves, with Barges and Boats of all kinds.
J. & E. MYERS, corner Morton and West streets.

STEAMBOATS AND BARGES FOR EXCURSIONS TO Raritan Beach, Sea View, Iona Island and Willow Haven Grove. MARTIN & KASKELL, 111 South street.

DRY GOODS.

A.—BURDETTE SMITH HAS DAILY A GRAND DISPLAY of the LATEST IMPORTED FASHIONS at his PATTERN BAZAAR, 914 BROADWAY, between Twentieth and Twenty-first streets. All the LATEST PATTERNS constantly on hand. CLOTH MODELS with every pattern. CUTTING AND FITTING by experienced artists.

CARPETS, CARPETS.
Great spring opening of Carpets, Oilcloths, Window Shades, Lambrequins, Mats, Matting &c., at very low prices.
English Velvet, at $1 75 per yard.
Tapestry Brussels, at $1 per yard.
Three-ply, at $1 25 per yard.
Ingrain, at 35c., 40c. and 50c. per yard.
All other goods at equally low prices.
A large stock of Furniture, 10 per cent cheaper than any other house in the city.
All goods shipped free.
D. KELLY, (successor to H. O'Farrell),
512 and 514 Eighth avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets.

GREAT BARGAINS IN
CARPETS,
CARPETS,
CARPETS,
OILCLOTHS, LACE CURTAINS, &C.
SHEPPARD KNAPP,
SHEPPARD KNAPP,
Nos. 183 and 185 Sixth avenue,
offer an
entire Wholesale Stock
AT RETAIL.
AT RETAIL.
The largest assortment in the city.
LOWEST PRICES.
LOWEST PRICES.
Consisting of
Moquettes, from $2 25 per yard.
Axminsters, from $2 50 per yard.
Velvets, from $2 per yard.
Body Brussels, from $1 75 per yard.
Tap. Brussels, from $1 per yard.
Three-plys, from $1 25 per yd.
Ingrains, all wool, 60c.
English and American
Oilcloths, all widths and styles.
Cargo of Canton Mattings, best quality, fancy check and white.
Real Lace Curtains, from $5 to $50 per pair.
Nottingham and Guipure, from $2 to $15 per pair.
Curtain Nets and Vestibule Laces,
Cottage Drapery and Window Shades of every description.
Cretonnes and Furniture Chintzes.
Embroidered Piano and Table Covers in endless variety.
Churches, offices, hotels and steamboats furnished at the shortest notice.
Parties wishing to furnish will find it to their advantage to call at
SHEPPARD KNAPP'S,
SHEPPARD KNAPP'S,
Sixth avenue, one door below Thirteenth street.

LORD & TAYLOR—GRAND AND CHRYSTIE STS.—
English Body Brussels, $1 50 and $1 75.
English and American Tapestry, $1 and $1 12.

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.

A.—A.—MRS. MYERS, 22 EAST FOURTEENTH street.
Misses' and Children's Millinery.
Ladies' Dress Caps and Mourning Millinery.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

East Side.

FOR SALE CHEAP—IN ONE OF THE BEST LOCAtions in Harlem, a first class brown stone House; no reasonable offer refused, as the owner must leave for Europe. Call at 2,283 Third avenue for particulars.

ON ACCOUNT OF SICKNESS I WILL SELL A large five story double store and Tenement, on Third avenue, for the amount of the mortgage, $18,500. Owner 45 Bond street.

$35 PER MONTH.—TO LET OR FOR SALE, SEVEral new Houses, finished with all modern improvements, in Eighty-second street, between avenue A and B. Look at them. Owner, E. KILPATRICK, 326 East Seventy-ninth street.

West Side.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, IN A GOOD NEIGHborhood, with or without the Bakery. Inquire at 740 Tenth avenue, between Fiftieth and Fifty-first streets.

FOR SALE, CHEAP—OR TO LET, FURNISHED, THE three story high stoop brick House 117 West Twenty-second street; all improvements. Apply on premises.

North Side.

FOR SALE—IN THE TWENTY-THIRD WARD, A two story frame Dwelling, about 10 rooms, and about 11 city Lots of Ground, fronting on two avenues, situated on high ground and convenient to horse or steam cars, to close an estate, on reasonable terms. For further particulars inquire of D. R. PRATT, 71 Broadway, room 50, or of JAMES L. PARSHALL, on Washington avenue, corner of 167th street, Morrisania.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST LOTS IN THE Twenty-third ward, adjoining the German Savings' Bank, on Third avenue, corner 158th street. Address OWNER, box 5,940 Post office.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE AND TO LET

CASH WANTED.—WILL SELL OR EXCHANGE, A splendid three story modern House, in Clymer street, Brooklyn; also one in Seventy-eighth street, New York; Country Property taken. F. CRAWFORD, 953 Third avenue.

TO LET—ST. JAMES' PLACE, NEAR ATLANTIC avenue, brown stone House; all modern improvements; three years built; in process of thorough repair, a gentleman's beautiful, extensive ground in front; ready June 1. Owner, 541 Washington av., Brooklyn.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTY FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

FOR SALE—A MOST DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY Seat, in Scarsdale, Westchester county; has cost its present owner $45,000. Full particulars and photographs with ADAMS BAILEY, 160 Broadway, fourth floor.

TO LET—AT THROGG'S NECK AND PELHAM Bridge, several handsome Villas; have water fronts on the Sound; fine shade trees; good fishing; bathing and boating; very desirable location; perfectly healthy; one hour from New York and Portchester railroad; will rent low to first class parties. Apply at P. LORILLARD & Co.'S, 16 Chambers street.

TO LEASE—IN WEST MORRISANIA (NOW THE Twenty-third ward of New York city), a gentleman's Residence, 14 rooms; 10 acres of ground, all fenced; carriage house and stable, with five stalls; icehouse; vegetable garden, orchard and pasture; the property can be viewed from Macomb's Dam Bridge and is only seven minutes' walk from Melrose station, on the Harlem Railroad; rent $900. Apply at 116 West Twenty-fifth street.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

A.—ELEGANT RESIDENCE, 50 ACRES IN FRUIT, garden, lawn; cultivation fine; view of ocean; healthy and charming place; 10 minutes from ferry, Staten Island; $16,000, worth over $30,000; to close an estate. DARRIN, 50 Broad street.

AT NEW BRIGHTON—REDUCED RENTS.—SEVeral delightfully situated Villas, furnished and unfurnished; modern conveniences; near ferry; view perfectly charming; stables, gardens, shade, &c. W. A. HARDING, 346 Broadway

A DESIRABLE TWO STORY, BASEMENT, DOUBLE Cottage, with veranda front, commanding the finest water landscape views on Staten Island; 1½ acres; carriage house; $3,600. DARRIN, 50 Broad street.

A BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE TO RENT FOR $30 PER month, at Rutherford Park, N. J.; 40 minutes from foot of Barclay street. Apply to J. PRENTICE, 164 Broadway.

BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED ON GREENWICH Cove, Connecticut, a nine roomed House and large garden; shade and fruit; good boating and bathing; price $2,500. Inquire of GEO. MORTIMER, No. 1 Greene street, corner Canal, in trunk store.

CONSULT B. W. HITCHCOCK ABOUT OWNING YOUR home and being independent of landlords. Thousands have done so to their benefit. $600 cash and balance in three years, will pay for a Cottage and Lot, built to suit you. Examine plans. Call between 9 and 11 A. M., at 355 Third avenue, corner Twenty-sixth street.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME COUNTRY SEAT ON the Hudson River, four miles south of Peekskill, one mile from Montrose station; 30 acres, with fine lawns, beautifully shaded with choice ornamental and fruit bearing trees; nearly one mile of drive; fine walks; one half mile of undisturbed water front; house with hot and cold water; large grapery, with choice varieties; stable, icehouse, rustic summer houses, &c. Also, a Farm of 97 acres upland on Pelham Point, with water grant on Long Island Sound; very valuable for mercantile purposes. Maps and photographs may be seen at the office of SAMUEL B. DURYEA, No. 25 Broad street.

FOR SALE—BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS AND trustees, at a great sacrifice, a tract of Land, known as the Schuyler Property, comprising 33 acres, in the village of Closter, on the Northern Railroad, about 18 miles from New York city, extending into the heart of the town, and suitable for good village lots. For further particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine street, New York, or R. A. GORHAM, Englewood, N. J.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY Home, on the Sound, 80 minutes from Grand Central; numerous trains; boat in summer; has water front, splendid boating and fishing; grand old trees; superb hedge, clear spring water; views about the place published in "Picturesque America;" double house, 12 rooms, besides cellars and garrets; piazzas, high ceilings; suitable for one or two families summer and winter; only $4,000; furniture if desired. Owner 171 Broadway, room 8.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—MORRISTOWN, N. J., A House with six bedrooms, bath, &c.; excellent stable, garden and orchard; high ground; near depot; free from malaria and mosquitoes. J. SMITH DODGE, 15 West Twentieth street; THEODORE AYRES, Morristown.

LONG BRANCH, near West End Hotel, large house, on Ocean avenue; 10 bedrooms; water led in; stable and ice house; good order; convenient situation and rent low; also other Houses to let. Catalogues from F. G. & C. S. BROWN, 90 Broadway.

NEW YORK BAY SHORE FRONT, 110 BY 235 FEET, at Pamrapo, N. J., 22 minutes per Central Railroad from foot of Liberty street, for sale by RICHARD MORRIS, 194 Water street.

RENTS REDUCED.—AT NEW BRIGHTON, ONLY 30 minutes from Wall street, three beautifully located furnished and unfurnished Houses; modern conveniences; splendid view. HAMILTON, 52 Broadway.

SARATOGA.—FOR SALE OR TO RENT (FURNISHED), a private Residence at Saratoga. Address B. A., Herald Uptown Branch office.

TO LET—AT BABYLON, LONG ISLAND, FURNISHED House; first class; bath, hot and cold water; water closets, &c. SUTTON & CO., 117 Wall street.

TO LET—IN CORNWALL, ON THE HUDSON, A large, handsome House, eleven acres of Ground; plenty of fruit, &c.; terms very moderate for the summer. Inquire of HENRY BATJER, 77 Water st., N. Y.

TO LET (ORANGE)—FOUR MINUTES FROM MOUNtain station, new, attractive, complete Cottage House; 13 rooms; all improvements; finished neighborhood; only $750 rent. F. S. STALLKNECHT, owner, 37 Nassau street.

TO LET—AT ORANGE, N. J., A SMALL HOUSE, containing eight rooms; a large garden and fruit trees; three minutes from depot; rent $400. Address M., box 640 Post office, Orange, N. J.

TO LET CHEAP—TWELVE ACRES OF GROUND, with new House and Barn; suitable for a vegetable garden; 10 miles from New York and one-quarter of a mile from Newark, N. J. Inquire at 512 West st., N. Y.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.—A BEAUTIFUL VILLA; House and eight Lots, at Bloomfield, near depot; rent only $25 a month; or will sell the property on easy terms; price, $7,000. Particulars at MITCHELL'S, 77 Cedar street.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

HOUSE IN ROSEVILLE AND FIVE ACRES AT Orange, small encumbrance, for House in Brooklyn. C. C. WAYLAND & AYMAR, 164 Fulton street.

I WILL TRADE LOTS, UNENCUMBERED, FOR Furniture, Cigars, Custom Shirts or Clothing. Address EXCHANGE, box 112 Herald office.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR A NEW YORK HOUSE, A fine House, stables, &c., and about 50 Lots at Plainfield; also a splendid Place for Brooklyn Property. KELLY BROS., 189 Broadway.

WANTED—IN EXCHANGE FOR SOME DESIRABLE Lots up town, a small Farm near city; price not to exceed $7,500. Address R., box 5,091 Post office.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

A.—TWO SPLENDID LOFTS, WINDOWS ALL round, with an abundance of steam and elevator; terms moderate. Inquire on premises, First avenue, Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth sts. HERMANN KOEHLER.

A BASEMENT AND SUB-CELLAR TO LET—25X75 feet, suitable for a wine cellar or storage. Inquire at No. 6 Park place, near Broadway.

A.—TO LET OR LEASE FOR BUSINESS PURposes, the four story high stoop Building No. 4 St. Mark's place. J. C. BAILEY, 50 East Fourth street, near Bowery.

A LARGE STORE AND BASEMENT TO LET.—Apply on premises, to JOHN PARSONS, 28 Broadway.

A RARE CHANCE FOR A BUSINESS MAN.—TO let or lease, 97 and 99 Greenwich avenue, splendid Bar, Billiard and Ball Room; also theatre attached; suitable for any business; terms moderate. Apply at 217 West Thirteenth street.

FACTORY TO LET—NEW, WITH OR WITHOUT steam power, 50x90 feet, 6 stories, or in Floors, to suit any business; rent very low. Call at the factory, West Thirty-third street, near Tenth avenue.

A LARGE STORE ON WEST SIDE OF GOOD BUSIness thoroughfare, with plate glass windows, in thorough order; immediate possession. Apply to MATTHEW BYRNES, 142 East Thirty-third street.

STEAM POWER—FROM 1 TO 50 HORSE, WITH well lighted Rooms, large and small, in Centre and Elm streets. G. F. HALL, 137 Elm street.

TO LET—THE SPACIOUS STORE, 386 THIRD AVEnue; 25x115 feet in depth, with two Lofts above; suitable for furniture, pianos, dry goods, or fancy business, with large show windows fitted up, and gas fixtures complete. Apply to JOHN FETTRETCH, 1,250 Broadway.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, BUILDING TWENty-second street and Eleventh avenue, two floors, 50x65 each; well lighted. Apply at office of McCLAVE'S Lumber Yard, Twenty-second street and Eleventh av.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FIVE STORY BUILDING 29 and 31 New Bowery, corner of Madison street, with Store and Basement, with extension vaults. Apply to R. A. MORRISON, 133 Nassau street.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

6 HORSE POWER, FACTORY 33X65, THREE stories, let cheap; yard room; light all around; also Factory adjoining, without power, 38x45, two stories. REYNOLDS, 133 Ninth street, Williamsburg.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—For the summer or year, near the Grand Central depot; rent very low for the summer. Apply to C. L. JONES, 35 East Twenty-second street.

A FOUR STORY BROWN STONE HOUSE, THIRTY-sixth street (Murray Hill), $3,000 furnished or unfurnished; furnished Places at Yonkers, Englewood, Larchmont and Tarrytown. POOLEY, WALLACE & CO., 1,130 Broadway, near Twenty fifth street.

HOUSE TO LET—ALL NEWLY FURNISHED, IN Suits or single Rooms; one large front Parlor, suitable for a dentist or physician; location first class. No. 454 Fourth avenue, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth streets.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, THE HOUSE 115 WEST Forty-fourth street; the owner would take part payment in board if desired. Inquire on the premises or of JAMES TALCOTT, 108 Franklin street.

$85 PER MONTH FOR THE SUMMER—FOR A four story English basement House, fully furnished. Address T. B. J., box 159 Herald Uptown Branch office.

$2,200.—TO LET, FOUR STORY BROWN STONE House, fully furnished, on Thirty-fourth street, near Broadway, the owner going to Europe; immediate possession; house open all day and to-morrow. No. 238 West Thirty-fourth street or 1,286 Broadway. O. DWYER.

Unfurnished.

A.—RENTS ONLY $800 TO $900 FOR DESIRABLE Houses, excellent neighborhood, near Broadway; all modern improvements; in thorough order; possession immediately. Apply at No. 4 Warren street, room 2.

A.—673 SEVENTH AVENUE.—A VERY DESIRABLE high stoop 21 foot brown stone Dwelling to let, unfurnished; exceedingly low. Offices, 11 Pine street and 33 East Seventeenth street. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

A THREE STORY HOUSE, 62 BANK STREET, TO let—10 rooms; all improvements; fine order; rent $1,000; immediate possession. E. L. & R. T. BURNHAM, 609 Hudson street.

A NUMBER OF WEST SIDE HOUSES, FLATS AND parts of Houses at reduced rents. J. W. STEVENS, Broadway and Fifty-first street.

A NICE THREE STORY HIGH STOOP AND BASEment House, 10 rooms; all improvements; rent low, 130 West Tenth street. Can be seen from 1 to 3.

AN EXCELLENT THREE STORY AND BASEMENT frame Dwelling, all modern improvements, freshly painted, repaired and decorated throughout, on Eighty-sixth street, near Madison avenue; immediate possession; rent low. NEAFIE & CO., Third avenue and Eighty-sixth street.

TO LET VERY CHEAP—THE NEAT THREE STORY brown stone House, high stoop, all improvements, No. 409 East Fifty eighth street. Inquire next door at No. 411.

TO LET—WITHOUT BOARD, A HANDSOMELY FURnished Parlor and Extension on first floor, suitable for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen, near Washington Park and Broadway. No. 5 West Washington place.

TO LET—TO A SMALL QUIET FAMILY, TWO STORY and basement brick house, with all modern improvements. 17 East 133d street, near Fifth avenue. Apply to starter of Third avenue R. R. Co., 65th street and Third avenue. Rent $500 per year.

TO RENT AT A BARGAIN—NO. 53 WEST ELEVENTH street, a four story high stoop brown stone House, 25 feet wide by 70 deep; contains all modern improvements, two baths, range, furnace, &c.; three rooms deep to top of house, 22 in all; house has just been put in order; excellent location for a boarding house; immediate possession; rent $2,000, a reduction of about $1,000 since May 1. JAMES R. EDWARDS, 108 West Twenty-third st.

$1,200—NICE THREE STORY HOUSE, ON Forty-sixth street, between Broadway and Sixth avenue, just put in complete order. J. G. METCALF, 1,491 Broadway, near Forty-fifth street.

FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM—ALSO A hall Room, in private house, for one or two gentlemen; rent moderate; references. 14 Waverley place.

A FEW ELEGANT FURNISHED ROOMS, BATH, &c., in a very desirable private house, to gentlemen only, on very reasonable terms. 88 Clinton place, near Fifth avenue.

AT 76 BARROW STREET, NEAR HUDSON—FURnished Rooms to let, suitable for one or two single gentlemen or gentleman and wife; gas and bath; own house; no moving.

A NUMBER OF NEWLY FURNISHED AND UNFURnished Rooms, closets, hot and cold water, bath, gas, good attendance, at 50 West Fourteenth street. Apply 53 West Fourteenth street.

A VERY LARGE FRONT ROOM FOR THREE gentlemen; reception Room for doctor, or Bedroom; handsomely furnished Parlor and Bedroom; terms moderate; house first class. 145 East Fifteenth st.

A BACK ROOM TO LET (FURNISHED) TO TWO gentlemen; family private; references. 113 Lexington avenue.

A VERY SMALL FAMILY WILL RENT TWO OR three beautiful Rooms, low rent, for the summer; finest location in the city, a few doors from Fourth avenue. No. 11 East Nineteenth street.

A BEAUTIFUL PARLOR FLOOR TO A PARTY OF gentlemen, a physician or gentleman and wife; also other Rooms, in the house of a widow lady. No. 80 Lexington avenue.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, ON SECOND floor, a nicely furnished large front Room, with Alcove, or fine Bedroom on third floor; terms moderate. Apply at 14 Irving place.

A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM AND BEDROOM—to let for light housekeeping or for single men, at 495 Broome street, three blocks west of Broadway; terms moderate; also a single room.

A.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS ON SECond floor, singly or together, bath attached; suitable for party of gentlemen or married couples; others on third floor; terms moderate. 74 Lexington avenue.

A FAMILY WILL LET DESIRABLE, WELL FURnished Rooms to gentlemen; also an extension for a dentist or physician. 25 East Twentieth street.

A.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, LARGE AND small. 109 Fourth avenue, near Twelfth street.

FURNISHED FRONT ROOM AND BEDROOM, LARGE closets; also back Parlor and alcove, bath, &c.; summer prices; quiet house; delightful location. 106 East Fifteenth street, three doors from Union square Hotel.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN AT $8 PER month, in private house; gas and bath; cars convenient to all parts of the city. Inquire at Real Estate office, 17 Abingdon square, Eighth avenue.

IN A PRIVATE HOUSE.—SPACIOUS AIRY ROOMS to let, furnished. No. 218 West Twenty-Eighth street.

LARGE, NEATLY FURNISHED, FRONT ROOM TO gentlemen; large closet, gas, hot and cold water; $5 weekly; smaller one $3 weekly. 164 West Twentieth street, near Sixth avenue.

RENT TO GENTLEMEN—LARGE, AIRY, HANDsomely furnished Rooms, or unfurnished, 101 West Thirty-third street, corner Broadway; parties will find pleasant, comfortable home; house kept first class in every respect; unexceptionable references given and required.

RICHLY AND NEWLY FURNISHED APARTMENTS for gentlemen; elegant Parlor and two square Bedrooms, with hot and cold water, en suite or separately; fine bathroom; surroundings and appointments superior; location Thirty-fourth street and Elevated Railroad; Breakfast if desired; terms satisfactory; references exchanged. Address E. C., Herald Uptown Branch office.

ROOMS, NICELY FURNISHED, FOR GENTLEMEN, in the vicinity of Fifth Avenue Hotel. Inquire of OWEN MURPHY, 25 William street, from 10 to 3.

SECOND FLOOR TO LET—FURNISHED, SUITABLE for housekeeping; six rooms, bath and gas; or will let separately; all in first class order; references required. 14 West Thirteenth street.

SPLENDID FLOOR TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, seven rooms, or part; all conveniences; light rooms. For particulars apply at No. 7 West Thirty-second street.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS IN A PRIVATE FAMily, at No. 36 West Thirty fifth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues; references.

$35 PER MONTH.—FURNISHED SECOND FLOOR in an elegant brown stone high stoop house, near Carroll Park, Brooklyn; use of bath, laundry, &c. Apply at 310 President street, Brooklyn.

45 EAST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—NICELY FURnished and comfortable Rooms for gentlemen, only; convenient to all city railroads.

48 CLINTON PLACE.—A LARGE, AIRY ROOM, nicely furnished, with Sleeping Apartments adjoining, to let, to one or two gentlemen.

106 WEST FORTY FOURTH STREET, NEAR Sixth avenue.—Furnished Rooms to let to gentlemen, without board.

203 EAST EIGHTEENTH STREET.—FURNISHED Rooms at summer prices.

311 NINTH STREET, NEAR SECOND AVENUE.—To let, a furnished front Basement, to a respectable married couple, for housekeeping; private house.

$750.—PART FRENCH FLAT, FURNISHED; SITting and bedroom; use of kitchen; all improvements; closet, bath, gas; additional bedroom if required. No. 108 Fifty-sixth street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A FIRST FLOOR, FIVE ROOMS TO LET—350 WEST Seventeenth street; water and gas; fine order; immediate possession; rent low. Inquire in basement.

TO LET—SECOND STORY AND ATTIC AT 127 Waverley place; just put in perfect order; rent $25 per month. THORNTON M. RODMAN, Real Estate Agent, 696 Broadway, corner Fourth st.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, THE THIRD FLOOR of 21 Sixth avenue, three rooms; gas and water. Possession 1st of June.

TO LET—FRENCH FLATS AT REDUCED RENTS, from $45 to $50 per month; newly painted; in complete order; all improvements; on Lexington avenue. Inquire at 26 West Forty-third street.

TO RENT—VERY CHEAP, THREE NICE ROOMS AND furniture for sale at sacrifice. Inquire at 497 Hudson street.

TWO VERY DESIRABLE FLOORS—ONE OF SIX rooms and one of seven rooms, all newly painted and in thorough order; immediate possession. Apply to MATTHEW BYRNES, 142 East Thirty-third street.

2D FLOOR, 670 SIXTH AVENUE, NEAR THIRTY-ninth street, six rooms, in perfect order, rent $35; Second Floor, 1,261 Broadway, near Thirty-first street, five rooms, rent $45. Apply of J. YATES, 1,262 Broadway, or on premises.

BOARDERS WANTED.

1 DESIRABLE SUIT OF THIRD STORY ROOMS—with Board, at summer prices; will be vacated about the 15th inst. 153 Madison avenue, corner Thirty-second street.

1ST HOUSE STUYVESANT PARK, 215 EAST FIFteenth street.—Handsomely furnished Rooms, with excellent table, for a few select boarders; a perfect home; terms reasonable; very fine, quiet neighborhood.

1 BLOCK EAST OF BROADWAY, 113 EAST TWELFTH street.—Desirable Rooms with first class Board, suitable for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen, at summer prices; references.

$1.50 TO $2 PER DAY, $6 TO $12 PER WEEK.—Fine Rooms, with excellent table, families or single, at 174, 176 and 178 Bleecker street, near Broadway; croquet grounds.

2 OR 3 GENTLEMEN CAN HAVE ROOMS, breakfast and tea at 137 Washington street, Jersey City; two blocks from ferry; private family; dinner Sunday; price, $5.

2 OR THREE FRONT ROOMS, WITH GOOD BOARD, in small family who are permanently located, at No. 44 West Twenty-sixth street, near Broadway; terms $8 to $15 per week.

$6 TO $10 A WEEK FOR ROOM, WITH BOARD; great reduction to persons rooming together; references. 107 Henry street, five minutes' walk from Fulton or Wall street ferries.

$6 TO $8 PER WEEK, FOR FINE ROOMS, WITH excellent Board, at 158 Bleecker street, for families or single persons; convenient to all the city cars.

$6 TO $8 PER WEEK FOR ROOMS, WITH BOARD; families accommodated equally low; hot and cold water in rooms. 42 South Washington square, third door from Macdougal street.

17 WEST ELEVENTH STREET, BETWEEN BROADway and University place.—Handsome Rooms, with Board, to families or single gentlemen; house and location very desirable; table board.

19 EAST FORTY-SIXTH STREET.—ROOMS TO LET, with Board; references exchanged.

21 WEST THIRTY-FIRST STREET.—WITH BOARD or without; summer prices; two Rooms connecting; one single on second and third floors; location near Grand Hotel; references exchanged.

22 EAST FORTY-NINTH STREET.—ELEGANT Rooms, superior Board, after June 15, at summer prices; gentlemen preferred; application can be made immediately; house thoroughly first class; references exchanged.

26 WEST TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET, BETWEEN Broadway and Sixth avenue.—Two single Bedrooms to let, with Board.

28TH STREET, WEST, 45.—HANDSOMELY FURnished Rooms, with Board, on second and third floors, single or en suite, hot and cold water, bath, to gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen; house and location first class; reference.

29 CLINTON PLACE.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Rooms to let, with or without Board, to gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen.

31 WEST THIRTIETH STREET, BETWEEN Broadway and Fifth avenue.—Fine Suits and single Rooms to let, to families and gentlemen, with first class Board; references exchanged.

39 EAST TWENTY-SECOND STREET, BETWEEN Broadway and Fourth avenue.—Front or back Rooms on parlor floor and Rooms on third floor to let, with Board, to families or gentlemen.

40 EAST NINTH STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—TO let, with Board, one large Room, suitable for gentleman and wife; Rooms for gentlemen; day boarders accommodated; references exchanged.

45 EAST TWENTY-SECOND STREET, NEAR Broadway.—Elegantly furnished, with first class Board, for families and gentlemen; house newly furnished and painted, with modern improvements; references.

53 LEROY STREET.—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN or gentlemen and their wives can obtain large or small rooms, with good Board, at reasonable prices; table boarders taken.

57 WEST THIRTEENTH STREET, NEAR SIXTH avenue.—Handsomely furnished Rooms to let, to a gentleman and wife, with or without Board for the lady; terms moderate.

91 SEVENTH AVENUE, BETWEEN FIFTEENTH and Sixteenth streets.—Furnished Rooms, with Board, to let to gentlemen or gentleman and wife; references.

109 EAST SIXTEENTH STREET, THREE DOORS from Westminster Hotel.—Rooms, handsomely furnished, to let, with or without Board; references exchanged.

119 EAST SEVENTEENTH STREET, NEAR UNION square.—Newly furnished Rooms on first, second and fourth floors, with Board, for gentlemen or families; table board; terms low.

161 THIRTY-FOURTH STREET.—NICELY FURnished front alcove Room, on third floor; also back Room, on second floor, to let, with Board; home comforts; few other boarders.

162 WEST THIRTY-FOURTH STREET, BETWEEN Broadway and Seventh avenue.—To let, with Board, in a private family, one or two newly and handsomely furnished Rooms.

238 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—GENTLEmen and wives and single gentlemen can obtain very superior Rooms, with first class Board; house unusually desirable, location pleasant and convenient; references.

799 LEXINGTON AVENUE, NEAR CENTRAL Park.—A lady, having handsome brown stone house, would let, with Board, front Room, second floor, $20; back Room, $16; front Room, third, $18, and hall Room, $7; house private; references given.

A LARGE ROOM, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, to let, with first class Board, to gentlemen or gentleman and wife, with a family of American adults; references exchanged. Apply at 158 West 21st st.

NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS—TO LET, WITH Board; term $5 and $6 per week. 200 West Fourth street.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

BOARD AND LODGING ARE WANTED FOR A gentleman with his wife, above Eighth street and between Third and Ninth avenues; terms not to exceed $18 per week; references required. Address WILLIAMS, box 124 Herald office.

TWO ROOMS, WITH BOARD, FOR GENTLEMAN, sister and child, above Fourteenth street; west side preferred; about $25. Address B., box 172 Herald Uptown Branch office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, A PLEASant Boarding House where there are few or no boarders; terms moderate, not to exceed $5. Address MARY, box 230 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, A NICELY furnished Room, with Breakfast, $5 a week, between Thirteenth and Fiftieth streets, Lexington and Seventh avenues. Address IMMEDIATE, Herald office.

HOTELS.

A.—MAISON PARISIENNE, 38 AND 40 EAST Twelfth street, between Broadway and University place.—Elegant Apartments for families and single gentlemen; table d'hote at 6 P. M.

BELMONT HOTEL, FULTON STREET, NEAR Broadway business centre.—European plan; Rooms, 50c. upward; new family rooms; fine dining rooms; Meals at low prices; hotel open at all hours.

HOTEL ST. GERMAIN, FIFTH AVENUE, TWENTY-second street and Broadway.—Elegant Rooms for summer vacant this week; moderate rates to permanent parties; transient reduced, $3 per day; elevator, baths, &c.; finest rooms and location in the city. WM. G. TOMPKINS.

COUNTRY BOARD.

A.—NEAR PLAINFIELD, N. J., WITHIN FIVE minutes of depot.—Fine Board, French cuisine; moderate prices; good garden; gentlemen only. Apply at 38 East Twelfth street or 15 William street.

A SMALL UNPRETENTIOUS FAMILY OF REFINEment want Board in the country, in a pleasant home, not much over one hour from City Hall; will pay liberally for three months on a nice place. Address, with particulars, H. MARCUS, 22 John street, New York.

COUNTRY BOARD—ON A FARM AT CATSKILL; splendid drives, stabling for horses, first class Board and Rooms; prices to suit the times. Address W. H. MAGILTON, Catskill, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—THREE ROOMS, WITH GOOD Board, in a private family. For further particulars address box 33 New Providence (N. J.) Post office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED FOR GOVERNESS and three girls, from 8 to 14; farmhouse, about fifty miles from city, in healthy mountainous region; good wholesome food, but no style required; would prefer to be the only boarders. Address, with price and full particulars and, if possible, city reference, NELSON, box 289 Herald office.

COUNTRY BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; FOUR Rooms; 1½ hours' ride from city; 10 minutes from depot. Address H. O. P., Greenwich, Conn.

ON THE HUDSON.—A FEW FAMILIES, DESIRING good Board, can be accommodated on a fruit farm, three miles north of Newburg; location healthy. Call on or address H. W. MINTFELDT, Newburg (N. Y.) Post office, box 199, for one week.

WANTED—GOOD COUNTRY BOARD, NOT TO EXceed 1½ hours' ride from New York on the New Haven, Harlem or Hudson River Railroad, for a lady, three children and nurse. Address, until May 22, B., care O. Ditson & Co., Boston, Mass.

WANTED—FIRST CLASS COUNTRY BOARD IN A private family, where there are no other boarders, for lady, three children and nurse; stable accommodations also required. Address C., box 3,099 Post office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

AT SARATOGA SPRINGS.—GRAND UNION HOTEL will open June 1, for the reception of guests. J. H. BRESLIN & CO., Proprietors.

A.—PREMIUM POINT HOUSE, IMMEDIATELY ON the Sound, 45 minutes from Central depot or boat; beach bathing; fishing; boating; no chills and fever; no mosquitoes. Apply to A. C. PLYMPTON, 29 East Forty-sixth street, corner Madison avenue.

ARCHER PLACE, DOBBS' FERRY.—ROOMS CAN be had for the month of June; single Rooms by month or season; stable accommodations. Apply at 22 East Forty-ninth street.

BATH HOTEL, BATH, L. I.—THIS WELL KNOWN summer resort, situated on the seashore, is now being put in first class order and will be opened the 1st of June for boarders; first class table; accessible every half hour by Greenwood and Bath Railroad; also by boat during the season. For particulars address C. A. BUNTING, Proprietor, Bath Hotel, Long Island.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—GRANT HOUSE, SITUated two miles from the landing, with accommodations for 350 guests. Parties wishing to engage Rooms for the season must apply early. For terms, &c., address A. J. GRANT, Proprietor, Catskill, N. Y.

CONGRESS HALL, SARATOGA SPRINGS, WILL OPEN JUNE 5. Special terms for June. HATHORN & SOUTHGATE, Proprietors.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CASCADE HOTEL (LATE PARRY HOUSE), HIGHland Falls, N. Y., on banks of the Hudson, will be opened June 1. For particulars inquire at or address WESTMORELAND HOTEL, New York.

HOTEL FENIMORE, OTSEGO LAKE, COOPERStown, N. Y., will be opened June 1.—Since the opening of this spacious, newly furnished, beautiful and charmingly located House in the summer of 1874, several additional attractions have been added. On the east, croquet grounds; on the west, and just across Chestnut street, a house, or three cottages combined, for the further accommodation of guests; these contain thirty-nine rooms, and can be let as three separate cottages, or the rooms can be rented in suits. There is a fine lawn in front of them, 75x96 feet, affording play ground for children, and fine space for croquet parties. Send for circulars. JAMES BUNYAN, Proprietor.

LA TOURETTE HOUSE, BERGEN POINT, N. J., 30 minutes from Liberty street.—Open May 1; liberal terms made with families and gentlemen desiring to stay the season. J. BOWMAN, Proprietor.

PAVILION HOTEL, NEW BRIGHTON, S. I., IS NOW open; early boarders taken at reduced rates. Call on or address R. F. COLE, Proprietor, formerly of St. Mark's Hotel.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, SARATOGA SPRINGS, will open for reception of guests June 1, 1875. JAS. M. MARVIN, Proprietor. Diagrams of rooms will be sent on application.

FURNITURE.

A1.—

GREAT BARGAINS

in fine Furniture of every description, as we are retiring from a retail business established more than 30 years. We invite those who intend purchasing to examine our large stock and see the inducements we offer. G. L. KELTY & CO., 184 Fifth avenue, near Twenty-third street.

A.—WEEKLY AND MONTHLY PAYMENTS FOR Furniture, Carpets and Bedding, at B. M. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.'S, 155 and 157 Chatham street. An immense stock and low prices.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CARPETS, FURNIture and Bedding, at lowest cash prices, at O'FARRELL'S extensive salesrooms, 410 Eighth avenue, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first streets. Payments taken weekly or monthly.

AT 120 WEST 23D STREET, BETWEEN 6TH AND 7th avenues.—A private family, declining housekeeping, will sell all their city made Furniture, &c.—namely, Grand Duchess and Pompadour Drawing Room Suit, covered in crimson, blue and silver satin, cost $500, for $200; one do., $150; Marie Antoinette suits, colored reps, cost $300, for $75; plain Suit, $40; Bedroom Suit, with Dressing Cases, cost $400, for $150; one do., $100; walnut Suit, $60; Pianoforte, cost $850, for $250, Stool, Cover, &c.; Bronzes, Oil Paintings, Buffet, Extension Tables, Chairs, Silver Ware, China Ware, &c., &c. Will be sold in large or small lots, to suit purchasers, for cash. N. B.—Call before purchasing. 120 West 23d street.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL SELL, FOR IMMEDIate cash, richly carved Parlor Suit, in damask satin and brocatel, cost $750, for $300; do., $150; 7⅓ octave Steinway Piano, $250; Parlor Tables, Bookcases, Writing Desks, Library Tables, Turkish Suit, $100; elaborate and plain Bedroom sets, consisting inlaid and gilt Bedsteads, Dressing Cases, Commodes, Washstands, &c., $50 and $175; single Bedsteads, Bureaus, hair and spring Mattresses, rep and haircloth Suits, $25 $40; Extension Table, Buffet, Chairs, in leather; Silverware, Easy Chairs, Lounges, Oil Paintings, imported Bronzes, Carpets, &c. N. B.—A positive chance. Call, five story brown stone private residence No. 47 West 16th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

CARPETS,
Furniture,
Beds, Bedding, &c.
Payments taken
by the week or month.
Terms easy.
KELLY & CO.,
corner of Twenty-fifth street and Sixth avenue.

FURNITURE, CARPETS AND BEDDING—CHEAP for cash, and by weekly and monthly payments, at Bendall's old stand, 211 Hudson street, corner Canal; also Storage for Goods. C. E. CANNON.

FURNITURE ON INSTALMENTS AND FOR CASH, at KILLEEN'S No. 22 East Thirteenth street; crimson Parlor Suit, Wardrobe, Hatstand, Cottage Suits; advances made on consignments; cash to buy any quantity.

GEORGE A. CLARKE, 747 BROADWAY—POPULAR system of payments for purchasing fine Furniture, Carpets, Mirrors, Upholstery, Parlor Beds, &c., at reduced prices. Houses and apartments furnished to order.

HARTZ & CO. OFFER MOST LIBERAL CASH prices for second hand Furniture, Bedding and Carpets. Call on or address HARTZ & CO., 274 Seventh avenue, New York.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF OUTSIDE SALES FURNIture will be sold all this week at FAVOR'S Auction House, 13 East Fourteenth street (near Chickering's), at private sale, at auction prices.

LORD & TAYLOR—GRAND AND CHRYSTIE STS.—English Body Brussels, $1 50 and $1 75. English and American Tapestry, $1 and $1 12.

EXCHANGE.

WANTED—TO SELL OR EXCHANGE FOR FURNIture, a fine gold repeating Watch; repeats to a minute. Address ROBERTS, 21 West Thirty-first street.

PIANOFORTES, ORGANS, &C.

A.—FOR RENT, UPRIGHT, SQUARE AND GRAND Pianos of our own make, also for sale, a number of fine second hand Pianos in perfect order. WILLIAM KNABE & CO., No. 112 Fifth avenue, above Sixteenth st.

A.—WEBER, STEINWAY, CHICKERING PIANOfortes and Organs; bargains for cash; $100 to $300; $3 to $10 monthly; rent applied. J. BIDDLE, 13 Waverley place, near Broadway.

A NEW DEPARTURE.—PIANOS, UPRIGHT, SQUARE, Grand, Steinway's, Chickering's, Weber's and others, also Parlor Organs, low for cash on instalments and for rent. S. X. BALL & CO., 15 East Fourteenth st.

A.—$100. BEAUTIFUL ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE; Pianos to rent, $5 per month; Instruments received; new instruments exceedingly low. GOLDSMITH, 26 Bleecker street, near Bowery.

AT A GREAT SACRIFICE—NEW, MODERN STYLE 7⅓ octave Pianoforte, celebrated maker, will sell for half price. H. PATBERG, 746 Broadway, corner of Astor place.

A SEVEN OCTAVE FULL TONE PIANO, $125; rent $4; Pedal two bank 10-stop Organ, half-price; good Piano, $75. GORDON & SON, 13 East Fourteenth st.

AT 26 EAST FOURTEENTH STREET.—F. SCHULER will offer his fine assortment of first class Pianofortes at prices which cannot fail to suit the times; new Pianofortes to rent and rent applied toward purchase if desired.

A LADY WILL SELL AN ELEGANTLY CARVED rosewood 7⅓ octave Steinway & Sons Pianoforte, cost price $700, at an immense sacrifice; box for shipment. 28 Third street, near Bowery.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL SELL AT 120 WEST 23d st., near 6th av., an elegant Steinway & Son Pianoforte, used 8 months, cost $1,000, cheap; brilliant toned four round cornered; Bradbury 7⅓ octave, with carved legs and case, cost $900, for $250; Stool, Cover, and Music stand; also Parlor Suits, in crimson satin, cost $600, for $200; rep suit, $50; Bedroom suit, less than half cost; 500 yards Carpet for 50c. a yard. Call at private residence 120 West 23d st., near 6th av. Pianos have boxes for shipping.

AN ELEGANT DECKER & BRO. PIANOFORTE FOR sale at a sacrifice.—A brilliant toned 7⅓ octave, richly carved, four round rosewood case, full agraffe, overstrung Piano, having all improvements, printed guarantee, bill of sale, cost $975, for $250; Stool, Cover, box for shipping; used only nine months; also a 7⅓ octave upright Pianoforte, $175; also satin cotelaine Parlor Suit, cost $700, for $200; Turkish Suit, $100; rep suits, $35; library, chamber and dining room Furniture, in lots to suit, at one-fourth cost. N. B.—Must be sold. Call at five story brown stone private residence No. 47 West Sixteenth street.

A BEAUTIFUL 7⅓ OCTAVE PIANO, CARVED legs, patent agraffe, grand action; used short time, fully warranted, $170; instalments taken, $10 monthly, or rent. R. CABLE, 107 West 23d st., corner 6th av.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.—MAGNIFICENT 7⅓ OCtave four round corner grand square rosewood Pianoforte, first class city maker, brilliant tone, nearly new, cost $1,000, for $300; Stool, Cover, Box for shipping; a rosewood 7⅓ octave Decker Pianoforte, $225; also magnificent Parlor Suits, in satin brocade, cost $650, for $175; one do., $100; chamber, library, dining furniture, a sacrifice. Call and see the beautiful pianos before purchasing elsewhere. Residence 105 East Thirteenth street, near Fourth avenue.

FIFTEEN SECOND HAND PIANOS, $10 TO $100; must be got out of the way on account of alterations. LYNCH & GOMISN, Broadway and Thirty-fifth street.

MAGNIFICENT 7⅓ OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANOforte, having four round corners, full metallic plate, carved legs and agraffe; only $125; party compelled to sacrifice. Seen at GORDON'S, 157 Bleecker st.

PIANOS TO RENT OR SELL—LARGE LOT; PRICES and terms to suit the times. Call at MERRELL'S No. 8 Union square (165 Fourth avenue).

PIANOFORTES, SECOND HAND, IN THOROUGH order, for sale at low prices; also Pianofortes to rent of our own manufacture. CHICKERING & SONS, 11 East Fourteenth st., between Broadway and Fifth av.

STEINWAY, CHICKERING AND OTHER NEW AND second hand Pianos to rent, and rent applied to purchase; great inducements offered. WM. A. POND & CO., 547 Broadway.

VERY CHEAP NEW FIRST CLASS 7⅓ OCTAVE Piano, which was taken for debt. Can be seen at HENRY BEHR'S, glue dealer, 261 Pearl street, near Fulton. Call between 1 and 5 P. M.

MUSICAL.

A TENOR WISHES AN ENGAGEMENT IN A quartet choir; is familiar with Episcopal service. Address TENOR, Herald office.

A YOUNG LADY, WHO THOROUGHLY UNDERstands music, wishes to give lessons at her residence. Call on or address Miss L., 31 East Tenth street, between Broadway and University place.

MADAME CLARA BRINKERHOFF HAS REMOVED from Second avenue to 303 East Nineteenth street, next to corner Second avenue.

THE LECTURE SEASON.

A LECTURE EVERY EVENING, AT 8 O'CLOCK, ON nervous debility and special diseases, at Dr. KAHN'S Museum. Remember the address, No. 688 Broadway, near Fourth street. The largest and most magnificent museum in the world. Admission, 50c.

A LECTURE EVERY NIGHT AT 8 O'CLOCK ON "Manhood, and the Cause of its Premature Decline," at the New York Museum of Anatomy, 618 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker streets.

DANCING ACADEMIES.

BALLET MASTER DUMAR'S DANCING ACADEMY, 24 West Fourth street.—Classes open. All Dances taught perfectly in one quarter. Six fashionable dances taught perfectly in six private lessons.

CARTIER'S DANCING ACADEMY, PLIMPTON'S building, Stuyvesant and Ninth streets.—New classes now forming. Open all summer. Private lessons in glide waltz a specialty. Reception Dansante every Monday evening.

AMUSEMENTS.

5TH AVENUE THEATRE.
Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
(Begins at 8. Over at three-quarters past ten.)

Fourteenth week, 92d to 99th Performance of THE

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BBBB  II  GGGG
B   B II G    G
B   B II G
BBBB  II G
B   B II G   GG
B   B II G    G
BBBB  II  GGGG

BBB   OO   NN  N   A   NN  N ZZZZZ   A
B  B O  O  NNN N  AA   NNN N     Z  AA
BBB  O  O  N NNN A A   N NNN   Z   A A
B  B O  O  N  NN AAA   N  NN  Z    AAA
BBB   OO   N   N A  A  N   N ZZZZZ A  A
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HOUSES CROWDED! LAUGHTER INCESSANT!

EIGHTEENTH BONANZA MATINEE.

SATURDAY, AT HALF-PAST ONE.
THE WHOLE PLAY WILL BE GIVEN.

*** MONDAY, May 24, ONE HUNDREDTH performance of THE BIG BONANZA. Every lady visiting the theatre will receive as A SOUVENIR a MINATURE BRICK OF SOLID SILVER. Reserved seats for this occasion $2.

*** BOX SHEET OPEN 20 DAYS AHEAD!

5TH AVENUE THEATRE.

BENEFIT MATINEE, THURSDAY, May 20,
at half past 1, for
Mrs. G. H. GILBERT'S BENEFIT.

Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM. Miss ADA DYAS
and all the
FAVORITES OF THE FIFTH AVENUE COMPANY,
in an
EXTRAORDINARY PROGRAMME.
Box sheet now open.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—GEOFFROY IN GIROFLE-GIROFLA.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE SEASON.
REVIVAL OF GIROFLE-GIROFLA.
91st to 97th consecutive performances by this Company. Every evening this week and Saturday Matinee, with entire new scenery and on a scale of great splendor, of Lecocq's crowning triumph in Opera Bouffe,
GIROFLE-GIROFLA,
with the great original cast, including
Mlle. GEOFFROY, her original role, GIROFLE-GIROFLA
Mlle. MINELLI, in her original role........MARASQUIN
Mlle. KID, in her original role........AURORE
M. DE QUERCY, in his original role........MOURZOUK
M. VALAIRE, in his original role........BOLERO
INCREASED CHORUSES. FULL ORCHESTRA.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON—FIRST GIROFLE-GIROFLA MATINEE.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE, 585 BROADWAY.
WALLY WARD........Manager
FOURTH WEEK.

JOHN CARL, ANNIE HINDLE, LEVANION BROS.	THE FEMALE BATHERS.	NEAL CONWAY, 3 ALMONTOS, EMILE AMES.

MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 BROADWAY.
Mr. JOSH HART........Sole Proprietor
A MATCHLESS COMPANY.

OUR NEW ROLL OF ARTISTS.	OLD FAVORITES.
Mr. SAM RICKEY,	Mr. JOHN WILD,
Master BARNEY,	Mr. LARRY TOOLEY,
COOL BURGESS,	Mr. CHARLES WHITE,
Miss JENNIE HUGHES,	Miss A. RICHMOND,
KING SARBRO,	Mr. WM. CARTER,
Mr. J. H. McKEE,	DEVERE BROTHERS,
CARROLL and HARRIS	Mr. J. GRAVER,
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PARK THEATRE.—THE OPERA COMIQUE "L'OMBRE," in the original French, will be given for the first time, for the benefit of the Home for the Blind, on Tuesday, May 18, by the well known artists, Miss W. E. Benziger, soprano; Mr. C. Fritsch, tenor; Mr. E. Gilbert, baritone, kindly assisted by Miss Alice Fike as Jeanne. Director, E. Agramonte.

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THE SENSATION,
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Prof. BENFORD'S "SYLPHIDA"
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This vast structure has been converted, by an enormous expenditure of money, into
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Concerts will be given every evening by Gilmore's Band of
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in this country and several
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Full particulars of the date of opening and the inaugural programmes will be given in future advertisements.

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Another great Bill for the
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THREE COMPANIES IN ONE.
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THE GREAT ORIGINALS,
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GIROFLE-GIROFLA—in English.
Sparkling, sentimental, laughable, understandable.
To be sung and played in English by a
FIRST CLASS OPERA TROUPE.
Every evening and Saturday Matinee.
GIROFLE-GIROFLA,
with new and elegant scenery, painted expressly for the production of this delightful Opera, by
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The most entertaining and amusing laughter-provoking, sentimental sensation of the day.
Sale of seats commence Monday morning at the hall; $1 50, $1, 50c.; Proscenium Boxes, $8 and $10.

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Extraordinary exhibition of human endurance. Mr. Weston is now making his second attempt to perform the feat of walking 515 miles in six days at the Rink, Third avenue. Doors open at all hours.
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NEWEST AND BEST MUSIC.—"GIROFLE-GIROFLA," easy, Berg, 50c.; "Timbale de Argent," waltz, Baker, 50c.; "Far O'er the Sea," waltz, Englander, 50c.; "Gentle Rosebush," song, Mattei, 50c.; "Subscribers' Waltzes," Strauss, 75c.; "Mother, Is the Old Home Lonely?" Blake, 40c.; "Firelight Fancies," reverie, Wilson, 50c.; "Floweret, I Kiss Thee," Balfe, 40c. Copies mailed. WILLIAM A. POND & CO., 547 Broadway; branch store 39 Union square.

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THE ANNIVERSARY EXHIBITION OF THE NEW York Institution for the Blind, consisting of vocal and instrumental music, literary exercises, &c., will be held at Steinway Hall on Thursday evening, May 20, 1875, commencing at 8 o'clock. Admission, 25c.

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JARRETT & PALMER beg to announce the readiness for representation this week,
EVERY NIGHT and SATURDAY MATINEE,
of Shakespeare's sublime Tragedy,
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which will be produced with great magnificence and a magnetic cast,
Miss CLARA MORRIS,
the distinguished American actress, assuming for the first time before a metropolitan audience the character of
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impersonating, for the FIRST TIME in his professional career, the part of
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Mr. GEORGE CLARKE and Mr. J. B. STUDLEY have been especially engaged for important interpretations, and the entire great Company of Booth's Theatre appears in
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Malcolm........Mr. George Clarke
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Rosse........Mr. Henry Weaver
Lennox........Mr. E. K. Collier
Seyton........Mr. J. R. Davis
Fleance........Miss E. Boyd
Physician........Mr. J. W. Brutone
Gentlewoman........Miss Emma Grattan
First Witch........Mr. Charles B. Bishop
Second Witch........Miss Mary Wells
Third Witch........Mr. Charles Leclercq
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Doors open at 7:30. To commence at 8 o'clock precisely.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE REGULAR SEASON.
Great success of Boucicault's fine comedy, the
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MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS,
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Mr. E. M. HOLLAND...as...LENOIR
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Room in the house of Sir William Stanmore.
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TUESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS—RIVALS and A HAPPY PAIR.
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Applications for Stock Engagements, season of 1875-76, may be addressed immediately to Miss MINNIE CONWAY, or JOHN P. SMITH, Brooklyn Theatre.

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REMEMBER THIS (MONDAY) EVENING,
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the wonderful Specialties introduced in the Tournament Scene.
LITTLE FAY TEMPLETON,
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acknowledged by the amusement-seeking public the greatest little artist that the world ever saw, and universally christened "The Queen of the Petites."
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the world-renowned Gymnasts, in their startling athletic pictures, illustrating the results of muscular exercise.
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the novel entertainment of the age, both amusing and instructive, as it plainly illustrates the power of man over brute.
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TWELVE TEMPTATIONS,
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GLORIOUS SCENERY. MAGNIFICENT BALLET.
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Box office open from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

GERMANIA THEATRE, FOURTEENTH STREET, AD. NEUENDORFF, Director.
MONDAY, May 17,
DAS BOESE FRAULEIN RAY, in five acts, by Kneisel.
Box office open from 8:30 till 4 o'clock P. M.

OPENING OF CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—JOHN Koch, Proprietor. Theodore Thomas' unrivalled Summer Nights' Concerts. The proprietor takes pleasure in stating that the Central Park Garden has been remodelled, newly decorated and renovated. Every effort will be made to retain for this establishment its present high position as a resort unequalled by any of its kind, either in Europe or America. On Monday evening, May 17, at 8, Theo. Thomas' Opening Concert. Overture, Jubilee, Weber; Polka Mazurka, "Devil's Darning Needle," Strauss; Ballet to Romeo and Juliet (first time), Gounod (written for the Royal Opera House in Vienna); Coronation March, Svendsen; Overture, Midsummer Night's Dream, Mendelssohn; Allegretto, Seventh Symphony, Beethoven; Hungarian Dances, Brahms; 1. Allegro Molto; 2. Allegretto. 3. Allegro con spirito; Introduction, Nuptial Chorus, Marsch Tempo, Third Act of Lohengrin, Wagner; Waltz, Artist's Life, Strauss; Fantasie Caprice, Vieuxtemps; Overture, Festival, Lassen. Admission tickets, 50c. each; private boxes, $1 and $2 extra. Packages of 12 tickets, $5. Season tickets for single gentleman, $15; for lady and gentleman, $25.

MR. DION BOUCICAULT WILL PERFORM DURING the month of April in Boston. During the month of May in Philadelphia. He will appear in July at the California Theatre, in San Francisco. On September 11, he will appear as "Conn," in the "Shaughraun," at Drury Lane Theatre, London. And return to New York in the beginning of next year. Any letters or communications may be addressed to him accordingly, or if addressed to his permanent residence, 20 East Fifteenth street, New York, will be forwarded.

ROBINSON HALL.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 19.
Grand Opening Night. The most enjoyable Opera,
GIROFLE-GIROFLA—in English,
with an immense cast, a full and complete orchestra. The most famous and the most popular of all Lecocq's works draws crowded and delighted audiences in Europe and America.
Secure seats in advance.

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AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
THE BEST CIRCUS IN THE WORLD.
50 FIRST CLASS PERFORMERS.
LUCILLE WATSON,
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and others in
A NOVEL PROGRAMME of unusual excellency.
Admission........50c.
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BERRY'S OPERA HOUSE, THIRTY-FOURTH street, near Third avenue.—PARIS BY GASLIGHT, CANCAN and DARE DEVIL DICK. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. Ladies free Thursday nights.

STANLEY, THE COMEDIAN OF THE TWELVE Temptations, has made an immense hit; his songs were received with enthusiastic applause on the opening night.

FAY TEMPLETON, "THE QUEEN OF THE PETITES," appears at the Grand Opera House to-morrow evening in her charming medleys.

DAVIS AND HIS DOGS ARE NOW ONE OF THE attractions at the Grand Opera House. The miniature circus is immensely funny.

GIROFLE-GIROFLA.—IN ENGLISH, AT ROBINSON HALL, WEDNESDAY, May 19. First class Troupe. Some sense in going to hear this charming Opera in a language you can understand. It has been sung in French and German, now let us have it in English.

PROFESSOR NELSON AND SONS, THE GREATEST living gymnasts, appear this evening in the Twelve Temptations in their varied entertainment.

MECKLENBURG.

Forcible Statements Concerning the "Original" Declaration.

Charles R. Jones, of Charlotte, Reasons in Favor of the 20th.

DR. WELLING'S STATEMENT.

The President of Columbian University Believes Only in the Later "Resolves."

How the North Carolinians May Have Been Deceived.

C. R. JONES' ARGUMENT.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., May 7, 1875.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

I take pleasure in availing myself of the opportunity afforded me, and through me to my people, of offering some thoughts touching the validity of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, which took place in the town of Charlotte, on the 20th day of May, 1775, within a stone's throw of the place in which I now write. Born and reared among the traditions of the past hundred years, it would, indeed, be treason to deny that such a declaration was made, and that, too, at the time stated above. From that time to the present the universal belief, with a few isolated exceptions, is that Colonel Thomas Polk, then colonel of the militia of the county of Mecklenburg, called a convention of the people of the county, in consequence of the generally disturbed condition of society, occasioned by the oppressions of the mother country, by and through the illegal exactions of the officers of the British Crown. That Convention assembled in Charlotte on the 19th day of May, 1775, and so great was the feeling on the part of the participators in the proceedings of the Convention that the session was prolonged until the morning of the 20th. Later in the evening of the 19th an express messenger arrived with information of the battle of Lexington, Mass., bringing intelligence that

BLOOD HAD BEEN SPILT

in defence of American freedom just one month before, and, so great was the feeling of sympathy on the part of the actors of that immortal occasion, that those who had refrained from actually committing themselves to an open declaration of independence no longer hesitated, but at once coincided with such men as Dr. Ephraim Brevard.

This is all we claim, except that immediately after that event, and long prior to the Declaration of Independence, which occurred at Philadelphia in 1776, the citizens of Mecklenburg county took steps to put themselves on a war footing and made good their bold Declaration by taking an active and memorable part in the seven years' struggle for independence which followed the general declaration of war on the part of the United Colonies.

The citizens of the State of North Carolina are making considerable preparations to celebrate such an important epoch in the annals of their history on the occasion of the Centennial anniversary, which takes place on the 20th inst., and it is due to us and the words of truth to say, that while there may be some who doubt the genuineness of the Declaration, there exists no disbelief among our people. Inasmuch as there have been at different periods since 1820 occasional discussions as to the authenticity of the Mecklenburg Declaration, it may not be out of place for me to notice *in extenso* some of the arguments which have been brought forward in order that they may be properly and duly answered to the satisfaction of any unprejudiced mind.

WHEN THE DOUBTS AROSE.

The first time the authenticity of this Declaration was ever doubted was in 1819. In that year, as a matter of information and interest, some Massachusetts paper—the *Spy*, I think—published the Declaration, with an intimation on the part of the editor that he believed it to be genuine. Mr. John Adams, in a private correspondence with Mr. Thomas Jefferson, forwarded that gentleman a copy of the paper containing the Declaration, at the same time stating that he (Mr. Adams) believed it to be genuine. In Mr. Jefferson's reply he treated the whole matter as an "unjustifiable quiz." The publication of this letter at that time created considerable excitement in North Carolina, particularly among the descendants of the patriots of the Revolution then living in Mecklenburg county, and measures were taken by the Legislature of North Carolina (as it had become a State matter) to collect and arrange the documents relative to the Mecklenburg Declaration, which were published in 1831, and by these and other publications which have subsequently appeared, the authenticity of the Declaration is established beyond cavil or doubt.

It is unnecessary for us, at this late day, to calumniate the character of Mr. Jefferson, resting as it does on a more solid and enduring foundation than the simple writing of the American Declaration of Independence at Philadelphia, but at the same time it is both necessary and proper for us to vindicate and defend the honors which justly and truly belong to

MECKLENBURG AND HER SONS.

At the time of which we write nearly half a century had passed since the Declaration had been made. Mr. Jefferson, from being a prominent member of the Continental Congress, had gone on step by step in the path of fame, until he had reached, so to speak, the acme of human greatness. To have acknowledged that he had copied any portion of his immortal Declaration, which was so solemnly and formally adopted and signed at Philadelphia on the 4th day of July, 1776, from a set of "resolves" adopted thirteen months before by the patriots (who were mostly farmers, and men then unknown to fame), of Mecklenburg, would be to rob at least one jewel from the diadem that had been awarded him by the whole American people. He accordingly denounced the whole thing as a "hoax," and did what he could to make other people as incredulous as he himself was; but such an abundant array of evidence was presented as to no longer leave any doubt about the whole matter. So great was the feeling that in 1835 an immense celebration was held in Charlotte, and in the procession which took place were not less than seventy-five old men, none of them less than seventy-five years of age, each of whom wore a badge, on which was printed, "20th May, 1775," thus giving, at one time, seventy-five living witnesses of the truth of the Mecklenburg Declaration. Here were living, truthful witnesses, uncontradicted, and men whose words could not be contradicted, giving plain, unmistakable evidence, which could not be set aside. In addition to these witnesses, I may state that the common traditions of the whole country sustain the 20th of May Declaration.

THESE ARE FACTS

which have come down to us on the pages of history, which are as broad as the earth itself, which, when proof is demanded, are not susceptible of demonstration. Dr. Whately wrote a book to prove that no such person as Napoleon Bonaparte ever existed, and Mr. Jefferson himself doubted the existence of Jesus Christ, and yet can any sane mind deny the existence of either, not making any reference to the religious belief held by many on this subject. I am not able at this day to produce stronger testimony than the traditions of a hundred years, among an intelligent people, and no stronger proofs should be called for. A part of the evidence which we are able to submit, in addition to the cloud of testimony which can be obtained, is the despatch of Governor Martin to his government, in which he declares that "the resolves of the people styling themselves a committee for the county of Mecklenburg, most traitorously declaring the entire dissolution of the laws, government and constitution of this country, setting up a system of rule and regulation repugnant to the laws and subversive of His Majesty's government." Equally positive should be the fact that on the tombstone of the Rev. Hezekiah J. Balch, one of the signers of the Mecklenburg Declaration, at Poplar Tent churchyard, near this place, is inscribed that he was a member of that glorious band that met at Charlotte on the 20th day of May, 1775, and declared independence. Also the tombstone of Rev. Humphrey Hunter, buried at Steel Creek, near here, which bears the same inscription. No one of the pious people who frequent these churches of God to pay their devotions to the Deity ever presumed to doubt that these silent memorials were anything but the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth. To suppose anything else would stamp their memory, dear to the people of the State, with infamy and disgrace.

WHERE IS THE ORIGINAL?

There are those who will be ready to exclaim, "If the Declaration took place as is now asserted, why is it that the original copy has not been preserved?" Tradition informs us that there were a series of writings held by the citizens of the county both anterior and subsequent to the 20th of May, and some have even claimed that a set of resolutions, adopted on the 31st of May of the same year, and which were more conciliatory in their character than those denounced by Governor Martin, was the only declaration ever made. In answer to the query I will state that the Secretary, John McKnitt Alexander, kept the only record of the proceedings which were known to be in existence in 1800, and that in April of that year his mansion was destroyed by fire, and the book containing the important document was burned. The Declaration was printed in the *Cape Fear Mercury*, one of the two papers then published in North Carolina, a copy of which was sent to his government by Governor Martin on the 30th of June of the same year, then a refugee on one of His Majesty's ships of war in the Lower Cape Fear, and denounced by him as above quoted. In the year 1863 Colonel John H. Wheeler, North Carolina's most able historian, visited London, carrying with him a letter of introduction from the Hon. Z. B. Vance, then Governor of North Carolina, to the Hon. James Mason, then Commissioner of the Confederate States in England, with a view of gathering up such evidence as might be attainable in regard to the colonial history of North Carolina. He found many documents relating to the early history of North Carolina, both as a colony and as a State, of which he took copies, with a view of publishing them in a second edition of his "Historical Sketches of North Carolina." He found the despatch of Governor Martin relating to the Declaration, but the copy of the *Cape Fear Mercury*, which was said to have contained the Declaration referred to, was not to be found, and its absence left room to doubt either that it never existed or that it did not contain the Declaration, as claimed by our people. A note in pencil stated that it had been taken out of the office by Governor Andrew Stevenson, of Kentucky, then Minister of the United States to the Court of St. James, and that it had never been returned. Upon the return of Colonel Wheeler to the United States he addressed a letter to the Hon. John W. Stevenson, now United States Senator from Kentucky, and the son of the gentleman referred to, informing him that the missing paper had been lost and requesting his aid in finding it if it should be among any of his father's papers. Mr. Stevenson answered that after due and diligent search among his father's papers (his father being dead) the missing copy of the *Cape Fear Mercury* could not be found, but that despatches and other memoranda had been found which indicated that the paper had been in the possession of his father.

THE LOST LINK.

Had this little newspaper slip been found either in the possession of the British Historical Society or in the hands of Mr. Stevenson or his heirs there would have been no possible grounds for any controversy or had not the original copy, in possession of Mr. Alexander, the secretary of the meeting, been destroyed, Mr. Goodloe and other doubters would not have come to the front with their peculiar and unnatural arguments to deny the Mecklenburg Declaration of the 20th of May. But after all the effort to obtain this paper and the failure to do so, in its absence we naturally inquire for other evidence, and we turn to that unerring tradition which can be substantiated in a hundred families in the county of Mecklenburg to-day. Does the world doubt that Julius Cæsar lived, and yet who could prove it to the satisfaction of a court of justice? Mecklenburg has produced two Presidents of the United States, Andrew Jackson and James K. Polk, both men of learning and eminence, and both of whom in their lives gave unhesitating belief in the Declaration of Independence which was declared at Charlotte on the 20th May, 1775, and yet the existence of a few court records, land deeds, &c., which may be destroyed by fire within the next twenty-four hours, are the only evidence, legal of course, that we have that they ever formed part of our community, and, with these papers destroyed, a hundred years hence the world might safely doubt that either gentleman ever lived at all.

I may conclude this letter by saying that whatever doubts may exist on the part of the world at large in regard to the Declaration which we claim, there exists none whatever on the part of the people of Mecklenburg, and although there is no substantial grounds for disbelief, in the name of my people I thank the HERALD, the greatest *news* paper of the age, for its effort to unveil the truth of history, however obscure it may appear, satisfied as I am that the people of Mecklenburg, the descendants of the patriots of the Revolution, have nothing to fear from the closest investigation into the truth or falsity of our claims. The name of Mecklenburg will ever adorn the pages of the history of our great country. Her action in the days of '76 was all that her most loving son to-day would have desired. But that is not enough; she sent forth her sons in the war of 1812 as well as in the days of the Revolution in answer to her country's call; and again in the war with Mexico there were no truer defenders of the Stars and Stripes than the sons of Mecklenburg, and last, though not least, when the tocsin rang throughout this country in 1861 the Charlotte "Hornets" made one company of the first regiment which met the enemy at "Bethel," the troops on the Confederate side being commanded by General D. H. Hill, a citizen of Charlotte, and of the 115,000 troops from this State who went to the front under Lee, in the further struggle of that bitter contest—who met McDowell at Manassas and Bull Run and who surrendered to Grant at Appomattox four years later—Mecklenburg furnished considerably more than her quota; and, knowing them as I do, I have no hesitation in saying that they would be just as quick to answer a call of the government to-day as they were in 1776, in 1812, in 1846 or in 1861.

Pardon me for this digression from the main subject, and allow me only to add that the time at my command will not allow me to collate such facts as I might be able to do had I time; but I will take pleasure in referring you and your readers to "Jones' Defence of North Carolina," "Foote's Sketches of North Carolina," "Wheeler's Historical Sketches of North Carolina;" "Governor Graham's Memoirs," "Lossing's Pictorial Field Book of the Revolution," and other works that I could mention.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
CHARLES R. JONES.

J. C. WELLING'S LETTER.

WASHINGTON, May 10, 1875.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

I have the honor to acknowledge the reception of your note, in which you ask me to prepare a popular exposition of the "Declaration of Independence" purporting to have been adopted and promulgated by a portion of the people of Mecklenburg county, in the State of North Carolina, on the 20th of May, 1775.

For the courtesy you have done me in this application I am, it is presumed, indebted to the fact that since the year 1856, when I made my first publication on this topic in the columns of the *National Intelligencer*, I have taken an humble part in the historical controversy which has so long been waged over this document, with regard alike to the genuineness of its authorship and the authenticity of its contents.

As I have been led by my investigations to controvert the traditional and popular opinions held in North Carolina on this topic it gives me pleasure to state that I have found nothing in these investigations which seems in the slightest degree to detract from the exalted patriotism of the Mecklenburg worthies of 1775 or lower the pious veneration in which they are held by their descendants of the present day. On the contrary, I suppose that the views which I have been compelled to adopt, in common with more learned historical critics, such as Mr. Bancroft and the late Peter Force, are the only views which can be made consistent with a loyal and intelligent admiration of the Mecklenburg heroes, as they are believed to be the only views which can stand the ultimate scrutiny of an impartial mind when all the facts of the case are put in the record. I attach the more importance to this statement, which I place at the very threshold of my communication, because I am unwilling to have it supposed, even for a moment, that I have proposed to myself the shallow pleasures of the mere iconoclast in undertaking the work of research upon this question, and in subsequently making public the results of that research. It is hoped that even the cursory view to which I must be restricted in the present discussion will suffice to show that in vindicating the truth of history in this matter it is not necessary, in the least degree, to detract from the hereditary renown and preeminent patriotism of the stalwart and enlightened men who adorned the annals of Mecklenburg county during the Revolutionary era. Certain it is that I profess myself to be their fervent admirer, and in humbly wiping from their tombstones the lichens and moss of more than half a century I confess as well to the reverent homage as to the painstaking zeal of an Old Mortality. If the false nimbus which has gathered around their brows from the mists of a local tradition must needs be dissipated it is that we may the better adorn their venerable heads with an aureole of brighter splendor and purer lustre. The fame of these illustrious patriots has nothing to fear except from the indiscretion of those who prefer to view them through the distortions of fable rather than in the "dry light of truth."

GOING BENEATH THE SURFACE.

What is popularly known as the "Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence" was first published to the world in the Raleigh *Register* of April 30, 1819. The document, as then published, purported to be "a true copy of the papers" left on this subject in the hands of his son by John McKnitt Alexander, an influential citizen of Mecklenburg county, who died in the year 1817. His son, Dr. J. McKnitt Alexander, in giving publicity to the document, accompanied it with the following certificate:—

The foregoing is a true copy of the papers on the above subject, left in my hands by John McKnitt Alexander, deceased. I find it mentioned on file that the original book was burned April, 1800; that a copy of the proceedings was sent to Hugh Williamson, then writing a history of North Carolina, and that a copy was sent to General W. R. Davie. J. M'KNITT.

The Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence was thus published for the first time and certified by Dr. J. McKnitt Alexander with the suppression of his paternal name. The Declaration as published was accompanied with an historical narrative purporting to explain the circumstances in which it originated, and this narrative professes, by the date placed at its head, to have been written on the 20th of May, 1775. This representation, however, has no foundation in fact, as the narrative undertakes to recite events which occurred not only days, but even years, after that date. Such a mode of recording veracious history is, to say the least, very inartistic, though it is not necessary to impute any fraudulent design in the premises. The fact that Dr. J. McKnitt Alexander, son of old John McKnitt Alexander, suppressed his patronymic in certifying to the genuineness of the copy he had made from the papers of his father, has been cited in evidence as evincing a want of candor on his part, but his defenders at the present day plead in extenuation of this apparent concealment that he often omitted the surname from his signature because of the commonness of the name of Alexander in Mecklenburg county and its vicinage.

ACCEPTING THE TRUTH OF THIS

statement as entirely satisfactory, the historical critic of the present day, in further tracing the relations of "J. McKnitt" to the documents in question, soon stumbles on a discovery which he finds it much more difficult to reconcile either with the frankness which should be practised or else the accuracy which should be scrupulously observed in making a copy of such an important paper. Dr. J. McKnitt—we may so call him since that is the name he preferred—had stated, as we have seen in the certificate attached to his publication in the year 1819, that his father appeared from the record "on file" to have given a copy of the Mecklenburg Declaration, among other persons, to General W. R. Davie, a distinguished citizen of North Carolina. Search was instituted for this copy among the papers left by General Davie at his decease, and the document was found in the well-known, and as we are assured by competent testimony, in the unmistakable handwriting of the venerable John McKnitt Alexander. This "Davie copy" of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence was long preserved in the archives of the State Department of North Carolina at Raleigh, but was at length removed from that custody by the late Governor D. S. Swain, while he was President of the North Carolina University. Governor Swain had been appointed to the office of "Historical Agent" of North Carolina, and in that capacity he withdrew this paper from the State depository, that he might have an opportunity of subjecting it to a critical inspection. I have seen an autograph letter of Governor Swain, addressed to the Hon. Henry S. Randall, the biographer of Jefferson, in which, under date of April 6, 1858, Governor Swain states that the "Davie copy" of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence was at that time in his hands. When this "Davie copy" came to be examined by Governor Swain he found that it was accompanied by a certificate of John McKnitt Alexander, which told an entirely different story from the certificate with which Dr. "J. McKnitt," his son, had accompanied the first publication of the Declaration in the year 1819. The full certificate appended by John McKnitt Alexander to the copy which he had given to Governor Davie runs as follows:—

It may be worthy of notice here to observe that the foregoing statement, though fudamentally correct, *may not literally correspond with the original record of the transactions of said Delegation and Court of Inquiry, as all the records and papers were burnt with the house on April 6, 1800*; but previous to that time of 1800 a full copy of said records, at the request of Dr. Hugh Williamson, then of New York, but formerly a Representative in Congress from this State, was forwarded to him by Colonel William Polk, in order that those early transactions might fill their proper place in a history of this State, then writing by said Dr. Williamson in New York.

Certified *to the best of my recollection and belief*, this 3d day of September, 1800. J. McK. ALEXANDER.

Now, it is safe to say that if *this* certificate had put in its appearance simultaneously with the first publication made on the subject by "J. McKnitt" in the year 1819, there could never have been any ground for the long controversy which has prevailed in regard to either the genuineness or the authenticity of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence on the 20th of May, 1775. In point of fact this certificate was not given to the world until the year 1853, when it was published in the *North Carolina University Magazine* by the Rev. Professor Charles Phillips, a colleague of Governor Swain in the Chapel Hill University, and who made this publication under the Governor's superintendence. Professor Phillips still lives to authenticate the accuracy of his transcript, being at present a citizen of Mecklenburg county and a member of the Faculty of Davidson College, situated within its borders. The "Davie copy" has itself been lost or mislaid.

THE TELL-TALE CERTIFICATE.

In all respects, except in the matter of this certificate and, perhaps, one other important variation, the "Davie copy" of the Mecklenburg Declaration was found by Governor Swain and Professor Phillips to be identical with the paper published by "J. McKnitt" in the year 1819. The pertinent question, then, arises. Why did not "J. McKnitt" give the certificate of his father in full? Why did he so truncate the certificate as to conceal the fact that the whole paper of his father purported, on its face, to be nothing more than "the best recollection and belief" of a man writing about events which had occurred twenty-six years agone, and without a single scrap of the original records with which to refresh his memory. We can exculpate him from blame in the premises only by the charitable supposition that the paper which fell into his hands had received from his father a less copious and frank certificate than was appended by the same hand to the "Davie copy" of this document.

How these questions may best be answered is a matter only of private concern between John McKnitt Alexander, the father, and "J. McKnitt," his son. The important fact with which the public are concerned in this inquiry is the admitted fact that the Declaration of Independence, as published by "J. McKnitt" in 1819, is identical in its terms with the Declaration of Independence as contained in the "Davie copy." And if this latter was confessed to be nothing more than the attempt of John McKnitt Alexander to reproduce a long string of resolutions and of other transactions, without the aid of any original records whatsoever, it will be seen that we have touched the bottom of this investigation only to find that there is nothing on which to rest our feet. If the authenticity of this Declaration be conceded—that is, if it be admitted that there may have been such a declaration—the shape in which we have it is certainly not genuine. Water cannot rise above its level, and just as little can the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, of May 20, 1775, ever hope to rise higher than its source in the memory of John McKnitt Alexander, writing out his best recollections of transactions and resolutions which had so far faded from his mind that he is frank to confess "they may not correspond with the original records." As it is supposed by our North Carolina friends that the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, whatever may have been its purport, was the composition of Dr. Ephraim Brevard, a patriotic citizen of Mecklenburg, in 1775, and as it is in evidence that we have to-day only so much of that Declaration as John McKnitt Alexander could recall in the year 1800, without a line of the original text to guide him, it follows that the absence of all genuineness in the document must be freely admitted even by those who would most like to believe in its authenticity. The reader will bear in mind that the question of genuineness in such a discussion as this relates to the *authorship* of the paper, and that the question of its authenticity relates to the veracity of its contents.

AN IMPORTANT CONSIDERATION.

Having shown on the testimony of its reporter that the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, as we now have it, is not a genuine document, I have next to consider the question of its authenticity. Was there *any* declaration of independence made by a portion of the people of Mecklenburg on the 20th of May, 1775? Did the patriots of Mecklenburg, on that day, formally and forever "dissolve the political bands which had connected them with the mother country, and absolve themselves from all allegiance to the British Crown." The impossibility of such a supposition is negatived by a great variety of most irrefragable proofs derived from the contemporaneous history of North Carolina. In the first place, I point to the fact that the same patriots who, it is alleged, took part in this declaration of May 20, 1775, are known from Documentary evidence to have participated in a committee meeting of Mecklenburg county only eleven days afterward, to wit, on the 31st of May, and at that meeting they adopted a set of resolutions which, though in the highest degree creditable to their revolutionary patriotism, are, nevertheless, of such a tenor as to silence the hypothesis that these same men had only eleven days before renounced their allegiance to the British Crown, unless, indeed, we are to believe that in spite of the brave words spoken by them on the 20th of May they were swift to speak in words of "bated breath" after the brief interval of reconsideration that had befallen them. My respect for these heroic men, whose souls were obviously cast in the firmest moulds of fortitude as well as of courage, forbids me to entertain such an injurious suspicion without some proof of the fact, and proof there is none except such as may be drawn from the assumption that the Mecklenburg Declaration is a genuine document. Against the "recollections" of John McKnitt Alexander, whether regard be had to their substance or their form, I set the *ipsissima verba* of that Declaration, which these men are known to have published in Mecklenburg on the 31st of May, 1775—a declaration which was printed at the time, which we still have in the newspapers of that period, and which, whether the descendants of these men in the year 1875 will hear or forbear, I make bold to characterize as a paper infinitely more worthy of all homage than the document they have selected to idolize, even if the claims of the latter to respect were not open to exception, which, as has been seen, is very far from being the case.

The Declaration of May 31, to which we here refer, does not amount to a definitive declaration of independence; but, assuming that the power of the British Crown had virtually fallen into ruins, its authors proceed to reconstruct a framework of civil government on the basis of those ruins.

STRONG POINTS FAVORING THE "RESOLVES."

Now the same men who are *known* to have adopted these resolutions of May 31 are *said* to have adopted the resolutions declaring independence of Great Britain on the 20th of May, 1775. But the eighteenth resolution in the later series expressly contemplates a contingency on which all revolutionary measures would fall to the ground, and that contingency is that "the legislative body of Great Britain resign its unjust and arbitrary pretensions with respect to America." It is obvious, therefore, that if these men declared independence on the 20th of May, 1775, they retracted the Declaration eleven days afterward. Were they men of such infirm purpose as this? But the negative evidence does not end here. A little more than three months after the date of May 20, 1775, when John McKnitt Alexander, Thomas Polk and others are represented to have "declared independence," we find these very leaders sitting in the North Carolina Provincial Congress, and on the 23d of August, 1775, we further find them signing a *test of loyalty*, in "profession of their allegiance to the King and acknowledging the constitutional executive power of government." Had these men declared independence on the 20th of May, 1775? To suppose so is to load their names and memories with the most terrible of imputations, and I know of nothing in their honorable and manly characters which can justify such a tremendous impeachment of either their courage or their candor as we must allow to lie against them if they proclaimed themselves independent of Great Britain on the 20th of May, 1775, and plighted their vows of allegiance a little more than three months afterward! But this is not all. The delegates sitting in this North Carolina Provincial Congress from Mecklenburg, including John McKnitt Alexander, the sponsor of the so-called Declaration of Independence, joined with their colleagues in a unanimous address to the people of Great Britain.

John McKnitt Alexander, with all his colleagues from Mecklenburg county, united in this address; for it is of record that it was adopted *unanimously* by the members of the Provincial Congress. A list of absentees was kept by the Secretary of the Congress, and the Mecklenburg delegates do not appear to have been absent at its adoption. It remains, then, for me to say that in very mercy to the patriots of Mecklenburg in 1775, as well as in simple justice to the truth of authentic history, we must hold that there neither was nor could have been any such Declaration as that which John McKnitt Alexander furbished up from memory after the lapse of more than a quarter of a century.

WAS IT ALL A MYTH?

Was, then, the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence of May 20, 1775, the pure and simple coinage of John McKnitt Alexander's brain? By no means. He was honestly trying to recall the events and declarations of May 31, 1775. The record of these events and declarations had been entirely lost from public sight after the date of their first publication in 1775. They were again brought to light by the late Peter Force, of Washington, in the year 1838. On the 18th of December in that year that veteran historical investigator announced their discovery through the columns of the *National Intelligencer*, and he recognized in them at once the authentic resolutions which John McKnitt Alexander had sought to reproduce, but of which he had succeeded in making only a feeble travesty. And in reaching this conclusion it is more to the praise of Mr. Force's historical sagacity, trained though he was in such researches, that at that time—in 1838—he did not know, as we know now, that Alexander's version of the Mecklenburg resolution was confessedly drawn from his "best recollection and belief." That significant fact was not suffered to transpire in North Carolina until the year 1853, though the committee of the North Carolina Legislature, charged in the year 1830 with the publication of evidence in support of the genuineness and authenticity of the so-called Declaration of May 20, must have had the "Davie copy" of that document in their hands. The certificate published under the superintendence of Governor Swain at a later date unfortunately escaped their notice, otherwise it might have greatly modified their conclusions.

But it will be said that there are a dozen or more of witnesses who, speaking from their recollections of what they heard and saw in Mecklenburg during the year 1775, have undertaken to corroborate the statements of John McKnitt Alexander with regard to both the facts and dates of his story. All these men gave their testimony *after* the publication of "J. McKnitt" had been made in 1819 and *before* the genuine and authentic resolutions of May 31 had been restored to sight. And yet, even in giving their evidence under this disadvantage, several of these witnesses make statements which prove undoubtedly that they were thinking of the resolves of May 31, for they make allusions to facts and declarations found in those resolves alone. The memories of these men, as the memory of John McKnitt Alexander before them, were reaching back to the magnanimous public manifesto, which had marked an epoch in the annals of Mecklenburg. That manifesto, as some of these witnesses remembered, had boldly declared that "all laws and commissions confirmed by or derived from the authority of the King and Parliament were annulled and vacated; that no legislative or executive powers then existed in the colonies except those ordained by the Provincial Congress of each Province under the direction of the Great Continental Congress; that any person thereafter receiving or exercising a commission from the Crown was to be "deemed an enemy to his country," and that in support of these declarations soldiers had been raised, with powder and lead and flints, to show that the men of that crisis had full understanding of their times and "meant business" in all that they so nobly spoke and bravely did. If these witnesses forgot the little reservation contained in the eighteenth resolution of the series—a resolution looking to the restoration of royal prerogatives on the renunciation by Great Britain of her unjust and arbitrary pretensions with respect to America—it was simply because the subsequent course of events had never given any room for the occurrence of this contingency.

THESE RESOLUTIONS OF MAY 31, 1775,

were not, it is true, a formal declaration of independence. If they had been, the men who were foremost in giving them force and effect could not have subsequently professed themselves to be loyal at heart toward the constitutional rights of the British Crown. But the stand which they then and there took in maintenance of their rights left them in a practical if not in a theoretical attitude of independence as regards the British authority.

The sturdy believer in the genuineness and authenticity of the manifesto of May 20, 1775, may here interpose with the remark that, notwithstanding all these apparently infallible signs of its unhistorical character, we have the testimony of Governor Stokes, given in 1830, that in the year 1793 Dr. Williamson exhibited to him, in the city of New York, a copy of the Mecklenburg Declaration, in the handwriting of John McKnitt Alexander. This statement of Governor Stokes is entirely credible. But our North Carolina friends seem to forget that the statement does not at all help the pretensions of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence as now received and held among them on the authority of John McKnitt Alexander, for we have the confession of Mr. Alexander that the existing version of the Mecklenburg Declaration of May 20, 1775, *was written by him, from memory, in the year* 1800. If, in the year 1793, Governor Stokes saw a copy of the Declaration, it could not have been the paper subsequently compiled by Mr. Alexander from his recollections, for at that time the original records of the Mecklenburg committee were still in Mr. Alexander's possession. If we could now recover the actual transcript of these original records, as given by Mr. Alexander to Dr. Williamson, before his papers were burned, we should undoubtedly find it to be a copy of the proceedings had on the 31st of May, 1775. If it should turn out to be the true record of an earlier meeting, really held on the 20th of May, 1775, we are sure at least that it could contain nothing which would be inconsistent with the grave and deliberate steps publicly taken by these same men only eleven days afterward. It is proof enough in derogation from the trustworthiness of Mr. Alexander's recollections in the year 1800 that they fly in the face of documentary evidence known to be both genuine and authentic, and that they involve the most damaging reflections on the conduct and characters of the men to whom they relate, not even excepting himself, for he signed the "Test of Loyalty" in the North Carolina Provincial Congress as late as April 4, 1776, only three months before the national Declaration of Independence made by the General Congress.

DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE.

Where the documentary evidence is so conclusive against the authenticity of the Alexander version of the Mecklenburg proceedings, it hardly need be said that all contemporary and subsidiary evidence points in the same direction. For instance, it is attested by many witnesses that the Mecklenburg proceedings of May, 1775, whatever may have been their purport or their precise date in that month, were despatched by a messenger to the Continental Congress, then in session in Philadelphia. Well, we have contemporary documentary evidence in the shape of an official letter, written by Governor Martin—the Colonial Governor of North Carolina—under date of June 30, 1775, that it was the resolutions of May 31 which were sent. We have the asseveration of Mr. Jefferson that the Alexander version of these proceedings never came to his knowledge in Philadelphia. We have the same asseverations from John Adams, accompanied with his reasons for holding it morally impossible that such a paper could have come to Philadelphia without his knowing the fact at the time. We have documentary proof that the existence of anything like a Declaration of Independence on the 20th of May, 1775, was unknown in the adjoining county of Rowan *on the first day of June*, 1775, for on that day, twelve days after the date of the alleged Declaration, the committee of Rowan county invited their neighbors of Mecklenburg to unite with them in prayers for "the House of Hanover and its legal succession." We have the written statement of James Iredell, an eminent citizen of North Carolina, afterward an Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court—a statement made in the year 1777, when his memory of current events in North Carolina must have been fresh—that until very near the time of the National Declaration of July 4, 1776, he "never heard a man speak on the subject of independence who did not speak of it with abhorrence and indignation, and place the hope of all his felicity in a happy and honorable reconciliation with Great Britain." The reader does not need to be reminded that this was the common sentiment of all patriotic Americans in the early part of the year 1775, and that this sentiment prevailed at even a much later period. A definitive declaration of independence as early as May, 1775, in any part of the American Continent is a historical anachronism which would require the most positive evidence to substantiate it against the antecedent force of the probabilities weighing against it. But in this case all the positive proofs conspire with the antecedent probabilities to show that there was no such declaration as Mr. Alexander concocted from his best recollections.

RUMORS CREDITED WITHOUT INVESTIGATION.

But, it may be said, how is it possible that the Alexander story of these proceedings, alleged to have been had on the 20th of May, 1775, should have taken such a deep hold on the North Carolina mind if they do not have some foundation in fact? In response to such a suggestion it is sufficient to say that these proceedings *do have some foundation in fact, to wit, in the fact that there was a most noteworthy declaration made on the 31st of May*, Before that noteworthy Declaration had been recovered the Alexander version was put in circulation, and it was entirely natural that the people of North Carolina, justly proud of their virtuous ancestors, should attach their faith to the story, coinciding as it did with the general drift of their local traditions respecting the transcendent patriotism of the inhabitants of Mecklenburg. The sincerity of their faith in the "Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence" is not to be questioned. They are the last people who would make a claim which they do not believe to be well founded. It is their misfortune that they were called to pronounce on the merits of the Alexander version before they knew that it was written from memory alone, and before the text of the real declarations made on the 31st of May had been exhumed from the dust of a transient oblivion. The patriotic traditions of a people are justly dear to them. The people of North Carolina are not to be blamed for clinging with so much tenacity to the Mecklenburg legend. Many among them do not care to inquire too narrowly into the grounds of the modern scepticism that has aimed to discredit the popular belief; but there are others among them who, renouncing their faith in the fable of Alexander, have planted the honor of the Mecklenburg heroes on the memorable declarations of May 31. On that ground they are safe from assault, and on that ground they may challenge for the Mecklenburg fathers the pious homage and reverent gratitude of the whole people of the United States. For the people of Mecklenburg were the first in all America, so far as I am aware, to solve the problem of local self-government, as that problem was presented to them in the year 1775. The laws of Great Britain had fallen into practical desuetude from the virtual overthrow of the British power in North Carolina. Neither the Continental Congress nor the Provincial Congress of the colony had provided any substitute for this lapse of civil government. With a talent for constructive politics which has no rival in any recorded example of our Revolutionary history at that early day, the Committee of Mecklenburg boldly grappled with this formidable difficulty—a difficulty which was then vexing the wisest minds on the Continent. While others were deliberating and crying aloud for help from the general Congress the men of Mecklenburg acted on the spot, and helped themselves to a wise and well considered municipal government, which proved adequate to all the wants of civil society during the transition period between monarchical authority and home rule.

If, then, the patriots and sages of Mecklenburg in 1775 were not the "able architects of ruin" they have been alleged to be, they were certainly able architects of order. They brought civil order out of civil ruin. They kept the sacred charities of home, of parents, children, friends and neighbors under the ægis of law, and thus realized what Cicero has called the highest, as it certainly is the noblest, function of organized civil government.

All honor, then, to the Revolutionary heroes of Mecklenburg! We have only to regret that their descendants should have failed to discern the highest glory of their ancestors, and that in their needless anxiety to protect the reputation of the respectable men who have borne subsequent witness to this disputed point on their annals, they should have erected the fallible recollections of John McKnitt Alexander into a factitious dignity, which he was careful to disclaim for them. There is really no room for controversy in this whole matter if the paper of Mr. Alexander be taken at the value assigned to it by its author, and those who would give to it a higher authenticity must not only assume to be wise above what he has written, but must also ignore the most salient facts composing the record in this case.

JAMES C. WELLING.

CENTENNIAL LOYALTY.

ROBERT E. LEE AND JEFFERSON DAVIS COUNSELLING ACCEPTANCE OF THE SITUATION.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES CENTENNIAL COMMISSIONERS FOR TEXAS, No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, May 15, 1875.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

In your issue of this morning, in an editorial alluding to the speech of Jefferson Davis the day before in Texas, you say:—"We congratulate Jefferson Davis upon his speech at Houston, Texas, in which he called upon the old Confederate soldiers to give the same devotion to the Stars and Stripes that they had shown to the flag of the lost cause. The influence of a man like Jefferson Davis upon the people who once followed him, if properly exercised, will be of unspeakable benefit in the pacification of the country." With unintended injustice to General Lee, you then add:—"We have always felt that it will be remembered to the discredit of General Lee that at the close of the war he sank into a policy of apathy and silence, and did nothing to reconcile the people he had commanded to the new order of things."

In vindication of the truth of history, and to remove the "discredit" which you intimate is the only shadow on the otherwise imperishable fame of one of the most colossal characters of the late civil war, I am constrained to ask you to publish the following:—In his letter accepting the Presidency of Washington College, the late Robert E. Lee said:—

I think it the duty of every citizen, in the present condition of the country, to do all in his power to aid in the restoration of peace and harmony, and in no way to oppose the policy of the State or general governments directed to that object. It is particularly incumbent on those charged with the instruction of the young to set them an example of submission to authority.

The above memorable and historic sentiment, which so effectually removes the imputation that "at the close of the war General Lee did nothing to reconcile the people he had commanded to the new order of things," is clipped from his letter at the time of its publication in 1869, and has ever since been carried in a memorandum book on my person, as I have treasured it in my heart and sought to practise it in my life. Your editorial, so unintentionally unjust to a great memory, brought vividly to my mind Lee's actual counsel to "the people he had commanded," my long treasured possession of its words of wisdom, and engendered an earnest wish for its reproduction in your columns, to vindicate truth in history.

The sacred oracle hath declared that "he who ruleth his own spirit is greater than he who taketh a city." If it had been true that at the close of the war General Lee "sank into a policy of apathy and silence," he would have left to fame the renown of a soldier without demonstrating in himself, as he has, that in the domain of passion and prejudice there are loftier achievements and nobler conquests than captive myriads or subjugated provinces. But General Lee appropriately crowned a fame that, as you intimate, would otherwise have been incomplete, by a moral conquest of himself in actually attempting what you averred he did not—viz., "to reconcile the people he had commanded to the new order of things."

Why so few of his former military followers, then, lacked the moral heroism to imitate his example in also counselling "submission to authority" in the acceptance of the three constitutional amendments, which were "the new order of things," it were profitless now to discuss, since the late indorsement and acceptance of the new order of things by both political platforms, and which both parties are pledged to maintain inviolate. The support of the Baltimore and Cincinnati platform in 1872 by the men of the South, in which they "pledged" themselves "to oppose any reopening of the questions settled by the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the constitution," was a final settlement of war balances, the erasure of all vital sectional issues, a practical acquiescence in Lee's advice of "submission to authority," and a complete vindication of the patriotism and wisdom of those of Lee's followers who had at an earlier day acted upon his counsel by also accepting "the situation" in order to pacificate the country.

You eloquently and truthfully add that "the defeat of the Confederacy will attract the sympathy of millions who respect valor and mourn over misfortune." That which will not the less arrest the attention of the ages that are to follow is the council of the late Confederate chieftains—the one of "submission to authority" and the other of renewed "devotion to the Stars and Stripes," which had once floated, the emblem of victory, over his own Mississippi riflemen on the plains of Buena Vista.

But the most august spectacle, that which will overshadow in moral grandeur all other events of the century, will be the probable complete and voluntary extinguishment of the embers of the war during the Centennial celebrations of 1876.

It is this great fact of the wonderful opportunity to be afforded during the Centennial year for the fraternization of the men of the South and North who fought and by measuring strength have learned to respect each other, which should specially commend the Centennial celebration and Exposition to the enthusiastic support not only of your great city, but the true men of all the States. Assembling again around the once common altar upon which was lit the first flame of the American struggle for independence, these men of the gray and blue (despite the politicians of both sections, who have and would still foster prejudices to keep them alienated) will renew the olden bonds of amity and reconsecrate the original spirit of "liberty and union," to remain forever one and indivisible.

W. H. PARSONS,
United States Centennial Commissioner for Texas.

THE HEBREW FAITH.

CONTROVERSY IN A SYNAGOGUE ABOUT THE FORM OF WORSHIP.

The Hebrew congregation of Bnai Jeshurun have been in a state of ferment for the past two years on account of a difference of opinion between the members in regard to certain changes in the form of worship. Bnai Jeshurun is the oldest Jewish congregation in New York city, having been founded about forty years ago. The first synagogue was in Elm street, where worship in accordance with ancient Jewish forms was carried on for several years. The edifice proving too small the congregation removed to Broadway, and afterward to Greene street. Subsequently the Greene street property was sold and the proceeds devoted to the purchase of the present synagogue in West Thirty-fourth street, between Seventh avenue and Broadway. For nearly nine months, however, the congregation have been without a regular Rabbi. The last one, Rabbi Vidaver, was a great reformer, and dissensions arising among his flock he resigned his charge in New York and went to San Francisco, where he accepted a call from the Reformed Jewish church in that city. The membership of Bnai Jeshurun for the past two years has been growing smaller by degrees, the progressive element feeling that a blind adherence to unimportant forms and customs, which were antagonistic to the spirit of the age, was calculated to retard the growth and welfare of the congregation. They argued that certain kinds of instrumental music were an aid to devotion, and that the custom of separating the husband from his wife or the brother from his sister while in the synagogue was not only unnecessary, but arbitrary. On the other hand, the conservative element claimed that innovations were dangerous; that the safest plan was to preserve the forms which had been handed down to them from past ages. They were good enough for their fathers, consequently they must be good enough for them. These forms were observed by orthodox Jews the world over; and, furthermore, that to permit the proposed so-called "reforms" was contrary to the spirit and letter of the constitution adopted at the founding of the congregation over forty years ago. The controversy grew to such dimensions and such serious consequences were threatened that about two months ago the Board of Trustees appointed two committees representing both sides of the question, who were instructed to prepare reports. Subsequently the following notice was issued, which explains itself:—

CONGREGATION BNAI JESHURUN
NEW YORK, May 7th, 1875.

SIR—You are requested to attend a general meeting of the congregation at the synagogue chambers, Thirty-fourth street, on Sunday, May 16th inst., at half-past two P. M., to consider and take action upon a plan recommended for adoption by a Joint Committee appointed by the Board of Trustees, relative to the introduction of an organ and the alteration of seats into pews.

In connection with said proposed plan the following addition to the by-laws will be offered for adoption:—

"It shall not be lawful to make, or adopt any further alterations or changes of any kind or nature whatsoever, in the ritual or mode of synagogue worship established by this congregation, except upon consent of at least three-fourths of the members present at a congregational meeting specially convened for that purpose."

By order of the Board, E. DE YOUNG, Secretary.

THE MEETING YESTERDAY.

When the meeting was called to order, which was shortly after the hour appointed, the synagogue chamber was crowded to excess with the wealthy and influential members of the congregation. No representatives of the press were permitted to be present, and it was understood that as it was a "family quarrel" the members were pledged to the utmost secrecy. Mr. M. Strasburger occupied the chair, and an excited discussion, which lasted from half-past two until seven P. M., was at once inaugurated. The report of the "conservatives," which did not differ in any material respect from the outline given above, was first presented. The report of the progressives showed the following facts:—

The present number of members was 215. The value of seats purchased by members in good standing was as follows:—50 gentlemen's seats at $250 each, $12,500; 115 gentlemen's seats at $180, $20,700; 70 ladies' seats at $150, $10,500; 92 ladies' seats at $125, $11,500; total, $55,200; less instalments unpaid December, 1, 1874, $5,428; amount due members, $49,772. The present yearly expenses of the congregation, including salary of preacher, amount to about $18,000. Should the pew system be adopted we estimate that the sale of pews will realize say $90,000; from which deduct amount due present seat owners, about $50,000; which will leave a surplus fund of $40,000. This surplus we propose should be invested as a sinking fund, the interest thereof to be used toward defraying the expenses of the congregation. The estimated cost of alterations, including carpenter work, painting and remaking and covering cushions, will not exceed $3,000; cost of new organ, $4,000; total cost of alterations, $7,000. The pews to be rated according to location; the same to range in price from $400 to $1,250 each, or from $80 to $250 for each seat, and to be sold by pre-emption to the highest bidder, the amount realized from pre-emption to be used, as far as necessary, to defray the cost of the proposed alterations. Owners of seats to receive scrip or due bills for the amount paid by them for their present seats (pre-emption money not included), which scrip or due bills will be received again to the amount of their face value in payment of such seats or pews as the holder may choose to purchase. For the purpose of equalizing the yearly contributions of members and lessening the expenses of those who purchase an entire pew, we propose that the pews, both in the main auditory and gallery, be divided into three separate classes according to valuation, each member to pay a single membership tax, the same to be rated according to the seat or pew occupied by him, without reference to the number of seats he may purchase in any single pew. This proposed membership tax, (estimating the whole number of members at 180) will realize, say, as follows:—60 members, first class, at $50 per annum, $3,000; 80 members, second class, at $40 per annum, $3,200; 40 members, third class, at $30 per annum, $1,200. Total, $7,400. Add to this seven per cent interest on $40,000, surplus fund from sale of pews, $2,800; rent of temporary seats during holidays, $1,500; receipts from other sources, $1,000; there will remain a deficiency of $6,300. Total, $19,000. To make up this deficiency we propose to levy a *pro rata* assessment on the valuation of the pews or seats purchased by members as follows:—For two seats, the full assessment on their valuation, and for all seats exceeding two in number in any single pew, one-half the assessment on valuation of the additional seats in such pews purchased by a member. Thus, supposing the valuation of a pew to be $1,000, the owner will pay an assessment on valuation of two seats of $400, and one-half on $600, $300; total, $700, or equal to seven-tenths of the valuation of the entire pew. Assuming that fifty per cent of the entire number of seats purchased will be subject to a *pro rata* assessment of one-half only, this will leave subject to full assessment $45,000, subject to half assessment $22,500, or equal to $67,500. An assessment of ten per cent on this amount will realize $6,750, more than sufficient required to make up the difference required to defray the current expenses of the congregation. It was also suggested that a new article be added to the bylaws, to read as follows:—"It shall not be lawful to make or adopt any further alterations or changes of any kind or nature whatsoever in the ritual or mode of synagogue worship established by this congregation, except upon consent of at least three-fourths of the members present at a congregational meeting specially convened for that purpose."

It was agreed that both reports should be voted upon together and when the roll was called it was found that there were 34 in favor of adhering to the ancient customs, while 60 votes were cast in favor of the proposed reforms. Amid great excitement, however, several votes on both sides were challenged, but when the final vote was taken the above result was not materially changed.

GLENDENNING ON THE WARPATH.

A FIERCE ATTACK ON THE OLD FOGIES OF THE CHURCH—HE VINDICATES HIS THEOLOGICAL OPINIONS.

The attendance at the "Church of the Scandal," in Jersey City, yesterday, was not quite as large as on the previous Sunday, but those who attended were treated to a philippic seldom heard from a pulpit. Mr. Glendenning was in his seat at an early hour, and the pulpit was decorated with bouquets, as on the three previous Sundays. It was evident from Mr. Glendenning's earnestness in the opening prayer that war to the knife was to be declared against somebody. His text, taken in the abstract, was simple, but, applied to his purpose, was scathing. It was from Proverbs, xiv., 15—"The simple believeth every word, but the prudent man looketh well to his going." Taking advantage of the charge of heresy preferred against him by one of the elders of the church, Mr. Glendenning hit back in the following style:—It is far better to awake to the direst confusion in our thinking than to repose in ignorance. Those inflexible dogmas, in which so many find repose, must sooner or later give way to new developments in the progress of human thought. There is something good in every system, and this good frees itself from what is impure and assimilates itself to the good in other systems. What is good is permanent, what is impure is transient. Thus a new religion is founded which forms the highest expression of truth, and this again will in time give way as human thought progresses and new discoveries are made. Thus it is that the heresy of yesterday becomes the orthodoxy of to-day. The high priests of intellectual progress are daily slain at the altar of thought. Socrates was condemned to drink the fatal cup because he instituted a reaction in favor of truth. Galileo was shut within prison walls because he established the theory of planetary motion. At the present day a man cannot stand in the pulpit and give expression to some new development of truth without being hounded down by a class of the laity that deem themselves the only orthodox members, when, in point of fact, they are ignorantly orthodox. (There was a slight movement among the congregation at this point, but no one left the church.) The man who has unbounded confidence in his creed is not the man who raises the hue and cry of heresy against his brethren. His faith is so weak and vacillating that it needs always to be pinned to this or that proposition. It was not Voltaire or Rousseau that plunged France into the throes of infidelity and revolution, but it was the confirmed scepticism of the priesthood. ("That's tip-top," remarked a pious-looking individual to his neighbor, "now he'll give it to 'em," but before his wish was gratified the preacher closed abruptly with [illegible] prayer.")

LOUISIANA.

The Truth About the Color Line Outrages.

WHAT CRIMES ARE UNPUNISHED.

Swindling and Fraud in Parishes.

STEALING THE SCHOOL FUNDS

FRANKLIN, LA., April 22, 1875.

A government so highly centralized as that of Louisiana can scarcely fail to be costly and corrupt. But it ought at least to secure peace and order.

CRIME UNPUNISHED.

I asked Governor Kellogg what was the real condition of the State in this respect, and he gave me a long and deplorable catalogue of disorders. Parishes which refuse to pay taxes; others where the judges have been driven away; others where murders have been committed, and so on. Other radical politicians spoke rather boastfully of these things, as the New York newsboy took pride in his sore toe. They related to me by the half hour melancholy instances of crime and outrage, most of them dating back to 1866. What they did not tell me was some such story as this, which nevertheless is true:—In the parish of Plaquemine, which lies under the Governor's nose, along the Lower Mississippi, below New Orleans, thirty-three murders have been committed since 1868. Of these thirty-one were of blacks by blacks, one of a white by a white, and one of a white man, a Northern man, a republican and an office-holder, the tax collector of the parish. This man was shot by a colored man for seducing his sister and turning the young girl adrift with her baby. Of these thirty-three murderers not one has been hanged. Those who were apprehended mostly broke out of jail, and only last fall the Deputy Sheriff, who acted as jailer, was indicted for permitting three murderers and a defaulting tax collector to escape out of his hands. In other cases which I have on my note books men sentenced to imprisonment for life for murder have been pardoned. No one, not even the Governor, pretends that murder and lawlessness have been punished, though in many instances white citizens have helped the authorities to arrest white murderers. I am satisfied that since the year 1870, except in the Coushatta and Colfax affairs, most of the murders in Louisiana have been non-political in their origin, and a great proportion of them have been of negroes by negroes, mainly on account of jealousy in their relations with their women.

This does not lessen the degree of criminality. Nor does it take away from the duty of the rulers, possessing, as these did, greater and more unlimited powers than the rulers of any civilized State in the world to punish these crimes. The Governor of Louisiana appoints, in effect, almost the whole judiciary and constabulary of the State; he has express authority to use the metropolitan police as a standing army in any part of the State, and to appoint an extraordinary constabulary force in any parish; his own judges superintend the selection of the juries, both grand and petit, and these are usually largely composed of colored men; he has also the militia; and, finally, he has the army of the United States ready to help him at his call. Is there any excuse for him if he permits lawlessness, murder, violence? When he and those who rule with him speak of murder and violence unrepressed do they not fatally condemn themselves as incapable and unfit to rule the State? A United States army officer, an extreme republican, after giving me an account of some murders of which he had heard and which he believed to have happened, added:—"But I must say that if the Governor had been a man fit for his place such things could not have happened. Let me be Governor, and I would quickly, with the great power he has, put a stop to such things."

THE TRUTH ABOUT LOUISIANA OUTRAGES.

It cannot be truthfully said that the State of Louisiana has been peaceful ever since the war. In the early days, between 1865 and 1868, there is no doubt that many barbarous and heartrending murders and outrages were committed on the blacks. The white people, sore at their defeat in the war, unused to tolerate free negroes, fearful to a degree that seems to a Northern man absurd of combinations and conspiracies among the blacks to murder the whites and outrage their women, and rendered frantically furious by the sight of negroes assembled in meetings, often at night, did, without doubt, commit atrocities of which I should be sorry to see any formal record made. Such crimes decreased from year to year, but I doubt if they entirely ceased until 1870. They happened oftenest in counties—of which Louisiana has a good many—where the negro population is as three, four, and in some cases even as nine to one white; where a few white families, isolated from each other, are surrounded by a dense negro population, and where the dread of a rising to exterminate the whites is to this day the secret terror of every white man, the dread which makes him frantic and desperate when even a rumor of conspiracy reaches his ears. I speak here that which I know. Now into such regions came white men, strangers, often fanatics, often knaves, who gathered the freedmen together at barbecues and in camps, and told them of their "rights." I was shown yesterday a colored man who still keeps in his house the mule halters he got in 1868, when a white man travelled through St. Mary's parish telling the blacks that "they had made the land what it was; had cleared it and cultivated it, and they ought to own it; and the government, which had set them free, was going to give them each forty acres of land and a mule." The blacks believed it. Many of them believe it still—just as there are planters down here foolish enough to believe that the United States government will pay them for their losses in the war. All this irritated the whites and aroused the fear of negro insurrection, and it led in the remoter parts of the State to many inexcusable acts of barbarity.

Then came the reconstruction, in 1868, and the negro was made, not only a voter, but an office-holder. It was, I believe, absolutely necessary to confer these rights upon him; he would never have been a free man without them. But it was a misfortune that demagogues and adventurers were his introducers to political life, and led him to regard not fitness, but color and numbers, as the reasonable claim to office. I have been opposed to slavery ever since I sat on my father's knee, and was taught by him that slavery was the greatest possible wrong; but when, in New Orleans last Wednesday, I for the first time saw negro legislators, I was unpleasantly startled. What, then, must have been the feelings of men who saw blacks but lately their own slaves preferred before them for office, set over them in authority, making laws for them—and making them very badly at that—openly plundering the State, bribed by rascally whites, and not merely enjoying, but under the lead of white adventurers, shamefully abusing place and power? Even in 1874, in one of the northern parishes, the republican candidates for Sheriff and Parish Judge could not write. The negroes on many parish juries (supervisors of counties) are totally illiterate, yet they have complete power over the parish taxes, roads, bridges and all county matters. Negro juries are called to sit upon intricate cases of commercial law and other matters which even intelligent men find it difficult to understand; and the black man himself has, it would seem, an instinctive appreciation of the absurdity of this, for it is notorious that a negro criminal always asks his counsel to get a white jury, if possible, to try him. Things which are commonplace here are unheard of with us. It was made a matter of complaint to me the other day that in a certain county not a single colored man had been drawn on the Grand Jury this year. My instant and thoughtless reply was that I had never known a negro to be drawn on the Grand Jury in the county in which I live. But the cases are widely different; numbers must count; and it is best and absolutely necessary that the negro shall take his share of the responsibilities of citizenship.

TIME, THE CURE-ALL.

But you cannot quiet unreasonable fears or change wrong habits by act of Congress. I asked a citizen of a northern parish, a frank and intelligent man, whether they had schools for the colored children. He replied, "of course, as many as for the whites," and added, "at first all our people were bitterly opposed to negro schools; when after some time we had come in to that, then we would not for a while allow white men to teach in them, but now we are all agreed that it is just as well not to interfere, and one of my own neighbors, a weakly man, is teacher in a colored school, and nobody thinks the less of him for it." A prominent citizen of New Orleans said to me, "when, in 1868, the blacks were for the first time to vote, I was a candidate for office, and I heard, just before the election, that John, a man I had raised, who was my personal servant, and who, since his freedom, had lived with his family in a house of my own, rent free, was going to vote against me. Now, I love the boy like a brother, but I called him to me and asked the question, and I was deeply irritated. He replied that if I was on the republican ticket he would gladly vote for me; but if not, he would certainly vote against me. I told him that if he did he must leave the house in which he lived and must never show me his face again. The next day was election day. I watched the poll, which was near my house. I saw John come to vote; he did not see me, but he pulled out his ticket, unfolded it, held it up over his head, and said in a loud voice:—'I'm voting de republican ticket.' I drove him out of his house, took away all his employment and ordered that he should not be admitted to my house. I was very sore and angry toward him. My pride was hurt. It lasted several months, and I missed John. One day, on the anniversary of the death of one of my children, he sent me a bouquet of flowers, and I did not refuse the peace offering. He lives with me now, and will till he dies, but since then I have never tried to control a black man's vote. I have learned better. Nowadays they come to me to ask how I would like them to vote; and as those I employ necessarily lose a day if they go to the polls I noticed that in 1874 many did not vote at all."

How clearly such instances show that the freedman would never have been a free man without political rights, but, also, that the adjustment of his new relations needed time as well as law to complete it.

One thing more was very much needed, and that was a vigorous enforcement of the laws. Unfortunately the reconstructors of Louisiana have utterly failed in this. It was not only murder and personal outrage they should have punished and repressed, but malversation in office, public robbery, bribery, fraud. When the United States Supreme Court, in a solemn and public decision, denounces as an inexcusable fraud and breach of trust the act of a man who is now Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, and when neither the Legislature nor the Governor takes measures for months after that decree to purify the highest judicial court in the State, that is only a straw which shows the general drift of political demoralization. All sense of honor, of honesty, of propriety and self-restraint seems to me to have been lost by these men who have so long misruled the State. That I am not speaking extravagantly or in mere idle denunciation let this recent instance show you. The republican or Hahn Legislature, that which after the dispersion of Wiltz' Assembly in January was recognized by the federal government, among other acts passed a new charter for the city of New Orleans, an instrument calculated, I am told, to facilitate still greater robbery and misgovernment of the city. Governor Kellogg did not sign the bill; but neither did he veto it. The Assembly adjourned while it was still properly in his hands, and under the constitution he must return it signed or vetoed on the first day of the next meeting—namely, last Wednesday. The merchants and property owners were alarmed at the mischief which would be wrought if this bill became a law. They petitioned against it, and the Governor quietly gave them to understand that if they would unite to prevent the election of Wiltz as Speaker he would veto the bill. Now, I do not believe Wiltz to have been the best or even a proper man for Speaker, but that does not excuse a Governor for trading upon the fears of citizens. More than this, an honorable republican, a man respected by the other side, told me, with indignation, that a number of radical members of the Legislature had made it a condition of their supporting the adjustment, that an injunction issued by a State court stopping the proceedings of a corrupt Board of Audit should be dissolved, and it was so dissolved the day before the Legislature met.

PARISH ROBBERIES.

As for minor robberies, take this as an example:—The parish of Plaquemine lies on the Mississippi, below New Orleans. It contains a large number of sugar plantations, and besides these its people, mostly French creoles and colored men, cultivate rice and the orange. It is a charming, quaint country, and the small farmers, who mostly speak French better than English, are a quiet and simple-hearted people. In the year 1868, when reconstruction began, this parish had no debt and $6,000 in cash in its treasury, which sum was turned over to the reconstructors. Among these was Christopher Columbus Packard, a brother, I am told, of the United States Marshal for Louisiana. This Packard owned a small sugar plantation in the parish; he was elected to the State Senate, and, by a curious coincidence, the Legislature passed a law removing the parish seat from Point à la Hache, where it had been time out of mind, to a spot at Jesuits' Bend, further up the river, and on Packard's plantation. Of course, to get the county town removed to one's farm is not a bad speculation. Lawyers and many other people must live near the Court House, and they make a market for town lots. The records of the county were in fact removed; but the people made such a clamor that, after a struggle of a year, the project was given up. Presently Packard became a bankrupt; but he is all right, for the Governor has appointed him Tax Collector of the parish, a place said to be worth $10,000 a year.

Butler, a colored man, from the island of Nassau, also came in 1868. Brainard, a white man, formerly in General Neal Dow's corps, which campaigned in this region, was another politician. He became Supervisor (member of the Police Jury they call them here), and soon after the reorganization the parish authorities began to issue scrip in such abundance that in two or three years it fell to fifteen cents on the dollar. But it was always receivable at par for parish taxes. In 1872 Butler, above mentioned, was State Senator; Mahoney, another colored man, was member of the Assembly, and O. B. Sarpys, colored, was Sheriff. The Legislature passed a law authorizing these three and two white citizens to ascertain and report the outstanding debt of the parish and to fund it. The three colored men are accused of issuing bonds illegally and without consent of the whites to the amount of $56,000 in exchange for scrip, much of which had been bought up by them and their friends at a great discount. On an investigation by citizens it was found that the seal of the Court, which had to be affixed to these bonds by the parish clerk, to make them valid, had not been affixed by him; but had been surreptitiously obtained and used by the three bond issuers. The parish debt is now $93,000, and Judge Pardee, a republican, but praised by everybody here as an honest and incorruptible man, has granted an injunction prohibiting the conversion of the remaining $57,000 of scrip into bonds. Finally the last Grand Jury of the parish, composed of twelve colored men and four whites, indicted Butler for bribery and embezzling the school fund; Mahoney for stealing the school fund, and Prescott, the parish judge, a white man, strange in the parish, for subornation of perjury.

Now, then, the financial statement in Plaquemine parish stands thus:—In 1868, no debt, and $6,000 in the treasury; in 1875 a debt of $93,000. Meantime, in every year since 1868, taxes to the amount of from $20,000 to $25,000 have been levied and collected. And for all this large sum, amounting, taxes and debt, to over $200,000 in six years, the parish has received neither roads, nor schools, nor levee repairs, nor public buildings. Before the war the taxes never exceeded $7,000 a year.

In the report of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction the management of school affairs in Plaquemine parish is thus mentioned:—

A controlling portion of the School Board could not resist the temptation to use their position as a means of political advancement, and a large portion of the school funds was expended for private and partisan purposes. Furnished with ample funds from the State treasury, which were liberally increased by local taxation, the money has been squandered or expended without even ordinary judgment. * * * Access to the books and papers pertaining to the office of the Treasurer was denied me from time to time upon frivolous pretexts, and, finally, peremptorily and insultingly refused. Obstacles of every possible character were thrown in my way to prevent me from obtaining reliable information, the Treasurer even attempting my imprisonment on the charge of larceny. * * * The result of a somewhat protracted investigation can be summed up in a few words. The accounts, as they appear in the remarkable document before alluded to, are, in many cases, falsified by being "raised;" fictitious claims are allowed and paid to fictitious personages; unworthy, incompetent and dissipated teachers have, in some instances, been employed to perform political services of questionable honesty, and the public money expended to the last cent, leaving a heavy load of debt. * * * Knowing as I do the details of this most disgraceful matter, I charge the then Treasurer of the Board with embezzlement, aided and abetted by the then President and the parish Judge, who also was a member of the Board, and am prepared to establish this before any competent tribunal.

Now, the Treasurer of the School Board here denounced was also at the same time State Senator and member of the Police Jury (Supervisor). Mahony, who was President of the School Board, was at the same time member of the Assembly and Police Juror.

SCHOOLS PROSTITUTED TO POLITICAL PURPOSES.

I find that in a great many parishes the members of the Legislature are members and officers of the School Board. As the latter office is not salaried I was dull enough not to see the object of the Senators and Representatives in holding it, until an intelligent colored man, a republican and an office-holder, explained to me that in this way the public schools are made political engines throughout the State. The Senators or Representatives appoint the school teachers, and select men who are their own political adherents, and who, living among the colored people, help to keep them in office. "In this parish," said the man to me, "we have a great many more colored schools than white; but it is a fact that most of the teachers are ignorant men or lazy, or, sometimes, drunkards. They are appointed by our Senator and Representatives, and their work is not to teach school, but to talk up the man who appoints them. If a teacher were the smartest man in the township and he went against the man who appointed him he would be turned out; but this is not all. Over here there is a colored school, and another one close to it. There is no need for two so near together; but neither of them is worth anything; for they were both set up for politics, and the teachers are only politicians and the schools are hardly ever open."

The colored man who told me this is a republican and an office-holder. I shall not mention the name of the parish in which he lives, because I don't want to get him into trouble; but his testimony was confirmed to me by many other men of both colors.

STEALING SCHOOL FUNDS.

The school report, to which I have referred, gives a melancholy picture of the Louisiana school system. Of 272,334 children, between six and twenty-one, only 57,433 were enrolled in the public schools; and as my eye runs over the pages I find that in one parish the Treasurer of the School Board has used the funds for his private purposes and paid the teachers in scrip to the amount of $3,000; in another $30,000 was spent, and the schools were open less than a year—this in a country parish. In two parishes the school treasurers "had absconded with quite a large amount of money belonging to the school fund." In another "the money appropriated to establish schools was invested in private business and speculation." In yet another "all the forms of law which should govern school affairs have been totally ignored and disregarded." In the parish of St. Martin the Treasurer of the school fund was discovered to be a defaulter to the amount of $3,700. In St. James the School Board had prudently burned their records when they left the office, and J. W. Hunsaker, President of the Board, after giving bail of $5,000 to answer to the charge of fraud, left the State.

OSTRACISM, SO-CALLED.

Do you wonder, in the face of such things as these, that, according to the admission of Marshal Packard himself, only 5,000 white men voted the republican ticket in 1874? That is to say, the office-holders and their relatives. Is it matter for surprise that but for the fear of the federal power the people would sweep away this State government in an hour—that, in fact, these rulers would disappear of themselves if they did not know that they have the federal government behind them? Do you wonder that enterprise languishes and property is valueless when men see a fair election defeated by a fraudulent Returning Board, and the President of the United States appointing to federal office the chief officer of that Board—the engineer of the fraud, which was denounced as such by two committees of Congress?

It is not contempt which the people here feel for their rulers, but fear. The man who takes part in the State government, even if he should be honest himself, gives his influence to public plunderers, and he must expect property owners to be shy of him. Did honest men associate with the Tammany thieves in New York? Or, if they did, were they not, in the public opinion, stained by the contact? "Do you see that man?" said a citizen in an interior parish to me; "he is our parish judge; he is as ignorant of law as a horse. During the last election I heard him openly, and to his face, charged with theft. Not only that, but at a public political meeting where he was speaking, in his presence, he was accused of taking a bribe of $10 while he was Prosecuting Attorney, and the man who accused him was the man who paid him the money. In spite of this the colored people were persuaded to elect him judge. Every decent colored man in the parish will tell you that it was an unfit nomination; but he got on the ticket, and the whole Bar of the parish firmly believes that he sells justice. He says he is ostracised; but can you expect me to invite him to my house? He could not to-day get invited to the house of any respectable colored man in the parish."

"Can you expect us to like people under whose rule such frauds go on for years and are unpunished?" asked another; "who allow the fountains of justice to be corrupted, who never punish crime and are too corrupt to check corruption in their subordinates; who degrade the very schools to serve their partisan purposes; appoint rogues to collect the taxes, and frame a returning board to cheat us by a clumsy and glaring fraud, when we try at the elections to procure better government?"

I must reserve to another letter some details of the actual political condition of the State.

CHARLES NORDHOFF.

YACHTING NOTES.

Yacht Meta, B.Y.C., Mr. G. A. Beling, from Newport, passed Whitestone yesterday *en route* for New York.

Yacht Sea Witch, of B.Y.C., arrived at Newport yesterday afternoon, in five hours from New London. She will leave for New Bedford to-day. Her owner, Vice Commodore Stott, of Brooklyn, is on board.

FIRE ON BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.

At about half-past ten o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out on the second floor of the two story frame building on Blackwell's Island used as a stable and storehouse. A considerable quantity of hay and coal was destroyed before the flames were extinguished. The entire damage is estimated at about $4,000, on which there is no insurance. The cause of the fire is unknown.

THE SIOUX PARADISE.

Tendency in the Far West to Invade the Black Hills.

THE GOVERNMENT PREDICAMENT.

Delicate Negotiations on Foot with the Indian Chiefs.

THE VISIT TO WASHINGTON.

A Fresh Excitement Likely to Produce Trouble.

THE SCIENTIFIC EXPLORERS.

CHEYENNE, Wy. T., May 8, 1875.

Although less manifest than I anticipated, it cannot be denied that there exists throughout the settled portions of the country, between the Missouri River and the Pacific coast, great excitement in relation to the supposed existence of mineral wealth in the Black Hills. There is an anxious waiting for the expected period when the government shall have thrown open the mountain gates of that region for the advent of the miner and settler. From every village, ranche or mud hamlet along the Union Pacific, Kansas Pacific, Central Pacific and Colorado Central railroads are watched with especial interest the action of the Indians and the government, and thousands are expectant of an opportunity to try their fortune in the new gold field, in the existence of which they have perfect faith. Cheyenne is undoubtedly the point most conveniently situated for access to the proscribed region, and is also best provided with means of outfitting any expedition designed to move in that direction. It is greatly affected by the prevailing excitement, and its destiny will be determined by the result of the scientific explorations about to be made, for the existence of gold in the Black Hills would insure it a great growth. A very little sensation, produced by a fresh report of auriferous discoveries, would draw hither a host of adventurers, bent upon penetrating the charmed bourne despite the precautions of the government. Many military officers whom I have met confess that in the event of a large and sudden influx of miners the available army of the United States would scarcely be adequate to preserve the assumed rights of the Indians. There would certainly ensue a collision between the Caucasians and the Sioux, in which the former might prove a match for the latter, and the diplomatic negotiations now on foot would be futile for the achievement of a peaceful adjustment. As General Brisbin remarked to me the other day, the first blood shed would arouse the sympathy of the white citizens and the troops in opposition to the reds so strongly that they could look for no further observance of the treaty of 1868 as a valid instrument.

A DELICATE TASK.

These considerations show the delicacy of the task entrusted to Mr. Jenney and his associates, upon whose researches public sentiment much depends. It is necessary that the results of his discoveries, if they are affirmative of popular belief, should be kept profoundly secret until the government is ready for a revelation. If they get prematurely to the ears of the people its policy is defeated and the Black Hills will be speedily dug up with the profane implements of the white man and become populated in a wondrously brief space of time. It is essential for the safe carriage of the President's policy that the public mind be kept conservative regarding the question whether rare and rich products exist in the Black Hills, and its determination is of less grave importance at the present moment than the immediate conclusion of the negotiations with the Indian chiefs. It is said here that no negative reports of geologists would convince the rude seekers after gain now waiting their opportunity that the hills are not ribbed with gold and silver. An affirmative decision would, of course, be met with preconceived belief, the desire being father of the faith. Actual experiment alone would cure the class of adventurers who think Paradise a rich gold digging, of the fever of gold hunting burning in their veins. Prudence, emphasized by very palpable dangers, has restrained large numbers from acts of invasion, while several bands who have ventured into the sacred limits have been so promptly driven back by the soldiers and so dreadfully menaced by the red-handed Minneconjous, whose clutches some of them barely escaped, that a wholesome awe of both has been engendered in their breasts, so that these attempts are only likely to be repeated in large bodies, called together by renewed excitement.

A MINER'S CAMP.

One of the parties recently returned is now encamped on the plains a short distance north of Cheyenne. The story of the leader, J. Newton Warren, is of much interest, but has already been published. He is now endeavoring to induce recruits to join his band in camp, where they can live with remarkable cheapness and husband their funds until the moment for marching. He is in communication with a large number of towns and villages and declares that miners are congregated at all the important points on the Pacific Railway, in anxious anticipation of the removal of the band from the coveted gold district. It is much to be feared that until the title conferred by the treaty of 1868 upon the savage vassals of the government is abrogated and all pretence for excluding the whites removed, only the most fortuitous circumstances can avert the danger of rash ventures and bloody revenges which overhangs this border region with a gloom of threatened horrors. The delicate diplomacy now undertaken involves so many chances of defeat that it would be wise to consummate it as soon as possible.

THE DISPOSITION OF THE SIOUX

is not more amiable than formerly, and his spirit, though somewhat broken by the vigilant repression of its warlike instincts by military power, only craves provocation to glory in blood and scalps. Skirmishing with the settlers on the plains, resulting from the theft of their cattle by the savages while crossing the country to and from the Republican River while on hunting excursions, is of almost daily occurrence, and wounds or death are frequently caused on either side. These constant violations of the treaty of 1868 are of sufficient magnitude to have long ago rendered its stipulations no longer binding on the government.

Two days ago a band of Sioux, who are reported to have been engaged in stealing, were seen crossing the Union Pacific Railroad near Julesburg, in Nebraska, carrying the corpse of one of their braves, who had been shot in a fight. A detachment of cavalry followed a few hours afterward in pursuit.

THE PROMISED LAND.

It is remarked as a singular fact that previous to General Custer's exploration of the Black Hills no scientist or military officer who visited them reported the existence of precious metals. They lavished praises on the great forests and their magnificent growth, the fine streams, beautiful grasses, sweetly laden flowers and salubrious climate; but neither Hayden, Reynolds, nor Warren breathed a suspicion that the mountains were composed mainly of gold and silver, as the Indians impressed upon Father de Smet. They enjoyed opportunities then of determining the question which is now of so much interest, but never distinguished themselves by so doing. In prudential and justly balanced minds there is much scepticism regarding this new "El Dorado." It is to be deplored that this feeling could not be more prevalent for a time and reduce the common rumor in circulation to less exaggerative forms. The local journals are much to be blamed for this evil. One editor, to-day, seeks to stimulate the excitement of the time by advancing the argument that, as the portion of the Black Hills lying in Wyoming is outside the limits of the Sioux reservation, it is not included under the prohibition of the treaty. He also intimated that prospecting done there has revealed richer veins of gold and silver than exist in Dakota. This may be true, but the first proposition is erroneous. An adventurer named Carpenter, who is organizing an expedition for this region in St. Louis, is said to mislead his followers with the same belief. The evil effect of such counsel is evident when its falsity is explained. While it is true that the western limit of the reservation is the eastern boundary of Wyoming, dividing the Black Hills into two almost equal portions, it is no less true that the treaty which granted the Sioux the exclusive title of the land in Dakota also set apart "the whole of" the country north of the Platte River and east of the summits of the Big Horn Mountains, to be held and considered to be unceded Indian territory; and also stipulated and agreed that no white person or persons shall be permitted to settle upon or occupy any portion of the same, or, without the consent of the Indians first had and obtained, to pass through the same." * * * This additional territory was then made a private hunting ground for the Sioux, and he is, virtually, just as strong in his right to control the Wyoming district as in his proprietorship of his reservation. The delusion that mines may be legally located between the eastern Wyoming boundary and the Big Horn Mountains may cause much trouble.

GOVERNMENT NEGOTIATIONS.

The immediate object of the government diplomacy is to bring the chiefs of the Sioux people into a conference with the Cabinet at Washington. By this means it is hoped to cause as perfect an understanding between the Great Father and his *protégés* as is possible. At the same time distinguished hostages will thus be placed within the power of the government, so that their bands will not dare to murder the whites during their absence.

GOVERNOR THAYER'S VIEWS.

Governor Thayer, of this Territory, started for Washington a few days since, intending to remain there during the stay of the Great Father's copper-colored guests. He stated to me yesterday that he should earnestly urge the right of the people of this Territory to ask the President to lift the cloud which hangs over the richest part of its area as soon as possible. The purchase of the reservation he will also favor; but his particular mission will be laboring to secure to Wyoming the power to profit by the riches of her soil, uncircumscribed by the privilege granted the Indians, but long since forfeited, to hunt in the very garden of her domain, and thus retard her development as a commonwealth. Governor Thayer declares that the savages should be forced to relinquish the chase and that sustenance should be meted out to them in proportion only to the labor which they perform. He believes that Wyoming will derive great future prosperity from her mineral resources. The agricultural qualities and magnificent timber of the Black Hills country, aside from its supposed mines, will be alone a source of large revenue to the territory.

THE EXPLORERS.

The scientific company appointed to make the official survey of the Black Hills have been here about a week, and are engaged in perfecting their outfit. The following gentlemen have commissions:—Walter P. Jenney, geologist and chief explorer; H. Newton, assistant geologist; Captain R. P. Tuttle, astronomer; Dr. T. B. McGillycuddy, topographer, and Dr. C. G. Newberry, assistant topographer and naturalist. A practical miner, Mr. W. H. Root, accompanies the expedition, and John Brown, son of the immortal John of Osswatomie, has been engaged to act as commissary of the party.

The troops composing the escort are now camped at Fort Laramie, ready for moving northward at any time. They number about 600, comprising six companies of cavalry and two of infantry. The proportion of cavalry and infantry may be changed, as Mr. Jenney is understood to prefer that the majority of the body should not move rapidly, in order that a compact form may be presented in marching.

The expedition is expected to start about the 15th of May. The scientists will commence their work at the 104th parallel of longitude west from Washington, on the dividing line of Dakota and Wyoming. It will, probably, be still unfinished when the snows return in late autumn. The area to be explored and surveyed is about equal to that of the State of Connecticut, and so many classes of features are to be taken note of that a slow and tedious task is predicted. The beauties of scenery and climate, however, of the northern land of flowers ought to compensate for toils, hardships and exile. The stockade and log cabins erected by the Warren band of miners last winter in Custer's Park may afford comfortable quarters while the survey is progressing in that vicinity. Ample tents will, of course, be taken along for general use and transportation of luggage; implements and provisions will be carried in army wagons.

CUBA LIBRE.

THE WAR OPERATIONS IN CAMAGUEY AND THE EASTERN DEPARTMENT—VICENTE GARCIA VICTORIOUS—BULLETIN FROM THE FIELDS OF BATTLE.

An extra sheet of the *Boletin de la Guerra*, published by the Cuban patriots, brings us news that in the Central and Eastern departments, as well as in the Cinco Villas, the Cubans are making considerable headway against their Spanish adversaries. The paper from which the following extracts are taken was published under date of March 5, in Camaguey. When we consider the strength of the Spanish navy and the peculiar circumstances under which the Cubans are operating, the wonder is not that the news of their victories should reach us so late, but rather that it could get here at all.

GENERAL GARCIA'S REPORT TO THE CUBAN SECRETARY OF WAR.

Major General Vicente Garcia, in an official communication to the Cuban Secretary of War, says:—

I proposed to attack the enemy's convoys between Cauto and Bayamo. With this object I returned to Escandida, where General Ruiz was already stationed with some forces, and, having joined these, took up the line of march, encamping on the 15th of February at Macio, three leagues from the Cauto road, to watch the passing of the convoy. To the right of this road, at about 200 metres from it, is a densely wooded space, called Vioo, having an extensive plain in front of it known as Savana Grande. I reconnoitred this position on the morning of the 17th, and ordered General Ruiz, with 200 men, to form an ambuscade near the salient point of the wood; also that Colonel Arcadio Leyte Vidal should perform a similar operation with 150 men, in the rear of General Ruiz's position, and in support of him, and that the cavalry should be concealed behind the point of the wood. The infantry was assigned the duty of attacking the advanced guard and centre of the enemy by the right flank. The remaining forces, under the orders of Colonel Cespedes, were formed in reserve.

THE AMBUSCADE.

With my forces in this position, and the enemy not presenting himself during the morning of the 17th, I ordered that in the night the men of the first line of the ambuscade should lie down in the long grass at about forty paces from the road.

THE ENEMY IN SIGHT.

At four o'clock in the afternoon of the 17th, and in our sight, a hostile guerilla passed over the savanna, escorting a small convoy for Jibacoa; and at ten o'clock in the morning of the 18th two armed men, one mounted, passed along the road. We were marching in the direction of Cauto to Canreje. We allowed these people to pass.

At seven o'clock in the night of the 18th our scouts announced that the convoy was advancing and nearly in front of our ambuscade, the men of which had been placed within forty yards of the road.

A VOLLEY SENT INTO THE SPANIARDS.

Our infantry, with admirable boldness and decision, manœuvring as if on parade, fired a general volley and threw themselves upon the enemy, *machete* in hand. The enemy's vanguard and centre were immediately put in disorder and

THE CONVOY CAPTURED,

after some little resistance on the part of the Spaniards, who tried to make a parapet of the carts. Through a mistake on the part of the guide who accompanied the cavalry under command of Lieutenant Porforio Gonzalez, this force did not charge by the line that had been assigned to it, in order to throw the enemy into the savanna, but took the left flank, and thus divided the forces of this arm, throwing it into some disorder. Order was soon restored, and I sent my aide-de-camp, Captain Miguel Valdivia, to charge by the flank first indicated. This obliged the Spanish rear to take the savanna, where it was totally destroyed by the cavalry.

THE SPOILS.

One hundred and eleven rifles were taken, together with ammunition, *machetes*, revolvers, thirty-four carts, 235 beasts of burden, loaded with foreign merchandise and products of the country, and more than $100,000 in specie and paper money.

SPANISH LOSSES.

The enemy's column which escorted the convoy was composed of 300 infantry, and the ascertained losses of this force were 130 dead bodies left on the field and seventy-seven prisoners, whose names I send you in the accompanying statement.

PATRIOT LOSSES.

Our losses were five wounded, whose names I also send you.

PRISONERS AND VOLUNTEERS.

Four of the peninsular prisoners and forty of the Cubans chose to remain in our camp after they had been released from custody. The remainder returned to the Spanish lines after being cured of the wounds which they had received.

A SAFE RETREAT AFTER VICTORY.

At daybreak on the 19th, after securing everything we could carry away from the convoy and burning the rest and all the carts, I retreated to Cauto *el paso* (the ford).

THE SPANIARDS RETURN.

On the 20th the enemy, to the number of 500 men, appeared on the late field of battle, and I, having gone to reconnoitre them with a force of twenty horsemen, received the fire of an infantry ambuscade, by which one of my men was severely, and two others slightly wounded. We deployed on the savanna as skirmishers, to see if the enemy would advance his cavalry, but he did not send out forces of any kind, notwithstanding the many provocations given him. I have the honor, &c.,

V. GARCIA, General of the Department.

A NEW CUBAN WAR VESSEL.

THE FILIBUSTER STEAMER GENERAL SHERMAN AGAIN IN REVOLUTIONARY COMMISSION.

The filibuster steamer General Sherman, which was recently sold by United States Marshal sale at Key West, has been purchased by the Cubans as a war vessel. The readers of the HERALD will doubtless remember that this famous contraband vessel was captured in 1873 as a pirate, by Commander Cushing, of the Wyoming, and sent to Key West as a lawful prize. Now that the Cubans in this country have possession of the steamer it is not difficult to imagine her future employment by them, as it is quite evident that they did not buy her to be idle long. But the character of the General Sherman will be more difficult to determine. Being without a register and having no nationality, it will be necessary for the Cubans to obtain official papers for her from some Central American republic fav[illegible] to their cause. "Cuba Libre." The history of this vessel is a most remarkable one, as will be seen by the following narrative of facts:—

AS A REVOLUTIONARY CRAFT.

In 1873 the government of Honduras was represented by President Aria, who overthrew Medina in 1871 and held him captive in a filthy dungeon. His friends were not idle, and, although defeated in their hostilities to the government, united with other parties in Guatemala and bought and fitted up the American steamer General Sherman for the purpose of overthrowing the governments of Guatemala and Honduras. She left Aspinwall on the 27th of May, 1872, loaded with a full cargo of arms, including mitrailleuses, and munitions of war, and flying the American flag. The first ports she visited were Isabal, in Guatemala, and Puerto Cortes, in Honduras, where forced loans were obtained from the residents of both places; thence she proceeded to Belize, where some recruits were waiting for the expedition, but were prevented from embarking by the British authorities, who feared a breach of the neutrality laws. Being foiled at this point, the steamer left for the small island of Uttila, belonging to the Republic of Honduras, and took summary possession of it. Here water and provisions were obtained, and it was determined to make Uttila a base of operations. General Enrique Palacio, Commander-in-Chief of the revolutionary forces, was found here at the head of a number of recruits, who were taken on board. All being finally in order the General Sherman sailed away for the island of Ruatan, where more volunteers were waiting to be taken on board. The vessel duly arrived at the island in question, took on board the men, and on Sunday, June 8, 1873, boldly headed for Truxillo, the capital city of Honduras.

CAPTURE OF THE CITY OF TRUXILLO.

When the General Sherman was signalled from the lookout station at Truxillo the greatest excitement existed in the town, news having been received from the island of Uttila as to what the mission of the steamer was. Hundreds of people fled to the mountains, and the military commandant of the town prepared his forces for action to repel the filibusters. The General Sherman came to an anchor six miles to the west of the town. Several canoes were sent out to inquire the steamer's mission, but they were captured and not allowed to return. Subsequently the vessel sailed into the bay and there came to an anchor. As the canoes were captured and no word had yet been received from the steamer, the military commandant of the town requested the captain of the New York schooner Racket to go alongside of her in his vessel and learn her errand. The captain did as he was requested and asked the necessary questions.

The reply of General Palacio was, "We are loaded with guns and arms, and are ready for action. Heave to, and we will give you a communication for the commandant of the town." In a few minutes a boat put off from the steamer, with several revolutionary officers bringing the letter, the purport of which was that the town would be attacked in two hours if not surrendered, and that it would be well, in case resistance was proposed, to send the women and children out of the city. When this peremptory message was received, a council of military and civil officials was held and a surrender agreed to. At eleven o'clock the following morning the revolutionary forces took possession of the city. During the night which followed Major Turcios, of the government forces, came down from the mountains and made a vain attempt to recapture the town, after losing about forty men killed and wounded.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF OMOA.

The British steamship Niobe, commanded by Sir Lambton Lorraine, arrived at Kingston, Jamaica, on the 27th day of September, 1873, and reported "that General Estraba's troops, after assassinating the detachment of Palacio's forces, which under a flag of truce approached the fort, sacked Omoa, imprisoned all British subjects, gutted the Consulates of America, England, Spain and Portugal, tore the Stars and Stripes to pieces, sacked all warehouses and safes and left the place a perfect wreck." Mr. Debrot, the British Consul, had taken refuge at Belize. The Niobe had arrived at Omoa soon after and demanded the prisoners, an indemnity of £20,000 and an apology, otherwise his ship's guns would be opened upon the city. The Omoans hesitated to comply with these terms so on the 19th of August the Niobe bombarded the city all day, killing many people. The following day firing was continued till the authorities sent out a flag of truce and an officer to say "That the money would be paid and the British flag saluted." These terms were fulfilled, and the Niobe departed.

SEIZED AS A PIRATE.

On November 5 the filibustering craft, the name of which had been changed to General Arica, and laying claim to the Honduras flag, arrived in Panama, which she had left during the May previous. It was known that she had been using the American flag on several occasions, so she was seized on the 8th of November, 1873, by Commander Cushing, of the United States war vessel Wyoming, as a lawful prize. When taken possession of she had no formal papers upon her save her American register and her last formal clearance from Aspinwall. A prize crew was then put on board the filibuster and she was taken to Key West to await the action of the government, and was finally sold by the United States Marshal.

WHO HER COMMANDER IS.

Colonel Pacheco, her commander, is now at Key West. He is a native of Bayamo, in Cuba, and escaped from that island after the attack on the fortifications of Guamo, where he received three wounds. He was on the Edgar Stuart expedition in 1872, and landed on the Cuban coast with but four men, to appoint a place for the expedition to land its arms, which was subsequently accomplished. In May, 1872, he crossed in an open boat from Jamaica to Cuba, carrying despatches to the President of Cuba Libre. In 1873 he, in connection with another well known Cuban patriot, Brigadier General M. G. Barnete, was connected with the Village Bride (schooner) expedition, which, through unfavorable winds, terminated most disastrously. A few months ago, at the request of President Aguilera, of Cuba Libre, and the Cuban agent in this city, Mr. M. de Aldama, Pacheco crossed the Caribbean Sea once more, from Jamaica, with despatches. He was seven days on the trip, and his little boat was nearly swamped on several occasions. His mission was accomplished, however.

DESCRIPTION OF THE VESSEL.

The General Sherman is a screw steamer of 292 tons burden, and was built at New Haven, Conn., in 1864. The following are her dimensions:—Length 136 feet, breadth of beam 23 feet, depth of hold 15 feet. She was built for the firm of M. L. & G. Griswold, and was used as a transport vessel during our late civil war. She subsequently became the property of Mr. Frederick Schmidt, who sold her in 1872 to Mr. C. Keith, the contractor of the Costa Rica Railroad. While lying early that year at the foot of Wall street loading for Port Limon, in Costa Rica, she sank in a very mysterious manner. After being raised she was thoroughly overhauled and surveyed by American Lloyds, and on the 9th of October, 1872, she proceeded to Costa Rica from this port, carrying a large amount of arms among her cargo. She was commanded by G. T. Gordon, who remained with her till she was seized at Panama.

ARRIVAL OF A CUBAN PATRIOT.

Among the passengers who arrived in this city yesterday, by the West India mail steamer Alps, was the well known Cuban patriot General Rafael Quesada, who landed the first expedition of the Virginius in Cuba. On the second and ill-fated expedition of that vessel the son of his brother, Manuel Quesada, a lad of some fifteen years, met his death with heroic bravery. The widow of President Cespedes, of Cuba Libre, residing in this city, is his sister. It is reported that General Quesada has been engaged, while abroad, making arrangements toward obtaining material aid for the Cuban cause, and working in co-operation with his brother Manuel, former Generalissimo of the Cuban liberating forces, who is now in South America.

THE PIRACIES ON THE HUDSON.

On Saturday morning Michael Basset, the canal boat captain, his wife, and William Hearn, whose arrest in connection with the river piracies was announced in yesterday's HERALD, were conveyed to New York on a requisition and lodged in jail. Messrs. Falkner & Page, of Leonard street, went to the Hoboken police station and identified the four bales of flannel found in the canal boat as part of a large quantity of their property which was stolen from pier 27 on the night of the 10th inst. Chief Donavan immediately put the New York detectives on the track of the three robbers who escaped from the Hoboken dock at the time of Basset's arrest. The latter cannot long elude the search, as they are well known to the authorities. Basset's wife, having a child in her arms since her arrest, and there being no evidence to implicate her, was discharged in New York. There were twelve large bales stolen altogether, valued at $1,000.

FUNERAL OF F. R. ANDERSON.

The funeral of Frederick R. Anderson, one of our oldest citizens, took place yesterday from the Methodist Episcopal church, corner of Bedford and Morton streets. The remains reposed in an elegant rosewood casket, covered with black cloth and heavily silver mounted. The floral tributes were numerous and beautiful, consisting of broken columns, wreaths and crosses. Rev. Mr. Gregory preached the funeral sermon. At the conclusion of the services, which were solemn and impressive, the remains were taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery for interment. Messrs. D. L. Young, Bartlett Smith, William Blair, Jacob Stone and others acted as pallbearers.

THE BOOK WORLD.

A Batch of Grave and Gay Publications.

STE. BEUVE'S ENGLISH PORTRAITS.

"Elsie"—"Safely Married"—"The Romance of an Honest Woman."

"POINT LACE AND DIAMONDS."

Henry Holt & Co. have just published a volume of "English Portraits," selected and translated from Sainte-Beuve's "Causeries du Lundi." The volume is introduced with a chapter on Sainte-Beuve's life and writings, which the reader cannot afford to skip. It serves to whet the appetite for the essays which follow. The author of this introductory chapter, while he has a keen appreciation of the brilliant Frenchman, does not hesitate to criticise where criticism is called for. Sainte-Beuve "lived like a hermit and worked like a horse." His "causeries," which read as though they flowed inspired from his pen, were labored over as newspaper articles never were before. The "causeries" appeared every Monday morning in the *Constitutionnel*, conducted by Dr. Véron. Assisted by his secretary, Sainte-Beuve began every Monday morning to prepare the article for the following week. Having selected his subject, after much reflection he dictated a rough outline of the article, filling in blanks and making additions with his own hand. This first draft was then copied, revised and sometimes written over again. For twelve hours daily from Monday to Thursday he labored in his study, refusing to receive visitors or to be interrupted in any way, and taking no relaxation till the evening. By Friday the manuscript was ready for the printer, and on that day Sainte-Beuve went and read it to Dr. Véron, whose judgment he valued for a reason resembling that which induced Molière to respect the verdict of his old housekeeper. After profiting by Dr. Véron's suggestions or objections he had the article put in type. After the proof had been subjected to a revision as minute and searching as that which the manuscript had undergone it was pronounced ready for publication on Monday. For this exhausting labor the first man of letters of his day in Paris received an annual salary of about $3,200.

Sainte-Beuve ranks much higher as a critic than as a poet or novelist. He was a born critic, and made criticism a fine art. It was no pleasure to him to puncture an author with his caustic pen and leave him crippled on the field. He was never moved by personal likes or dislikes; but he carefully weighed his words, and stated his conclusions without passion or prejudice. "His goal was truth, and his guide to it was sympathy." In his own words:—"The critic is but a man who knows how to read, and who teaches others to read. Criticism, as I understand and as I should like to practise it, is an invention, a perpetual creation." The English portraits in this volume are of Mary Queen of Scots, Lord Chesterfield, Benjamin Franklin, Edward Gibbon, William Cowper, H. Taine, and a short sketch on Pope as a poet, which is among the best drawn in the book. We can scarcely appreciate the author's idea in classing Scotland's Mary, our own Franklin and that unmistakable Frenchman, H. Taine, among his English portraits. However, we are not disposed to quarrel with an arrangement which is so greatly to our advantage. Perhaps the best essay in the book is the one on Cowper. Sainte-Beuve has painted the author of the "Task" in warmer and more attractive colors than we have been used to contemplating him. Not long before his death, Sainte-Beuve told a friend:—"The perusal of Cowper's works is one of the sweetest yet bitterest memories of my life; at the time I was affected with a sort of moral malady somewhat resembling his, and this caused me to take a dangerous pleasure in studying the poets of his school." This accounts for the gentleness with which he has dealt with the poet whose weaknesses have been made repulsive in less kindly hands. The portrait of Franklin is drawn with a vigorous and sympathetic touch. The brilliant Frenchman entertained a profound admiration for our simple-hearted philosopher, though he was often shocked by certain practical qualities that robbed him of anything akin to sentiment. Sainte-Beuve's perfect mastery of the English language gave him the advantage of his countrymen in the study of English literature. No young writer, or old writer either for that matter, can afford to neglect this book. Although Sainte-Beuve was an earnest scholar and profound thinker, it is not so much what he says as the way he says it that gives his writings their charm.

"ELSIE, A LOWLAND SKETCH."

"There is the same quiet fascination about all Macmillan's popular novels," said Maritana, when she returned "Elsie, a Lowland Sketch," to our book shelves. The last few have been tales of Scottish life among the peasantry. The story of "Elsie" is the story of hundreds of heroines, but it is told so prettily and so freshly that it has all the attractions of something entirely new. Elsie was the only daughter of John Eliot, the miller, and Mary, his wife. John was "an elder of the kirk and sair respectat in a' the country side"—which is equivalent to saying that he was a man with a mind as narrow as a knife blade. His wife, on the other hand, was more liberal, and, consequently, more lovable. When Elsie was a child of some twelve years a young gentleman, Herbert Yates by name, met with an accident and was laid up at the miller's house for a fortnight. Elsie acted as his nurse, and acquitted herself with credit. Herbert was the first gentleman she had ever seen, and when he went away she treasured his image in her heart and worshipped his memory. In six years' time he returned to the little Scotch village, being a visitor at the house of the laird. He met Elsie again and was completely captivated by her beauty and winning ways. She was above her station in instinctive refinement, but her beauty was not that of a blooded lady. She was large and healthy looking, and her hands were not small, though they were white and shapely. Her heart was as large and white as her hands and she was as honest as the sun. Herbert was very handsome also, but of a more conventional type, and his hands were smaller than hers. Elsie used to go out fishing with him to show him the good places. While angling for fish he caught Elsie's heart, using as bait his seductive eyes and an imagined love for her. Perhaps he did love her, but all the love of which he was capable would not have sunk a line. Elsie was a simple country girl, and the word of a gentleman was to her little short of Gospel. At last Herbert declared his passion and proposed to marry her. In the meantime her mother had been away and her father had told her that she was a backslider and could never be one of the elect. This worried the poor child exceedingly, but she made up her mind that if what her father said was true, and she never doubted his word, that there was no use in changing her course then. Herbert was good and kind to her while her father was cross. Oh, if the mother had only been home.

Elsie consented to Herbert's proposition, and in a week from that time it was arranged that they should go off and get quietly married, then they would be forgiven and everything would go on smoothly and pleasantly. Herbert went down to London to arrange his plans, feeling very much pleased with himself to think that he was going to do so virtuous a thing as marry the girl. While in town he told a friend of what he was about to do, and the fellow laughed at him for his simplicity. The very idea of tying one's self down to a girl like that—it was ridiculous. His mother had a young lady in her eye for him to marry. He, however, turned his back upon temptation and hastened up to Scotland, met Elsie and took her away in his dogcart. It would take too long to get married by a clergyman, for in that case their banns would have to be read, so he concluded that as saying before witnesses that you took a woman to be your wife was legal marriage in Scotland, he would adopt that simple ceremony. It was his intention to have performed this act in Auchenreoch, but the hotel was filled with people attending the fair, so they passed on to Geddesbaugh. Later on, looking over his guide book, Herbert saw that Geddesbaugh was on the English side of the border, therefore their marriage was no marriage. At first he thought of driving back and doing it all over in another town, but he hesitated, from weakness, and then decided not to from wickedness.

Here Maritana ground her teeth with rage, and with a dark frown disfiguring her usually placid brow, she said, "Herbert Yates is the most exasperating character I have met in fiction or out of it in a long time. He was so thoroughly weak and so contemptibly selfish, yet he made himself think that he was quite an honorable fellow. He was not only a fast man, but the most repulsive kind of bad man, a Don Juan and water. For three years he let Elsie think that she was married to him, and then by an accident he let slip the truth. She did not say a word, but took her hat and shawl and left him. He found her once behind a counter, and begged her to go with him. She made no reply, but gave him such a look that he was glad to flee from her sorrowful eyes. After six years she returned to her home, and found the door unlocked and a bowl of bread and milk waiting for her on the table, where her mother had put it every night since she left. A letter she wrote to her mother and which she gave her husband to post he had destroyed, so her parents had no idea what had become of her. Gladly the mother took her in, but the father was a little stiff-necked; he had gone through the formality of a curse on the day of her elopement, and it was hardly the thing to forgive without a struggle. At last he blessed her, and they were all happy together, with the exception of John Appleck, a peasant lad, who loved the pretty Elsie from her childhood, but to the last she said, "John, I am sorry I canna. Do not ask me."

"SAFELY MARRIED."

Almivava read "Safely Married" (Harper Bros.) through, and laid it down with a sigh of relief. "I do not know what that book was written for," said she, "unless it was to show how great a knave a fool may be. The only natural character in the book is Aunt Hammond, who writes the story. She does just as you would have her, but the others are thoroughly stagy. Aunt Hammond is a dear old soul, but she often gets confused in her sentences. Her words seem to get plaited together in the most mysterious manner. I have often read a paragraph over three or four times without having any idea what it means. The story is of a vain, silly girl, Elfie, the heroine; a good young man, Allan Braitwait, her husband and cousin, and Edgar Ramsey, the villain, also her cousin: Angela, Allan's ward, is simply a walking lady. Elfie marries her cousin, Allan, because he is rich, but she has always had a strange drawing toward Ramsey, the bad in his composition found an answering chord in hers. All she lived for was flattery and to be amused. Ramsey both flattered and amused her; Allan only loved her. There are some remarkable scenes in the book. Elfie goes out horseback riding with Sir Granton Breakspear, a broken down old rake, against the positive commands of her husband. She is mad at Sir Granton for coaxing her out, though she wanted to go for the sake of riding his horse Elfin King. But she made him ride her horse, which was unused to men and would throw him, she hoped. She dared him to leap an impossible fence; he rode at it and was hurled to the ground. Then seeing her chance she whipped up her own horse and made him give a sudden movement with his fore feet, which knocked the last spark of life out of Sir Granton Breakspear. Her husband rode up at this juncture and carried her home, where she lay for two nights and a day in a profound sleep, which he took advantage of by packing up his portmanteau and leaving for foreign parts. While away he became a raving lunatic, and well he might, and was locked up in a mad house. When Elfie recovered from her sleep she was a changed woman, and began to make amends for her wicked life by distributing tracts and medicine among the poor. That is the way English girls do—a French girl would have hidden herself in a nunnery. The news reaches England that Allan is dead—that the steamer he sailed in was wrecked. This being the case, Ramsey, being next of kin, is the heir. Elfie goes to live with Aunt Hammond, dressed in her widow's weeds. Ramsey visits her there and offers to marry her. She scorns his offer, and Aunt Hammond is so outraged by his effrontery that she flings her cane at him in the excitement of the moment. It hits him on the ankle, and he gracefully returns it to the irate old lady. The villain meets Elfie in the woods one day and trys to drag her to his carriage. She screams "Allan! husband! help!" and, as good luck would have it, Allan steps out from behind a convenient tree and fells Ramsey to the earth. The husband and wife are reconciled; but it is not until then that Elfie is safely married."

THE GREAT TONE POETS.

Miss Sotto Voce, who reads everything relating to music or musicians that she can lay her hands upon, has just finished Mr. F. Crowest's "Great Tone Poets" (Scribner, Welford & Armstong), and pronounces it a most interesting volume. As the author says in his preface, the book was written for the general reader as well as the musician. The tone poets, whose brief biographies are here recorded are, Bach, Handel, Gluck, Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, Spohr, Weber, Rossini, Schubert, Mendelssohn and Schumann. "What can there be said that is new about those composers?" say you. Read Mr. Crowest's book and see. Miss Voce, whom we have always looked upon as a walking encyclopædia of musical knowledge says that she learned a great deal from the book, besides getting some good ideas from the author's comments and suggestions. Mr. Crowest does not hesitate to haul the English singing societies over the coals for not giving anything but the same oratorios year after year. He says it is nothing out of Handel's but the "Messiah," "Judas Maccabæus" and "Isreal in Egypt." Because the public never tire of these the conductors keep on giving them. Why not try "Saul" once in a while? No one ever thinks of bringing out anything of Handel's but his oratorios, when there is his pastoral play of "Acis and Galatea, E Poliemo," "Rinaldo and Arminda," "Otho" and other operas, which created a great sensation at the time of their first production. Handel was more liberal in his views than are some German musicians of the present day: "With the severe and strict style of composition which he acquired at the feet of Zackau and his other German masters, the youthful yet profound musician felt that to become universal he must combine the grace and loveliness which characterizes the Italian school." Gluck, Mozart, Mendelssohn and Schumann considered their study of the Italian school as of great importance, as it certainly is, particularly in the composition of operas.

Operas used to run for forty and fifty nights in the good old times. What an advantage to the public, as well as the mangers, if such a state of things could be brought about now. An opera with us no sooner gets to running smoothly than it is withdrawn to make room for something new. The time may come, and if certain rumors are as well founded as they appear to be, it is not far distant, when the support of music will not depend entirely upon the caprices of a fickle public. When that happy time arrives, we hope to hear Beethoven's "Fidelio," Gluck's "Orfeo," "Alceste" and "Iphigenia," Weber's "Abu Hassen" and "Euryanthe," Rossini's "Tancredi" and "Semiramide," and many other works of the great masters which are unknown to the modern stage.

Those persons who sneer at infant prodigies should read the lives of the great musicians if they want to be convinced of their folly. Nearly every one began to play as soon as he could reach the piano keys or lift a bow, and Mozart composed at four years of age. And that the greatest geniuses have to work as hard as day laborers is also proved by history. Handel wore the keys of his favorite harpsichord into the shape of the bowl of a spoon by his incessant practising upon them.

MUSICAL COMPOSERS.

Mrs. Sarah Tytler's "Musical Composers and Their Works" (Roberts Bros.) is somewhat similar to Mr. Crowest's book, though it covers more ground. Mrs. Tytler begins with Palestrina and ends with Wagner. Her book is more a history of music as contained in the lives of the musicians, and is valuable as a text book for the information it contains, besides being pleasantly written. The interest in music is becoming so universal in America that Mrs. Tytler's audience will unquestionably be a large one. She gives a great deal in a nutshell and of such importance that it is as necessary to the amateur as to the professional. The man or woman, boy or girl, who masters the contents of this book will have a fund of musical knowledge that will prove invaluable.

THE ROMANCE OF AN HONEST WOMAN.

It is a fortunate thing for the world that Victor Cherbuliez does not confine his brilliant pen altogether to the columns of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, of which paper he is the literary critic. After telling the public what a novel should be, he takes up his pen and gives them a practical example of his theories. "Joseph Noirel's Revenge" made an immense sensation when it first appeared, and now comes "The Romance of an Honest Woman" (William F. Gill & Co.), which, if not quite as dramatic as the former, is quite equal to it in many other particulars. There are not more than half a dozen characters in the book, and the interest is centred in two. Isabel de Loanne is the heroine, the honest woman, and Max de Lestang the hero. Isabel tells her own story, from which we infer that, though an honest woman, she was as cold as a stone. Brought up entirely by her father, an old antiquary, who spent his days in making excavations and his nights in reading Greek poetry to his daughter. Such a course was not calculated to develope the heart of the girl, who was as beautiful and as chaste as one of her father's Greek vases. While living in the forests of Louveau the Baroness de Ferjeux came down from Paris to see if she could not enjoy a new sensation in country life. She is a fashionable, semi-heartless sort of a woman with some good points, though a great schemer, and she takes a fancy to Isabel at once. One day Mme. de Ferjeux tells her young friend that she has just sent to Paris for her nephew, the Marquis de Lestang, whom she describes as "a superb fellow, thirty-two years old, handsome as an Apollo, brave as Artaban, as subtle and discreet as Prince Charming, who owns a house in Paris and a castle in Dauphiny." This fascinating Lovelace has been seized with a gentle melancholy and determined to resign his liberty if his aunt will kindly find him a woman unlike any other he has met. Of course he wants a dragon of virtue; Lovelaces never marry any others. Mme. de Ferjeux finds all she wants in Isabel and sends for her nephew to come and conquer. Nothwithstanding that she is a French woman, Isabel does not like this summary disposition of her hand and heart. Well, the Marquis comes down, and, instead of paying court to the daughter, he devotes his time to the father; dusts his books and talks art with him by the hour. One day they are out horseback riding together and have a little talk on the subject of love. Isabel expresses admiration of a beautiful lily, growing high up among the rocks. In a minute the Marquis leaps an abyss, and at the risk of life and limb plucks the lily. Galloping back he presented it to the frightened girl, saying, "With this flower I offer you my life; will you have it?" She hesitates but a moment, and, though she has known him but a few days, returns a trembling "Yes." They are married, and soon the trouble begins. Isabel sees that her Marquis is getting tired of her, and instead of exerting herself to be attractive to him she withdraws into her shell of ice and lets him go. She is very unhappy, but she never gives an inch. An old flame—Mme. Marviel—appears upon the scene. The Marquis visits her and writes her letters, some of which Isabel sees. She now treats him not only with coldness, but stinging indifference, although she really loves him. A young noble, a devotee, comes across her path and falls madly in love with her. She listens to his passionate declarations, but gives him no encouragement. He behaves like a lovesick madman. It only wants a straw to turn the scale, and one day when the Marquis had been unusually cruel she determines to fly with the young devotee, but being an honest woman she does not. The Marquis goes to Paris and leaves his wife at the chateau. Suddenly he returns and acts as though he would like to make his peace with her. She laughs at his overtures and turns all he says into ridicule. Again he leaves her and sends her a letter that explains his strange conduct. He loves her and has not been able to drive her image from his heart. The trouble was, so he writes, that she was too easily won. He says:—"On the day when I gave you a mountain lily and offered to consecrate my life to you, on that day I loved you as I love you now. You yielded too quickly, and I despised happiness because it had not resisted me. How it has avenged itself! Farewell. What a mystery is life!" The ice is melted by this letter and Isabel flies to Max, whom she has always loved better than her life. The strength of the book is not in its plot, for that is as old as the world, but it is in the working out. Max was a bad fellow and did not pretend to conceal his faults. Isabel was, on the other hand, too good a woman for such a man. She found it hard to forgive his "indiscretions," which were crimes in her eyes—yet she loved him. A statue figures conspicuously through the story. At first they thought it was a Nemesis, but it turns out to be a Psyche. The book abounds in epigrams, some of which are well worth quoting, for example:—"What is the good of being a woman if you have to look to see?" "Religion degrades where it does not sanctify;" "There is no tried virtue which has not looked upon evil." We await with impatience the next novel of the gifted Cherbuliez.

"DOLORES."

Mrs. Zadel Barnes Buddington demonstrated to her own, if not to others' satisfaction some time ago that the old can love, and now comes Mrs. Forrester to prove that that passion may be felt by the very young, also, in a novel called "Dolores." (J. B. Lippincott & Co.) In the first chapter the author says:—"I am going to tell all you who care to hear it a simple story of a little childish, innocent maiden, who has no part nor parcel in royalty or grandeur, who knows nothing of statecraft or ambition or despair, but leads her own humble, simple life without great events but without great sorrows."

"The impression left by that introduction," says the Growler, "is very different from that which is left by the story."

And the Growler is right for once. Dolores had a most eventful life for one so young, and great sorrows too, if heart aches count for anything. At the tender age of fourteen she meets Sir Guy Wentworth, one of those gifted Englishmen who go about with sketch book in hand looking for old ruins or pretty faces. Sir Guy was sketching his way through the picturesque city of Rouen when he accidentally saw Dolores out walking with her nurse. "Greuze's la Cruche Cassée," he exclaims as his eyes rest upon her pretty face. He is seized with a desire to paint her, and being a man with whom to wish is to do, he bribes the old nurse Marcelline to let him come up to the house and make the sketch. The mother is away, and he is such a pleasant spoken gentleman that she cannot but consent. So for several days Sir Guy is busy in transferring the face of the little beauty to his sketch book. He is really a very good fellow, and has no designs whatever upon the child's heart. The old nurse, however, sees that Dolores is madly in love with the dashing Englishman, so she goes to him and begs him to leave town and not see her little mistress any more. Sir Guy appreciates the situation, and although he has not finished his sketch he packs up and goes to Paris. Dolores is inconsolable at his loss. She weeps and tears her hair, and one day when the nurse's back is turned she packs her bag and goes up to Paris also.

By good fortune she meets Guy's servant in the street, and he takes her to his master's hotel. There she flings herself into the arms of the astonished gentleman and begs him to let her live with him, if only as his servant. He explains to her that such a proceeding would not look well in the eyes of the world. What does she care, it is only his eyes that move her. Sir Guy's arguments prevail, however, and she is sent home. Unfortunately a few evenings before Sir Guy met with a young and interesting widow with whom he became instantly enamored, or he would have married the little Dolores out of sheer pity. Subsequently Dolores becomes engaged to a man of three times her age and is about to marry him, but he, seeing that her heart is all for Guy, turns her over to him. The widow, Milly, had previously married a half-brother of Guy's, so he had his hand if not his heart free and he bestowed it upon his worshipper.

The scene shifts from Paris to Wentworth Court, in England. Sir Guy and Dolores, Captain Charteris and his wife, the ex-widow, go down to visit Lady Wentworth. There young Heronmere falls desperately in love with Dolores, and she flirts with him to revenge herself on Guy, who flirts with the charming Milly. Finally Dolores gets over her love for Guy and elopes with Lord Heronmere. On the very day of the elopement Guy and Milly are out driving and are both thrown from their carriage. Miley is instantly killed and Guy is broken hearted. He is never again the same man. Dolores and her Lord live happily together and everything turns out pleasantly for the heroine.

"That is not what I call a very simple life," sneers the Growler, "and all to happen to a girl before she was sweet sixteen. Does Mrs. Forrester think that nothing short of murder can make a tragedy?"

POINT LACE AND DIAMONDS.

The *vers de société*, which have appeared from time to time in *Scribner's Monthly* and the *Evening Mail*, from the pen of Mr. George A. Baker, Jr., have been collected in a volume entitled, "Point Lace and Diamonds," and published by F. B. Patterson. The book is most beautifully gotten up, and delicately illustrated by Miss Addie Ledyard. Mr. Baker, who is an authority in society matters, was the "On Dit" of the *Evening Mail* when that paper paid more attention to social interests. His verses are graceful and humorous and give a very fair idea of the fashionable society of the day. "Nell" appears to be a favorite of this young poet, for she figures in nearly every poem. Miss Ledyard has done her part of the book excellently well. She has just caught the "nobby" and "swell" styles in her sketches. Among the best verses are "Les Infanto Perdus," "Love's Young Dream," "Up the Aisle," "Easter Morning" and "Le Dernier Jour D'un Condamné," which latter we quote as a fair sample of the author's pleasant and off-hand style:—

Old coat, for some three or four seasons
We've been jolly comrades, but now
We part, old companion, forever;
To fate, and the fashion, I bow.
You'd look well enough at a dinner,
I'd wear you with pride at a ball,
But I'm dressing to-night for a wedding—
My own, and you'd not do at all.

You've too many wine stains about you,
You're scented too much with cigars,
When the gaslight shines full on your collar
It glitters with myriad stars;
That wouldn't look well at my wedding;
They'd seem inappropriate there;
Nell doesn't use diamond powder,
She tells me it ruins the hair.

You've been out on Cozzens' piazza
Too late, when the evenings were damp;
When the moonbeams were silvering cro'nest,
And the lights were all out in the camp,
You've rested on nightly-oiled stairways
Too often, when sweet eyes were bright,
And somebody's ball dress—not Nellie's—
Flowed round you in rivers of white.

There's a reprobate looseness about you;
Should I wear you to-night, I believe,
As I came with my bride from the altar,
You'd laugh in your wicked old sleeve,
When you felt there the tremulous pressure
Of her hand in its delicate glove,
That is telling me, shyly but proudly,
Her trust is as deep as her love.

So go to your grave in the wardrobe,
And furnish a feast for the moth,
Nell's glove shall betray its sweet secrets
For younger, more innocent cloth.
'Tis time to put on your successor—
It's made in a fashion that's new;
Old coat I'm afraid it will never
Set as easily on me as you.

OAKRIDGE.

It is only the easy and natural way in which it is told that saves "Oakridge," a story recently published by J. R. Osgood & Co. Of all the highly wrought tales we have read in many a day this may take the lead. The two leading characters are maniacs, although the author smooths it down by calling them monomaniacs. One, Dr. Delany, is determined to marry Agnes Leroyd, whether she will or not, and follows her from England to America for that purpose. She is terribly afraid of him, and with reason. There is no question in the reader's mind that Delany is insane. Although Agnes is engaged to be married to a young gentleman she has met in America, Henry Oakridge, the one who tells the story, Delany lays his plans to abduct her. Before her father moved into his house he (Delany) had secret passages made from the bedrooms to the cellar, so that he could readily accomplish his object. The singular part of it all was that he was so dignified and gentlemanly a man that he made friends everywhere, and no one would suspect his insanity unless the conversation turned upon the object of his affections. One night he steals the girl away and hides her in a cave, fitted up with all the luxury of a gentleman's parlor. He is a very pious fellow, and swears that it is the hand of Providence which guides him. It would seem as though what he said was true, for he is seldom baffled. Just as he is about to embark for England with the unhappy girl he is arrested and locked up in jail. At the time of the arrest Henry Oakridge shoots and kills Delany's son Manfred, whom he thinks is going to shoot Agnes. For this piece of lawlessness the father heaps his curses on the murderer's head and vows vengeance. Delany is tried on a charge of abduction, and is released on the insanity dodge, which is quite right in his case. Later on Oakridge marries Agnes and they go to Europe. In Italy he shoots a man, mistaking him for Delany, and increases the amount of innocent blood already on his head. Agnes dies in giving birth to a son. When this son grows to manhood his father shoots and kills him by accident. He becomes crazy with grief. At this time Delany again appears upon the scene and is avenged. He turns upon Oakridge and says, in the most impressive manner:—"If you would not dye your hands still deeper in the blood of those nearest and dearest to you, suffer no man bidden to enter your house, and bidden enter no man's house." The innocent murderer has taken to drink to drown his sorrows, and almost has an attack of delirium tremens. When he recovers his reason he flees to the woods, where he lives a hermit's life. Every cat or dog that he calls to him he feels an irresistible desire to kill, but he dies without having added any more murders to his list. One of the most singular things in the book is the killing of four of the principal characters by one stroke of lightning.

"They had to be gotten rid of to make the story, and that was an easy way of putting them out of the world," says the Growler. "My argument is, you know, that every novel has its moral. What this one is I fail to discover, unless it be that a man who is bent upon carrying his point, though he commit crime to do it, is not vicious, but simply a monomaniac. Another moral of this story is that wrong always triumphs over right."

A more melodramatic story it would be hard to imagine, yet the author is clever enough not to let you feel that while reading it. It is only upon reviewing the ground that you appreciate the startling situations, for while perusing it you are completely carried away with the story.

LITERARY CHAT.

A new book from the pen of Joaquin Miller will be published by Roberts Brothers. It is a novel of far Western life, entitled, "In a California Eden." Mr. Miller has also completed a three volume story of Italian life and has a fourth volume of poems nearly ready.

A great book for literary antiquarians is the recent publication of the Registers of the Company of Stationers, of London, from 1554 to 1640, A. D. It is full of nuggets for the hunters after obscure facts, throwing light on the actual dates of issue of multitudes of dramas, ballads, &c., published without date in the sixteenth century.

The Hakluyt Society has published "The First Voyage Round the World," by Magellan, the Portuguese discoverer. The book is well edited by Lord Stanley, and contains no less than six contemporary accounts of this notable voyage.

The best collection of books relating to the American Indians ever gathered will be disposed of by auction May 24 and following days, at Bangs, Merwin & Co.'s rooms, in New York.

Six hundred and two thousand persons visited the British Museum during the year 1874.

A new life of Admiral Coligny, by Mr. Walter Besant, of London, is promised.

We are to have a great thesaurus of the Malay language, from materials collected by the late Mr. Von Dewall.

Watts' great Dictionary of Chemistry, in six volumes has been supplemented by a new appendix, bringing chemical science down to the latest dates.

A new biography of Prince Bismarck, in English, will soon appear from the press of the Baron Tauchnitz, of Leipzig. The Prince himself highly approves it as the best book yet written about him.

"The Land of the North Wind" is the funny title of Mr. Edward Rae's new travels among the Laplanders.

A history of photography, from the pen of M. Tissandier, who so nearly lost his life in the late perilous balloon ascension, will soon appear in English.

The second volume of Michelet's History of the Nineteenth Century will appear this month. It is largely occupied with England.

We are to have a new edition of Machiavelli's works in the Italian, including a mass of hitherto unpublished documents.

The most graphic sketch ever penned of Honoré de Balzac appears in Gautier's posthumous work, "Portraits Contemporains." One novelist says of the other that Balzac actually lived the characters ideally whom he portrayed in his wonderful fictions. He would quit his home suddenly, retire to a remote province or to another quarter of Paris, and dress, talk and live the life of the character he was studying and would depict.

Thomas W. Knox has a fresh book in Worthington's Hartford press, entitled "Backsheesh: An Illustrated Record of Life and Adventures in the Orient."

Harper & Brothers have in press "The Might and Mirth of Literature; A Treatise on Figurative Language," by John W. V. Macbeth.

Mr. Samuel Adams Deake's "Nooks and Corners of the New England Coast" will quickly appear from the press of Harper & Brothers.

The splendid art work of M. Charles Blanc, "Histoire des Peintres de Toutes les Ecoles," has been brought to completion in twelve volumes. Its woodcuts are the most superb yet achieved in France.

"Paris à Tous les Diables," is the harrowing title of M. Paul Véron's last book.

"The North Star and the Southern Cross" is the title of a forthcoming volume of personal experiences in a journey around the world, by Margaretha Weppner.

Most of Anthony Trollope's novels have been translated into French, and are sold at one franc each.

Some modern critics are like Hazlitt, who swallowed his authors greedily or abused them roundly, treating the writers of books, not as impersonal creators of literature, but as human beings, to be loved or hated.

Among the novelties of special trade papers is *The Confectioners' Journal*, which is started in Philadelphia.

The Glasgow *News*, having been to hear Dean Stanley, says his theology is of the vaguest possible description and his oratory of a very inferior order, in which eloquence is never reached.

The Augsburg *Gazette* announces the early publication by Lieutenant Stumm, the only foreign officer allowed to follow the Russian expedition in Central Asia, of a work containing a full description of this expedition and of the admirable manner in which it was carried out.

The latest vanity out in Paris is a "History of Fans Among All Nations and in All Ages."

The last book of the German-Englishman, Zincke, who wrote learnedly on Egypt and Switzerland, is, "A Walk in the Prisons."

The Abbé Domenech, who is a great quack, has published two more octavos at Paris on the "Philosophy of History" as exhibited in the "Prophecy of Daniel."

The *Saturday Review*, in an article on the collecting mania and sensation auction, declares that England is at once the richest country in the world, the fullest of things precious and rare, and the least instructed in matters of taste. The middle and upper classes, it says, have a dreadful facility in confusing beauty and hideousness.

A new idea in journalism has been started in Germany. It is a paper styled, *The Anti-Critic; Organ for Literary Self-Defence*, and will be devoted to publishing replies of authors whose writings have been unfavorably received by the press. This great boon for aggrieved authors is to cost them only four shillings a page.

Emile Chevallier has printed at Paris a treatise on gambling, entitled, "Jeux de Bourse, Courses de Chevaux, Maisons de Jeu, Loteries devant la Loi."

The literature of the Bacon-Shakespeare controversy is to be enriched by a new edition of Judge Holmes' authorship of Shakespeare (New York: Hurd & Houghton—Cambridge: The Riverside Press), with an appendix of nearly a hundred pages, now first printed. Judge Holmes' book is the most weighty presentation of the argument for Bacon which has appeared, and full of curious information worthy the consideration of all, however widely people may dissent from the author's conclusion. In the appendix, besides introducing much confirmatory matter, he gives in full an interesting correspondence which passed between him and Mr. Spedding, the English editor of Bacon's works. This is the more noteworthy since Mr. Spedding is an absolute sceptic as to Bacon's claims, and presents, in a few pages, about as clear a summary of the argument against Bacon as can be found. Judge Holmes' courage in printing the letter is only equalled by his courtesy in commenting on it.

The battle of the encyclopædias still goes on in the New York *Evening Post*. Johnson's New Encyclopædia, edited by President F. A. P. Barnard, is denounced for numerous errors and omissions by a writer signing himself X. Y. Z., who fears that the work is "likely to be regarded as an authority among the ignorant." Dr. Barnard retorts with charges of unfair and malicious criticism, and says the New Encyclopædia is "the production of a large number of the most eminent men of letters and of science in the United States."

We are to have a new book about Mendelssohn in the "Intimate Recollections of H. De Meister," to which will be added recollections of Goethe and and Beethoven.

An unpublished novel by Balzac has been found in manuscript and will soon be published.

LITERATURE IN FRANCE.

Jules Favre on the Republic and the Siege.

Another Book from Jules Verne.

A FRENCH LIFE OF GENERAL LEE.

PARIS, April 29, 1875.

A BOOK BY JULES FAVRE.

Messrs. Plon & Co. have just published the third part of Mr. Jules Favre's "Narrative of a Member of the Government of National Defence." ("Récit d'un Membre du Gouvernement de la Défense Nationale.")

The present portion of the work is unquestionably the most interesting yet issued. It treats wholly of the negotiations relative to the signature of the armistice, of the conclusion of the peace, and of the different arrangements with Prussia for the gradual evacuation of the territory; negotiations in which Mr. Jules Favre took an active part in his capacity of Minister for Foreign Affairs.

What gives this book a special value is that it enables one to see how seriously the insurrection of the Communists endangered the maintenance of peace. Hitherto the existence of the danger had been suspected, but absolute proof of it had not been furnished. With the help of diplomatic papers, the majority of which are now published for the first time, M. Jules Favre established the fact that Germany was more than once on the point either of demanding fresh guarantees from France, or of insisting on being admitted to cooperate in the second siege of Paris.

JULES FAVRE AS WRITER AND SPEAKER.

A great speaker, M. Jules Favre is also a great writer, not only because his style is one of remarkable purity, but because he knows how to place himself above the pitiful considerations of fanaticism and of party. Thus he is not afraid to do justice to the German General, Von Fabrice, the envoy of the King of Prussia. He dwells on the spirit of conciliation displayed by that officer, on his frankness and careless good humor, qualities which the genuine French *chauvin* would never have acknowledged, even if he had observed them, in an enemy. Herr Von Bismarck himself comes in for his share of praise in M. Favre's book, and the author's opinion of the German Chancellor shows that he was not untruly represented as meaning well to France, at least as compared with the military party which surrounded the Emperor William. In regard to his fellow countrymen M. Favre is not less moderate. In his explanations of the difference which he had with M. Gambetta, when the latter wished to proclaim the Bonapartists incapable of election to the National Assembly, one sees that he is not anxious to cast oil on the flames or to reawaken the embers of a scarcely extinguished fire.

M. THIERS AND THE COMMUNE.

M. Jules Favre is also warm in his praise of M. Thiers. On the other hand, he is inexorable in his condemnation of the Commune, and seems to forget the feverish state of excitement into which the Parisians had been thrown after the siege, an excitement which explains, and in a certain measure excuses, the crisis of the 18th of March.

M. MENIER

is a famous manufacturer of chocolate, extremely rich and possessed of a splendid mansion in the Parc Monceaux, but consumed by a passion for scribbling, or rather for setting others to scribble, seeing that a gentleman named Yves Guyot is the real author of the books which bear his name.

In his work on the "Taxation of Capital" ("Théorie et Application de l'impôt sur le Capital." Paris: E. Plon & Co."), M. Menier has set himself the task of resolving a weighty problem—viz., which is the best system of taxation? He would abolish taxes on consumption and use, which it must be allowed have been recklessly imposed of late in France. A duty on hats has even been proposed. M. Menier also objects to an income tax, because it is almost impossible to give it a solid basis. In conclusion, he advocates a tax on capital, that is to say on fixed capital, because circulating capital, which is the instrument of production, ought, he thinks, to be free.

This is the book of an honest man, zealous for the commonwealth and thoroughly convinced of the soundness of his own principles. Up to the present time, however, M. Menier's theories have been little to the taste of the National Assembly, while the public at large is too much occupied with purely political questions to have any leisure to bestow on an economic essay. M. Menier will be one of the candidates of the moderate republican party at the general election.

JULES VERNE—"LE CHANCELLOR."

Jules Verne is a naval officer on the half-pay list. He lives at Honfleur, near Havre, and writes all his books on board a yacht. He may be described as the French author who puts most money into the pockets of his publishers. His books are translated into every language. He has, in fact, the power of instructing and amusing at the same time.

M. Jules Verne's last romance ("Le Chancellor. Journal d'un Passager") is scarcely equal to some of his former efforts. Not content with giving the Chancellor a captain who goes mad, nor with making her catch fire, the author bethinks him of stowing away some cases of picrate in the hold. The passenger, whose impressions are recorded by M. Verne, can scarcely have had a pleasant journey. It must be admitted that the situations are unnatural. Still M. Jules Verne, as usual, displays no small skill and humor in their development.

"THE WOODS."

The authors of this work ("Les Bois," published by Rothschild, Rue des Saints Pères, Paris), are MM. Dupont and Bouquet de la Grye, gentlemen of high reputation in the world of science. Their book contains curious and useful information on the physiology, the cultivation, the productions and the qualities of woods. It is written more especially for engineers, but the general reader will also find much that is interesting in its pages. Some well-executed engravings facilitate the study of the text.

GENERAL LEE.

Under the title of "Un Vaincu," the firm of Hetzel publishes a biography of the Confederate chief proceeding from the pen of Mme. Boissonnas. The book is readable, and written with a warmth of partisanship which leaves no doubt of the sincerity of the author's admiration for the soldier whose history she relates. The republican press in France has accorded a favorable reception to this biography; Mme. Boissonnas having labored to prove that at the time of the civil war Lee was not fighting for slavery, but drew his sword on the rebel side because he considered that his duties toward the State of Virginia, of which he was a citizen, had a higher claim on him than his obligations toward the Union. At the close of the work the author tells how Robert E. Lee, after the defeat of the South, became the director of a college. It is to be feared that this example is not one likely to be followed by French generals, vanquished or victorious.

THE NATIONAL GUARD

has found a historian in M. A. De Chamborant de Périssat ("L'Armée de la Révolution." Paris: E. Plon & Co.) He shows now, from its establishment, in 1789, to its final dissolution, in 1871, that force never once upheld the law of which it was raised to be the special defender; that it overthrew the three constitutional monarchies of France and helped to render the first two republics impossible; finally, that the men who composed it fled like sheep before the Prussians on the day of battle. Here is a despatch from the Governor of Vincennes to General Clément Thomas, Commander-in-Chief of the National Guard. It is dated the 16th of December, 1870, when France was in the agony of her struggle for honorable existence:—"Commander of the Two Hundredth battalion drunk! At least half the men drunk! Impossible to count on their services. Obliged to relieve their posts. Under the circumstances, the National Guard is only an additional trouble and danger." Three months later Clément Thomas was murdered by these miserable men.

A FRENCH SPORTSMAN.

"Aventures et Chasses dans l'Extrême Orient, Deuxième Partie, Le Sport de l'Eléphant." Paris: Charpentier & Co. Such is the title of a lively and graphic narrative of Eastern sport by M. Anquetil. An amusing chapter is devoted to an unnecessarily careful refutation of the plan of M. Gaidoz for the employment of elephants in European warfare. From the time of Pyrrhus downward it has been repeatedly demonstrated that these animals are more formidable to their friends than to the enemy. M. Anquetil doubts whether elephants could live through a summer in the south of France, where the nights are often very hot. In India the dews of morning temper the heat of the sun and refresh the atmosphere. The objection, made as it is by a man familiar with both climates, is probably sound.

THE JERSEY BALLOT FRAUDS.

The Democratic General Committee of Hudson County, New Jersey, have employed counsel to bring to the attention of the Grand Jury the action of the Board of Canvassers after the recent election, with a view to the indictment of the prominent members of that body for the shameless frauds perpetrated by the Board. The case of the judges of election who counted out Alderman Whyte and awarded his seat to Tilden has been laid before the Grand Jury. One of the clerks engaged in this business disappeared from the city a few days ago. It is stated on good authority that indictments have been found against three members of the Board of Canvassers, but they have not yet been arrested.

THE TILTON-BEECHER TRIAL

A Brief Resume of the Entire Case.

What the Jury Have to Accomplish.

The *cause célèbre* now on trial in Brooklyn is nearly at an end. Nothing in it remains to be done except for Beecher's counsel, on one side, to "whistle down" the calumny and the slander, which they will be sure to argue have been most cruelly and unjustly raised against their client; while on the other side Tilton's counsel will maintain that the defendant's character is as black as night, and that the evidence clearly and undoubtedly points to his guilt. This is what counsel will do. Undoubtedly they will use their best efforts for their respective clients; and when the last sentence of the "summing up" has died away in the court room the venerable and respected Judge, who has shown so much good temper and discretion throughout the whole of this long and painful case, will address the jury in those solemn and weighty words which so well become a magistrate intrusted with one of the most important and gravest duties known to the law. Whatever may be the result of this protracted litigation, some of the parties to it can claim that they have not been fully and completely heard. It would be hard to point out a lawsuit in which plaintiff and defendant have had such ample latitude to prove every fact they deemed to be in their favor as in this suit of Tilton vs. Beecher; and, no doubt, it will be universally conceded that the rulings of the learned Judge, whether for the plaintiff or for the defendant, have been dictated by

THE HIGHEST SENSE OF JUSTICE

and the strictest adherence to what he believed to be the law. It is a grand sight to see law fairly and strictly administered. There was a time, and that not long ago, in the city of New York, when certain members of the Judiciary, by their corrupt and disgraceful practices, brought dishonor on the Bench and shame on the country. But that time is gone. A tempest of popular indignation has swept those dishonest magistrates out of judicial existence, and now men like Judge Neilson preside over the courts of law to save the State from wrong and the citizen from oppression. This is something to be proud of—this is something that our people should rejoice in. In the firm and honest administration of law is to be found the surest guarantee for public liberty and for private rights, and Messrs. Tilton and Beecher must each rejoice that the cause is now before a tribunal in which they are certain to be fairly dealt with.

In every aspect this Tilton-Beecher case is most remarkable. The gravity of the charge, which so seriously affects the moral reputation of a man who has been regarded by his followers—and by many who are not his followers—as the most extraordinary preacher of his peculiar school that has ever appeared on the Continent of America, the political and social opinions of the plaintiff, who appears to have done himself a great injury by taking up strange doctrines and "isms" and questions, when there was no good to be achieved by the martyrdom which was sure to follow; his peculiar style of writing, his self-esteem, his excessive vanity, his assumed superiority over other men, the number and variety of the witnesses, the contradictory swearing, the absolute and downright perjury that has certainly been committed somewhere, the long and spirited arguments of counsel on large and small points, the closeness with which the suit has been contested step by step on both sides; above all, the length of time over which the litigation has extended—all these things go to show that the *crim. con.* case of Tilton vs. Beecher has no parallel either in this country or in England. It stands alone and unequalled. No case like it can be cited from the law books. In all its elements it remains unapproached by the records of any court of justice in modern times, and in future ages the historian and the jurisconsult will wonder how it was possible that on a charge of such a low and vulgar nature nearly all the working days of about half a year should have been taken up in deciding where the alleged guilt lay. It is an old saying that when a man gets into law he does not know when he can get out of it. The law's delays are proverbial, and the Tilton-Beecher suit does not form an exception to the provero.

THE CONTRADICTORY SWEARING

in this case has been frequently adverted to, and it forms a notable feature of this trial. A question here arises as to what, under these circumstances, the jury will do. They may be sorely puzzled to know upon which side the truth rests. In a difficulty of this nature the tendency is to raise the question of credibility of the witnesses. Beecher has contradicted Tilton and Tilton has contradicted Beecher. Moulton has told one story and Beecher has told another. Tracy has testified that he had said a certain thing and Tilton has testified that Tracy had said the very opposite. Mrs. Moulton has deposed that on the 2d of June Mr. Beecher was at her house and confessed to her the offence or crime with which Mr. Tilton charges him. Mr. Beecher swears positively that he was not at Mrs. Moulton's house on the day in question, that he was on that very day up at his farm at Peekskill, and that he never, on any occasion, made any such confession as that testified to by Mrs. Moulton. Not only this, but Mr. Beecher produces evidence to show that at the time when he was alleged to have been confessing the alleged crime to Mrs. Moulton he was seen on the railway train, while, on the other hand, witnesses are called for the plaintiff to rebut that statement and prove that Mr. Beecher was seen coming out of Mrs. Moulton's house about eleven o'clock on the morning of June 2. These are but a few specimens of the remarkable contradictions that have been developed. What will the jury say? What can they say? Will they ask who is the liar—who is the perjurer? For, beyond a doubt, there has been deliberate and wilful perjury somewhere in this case. It will be the solemn and bounden duty of the jury to find out who the perjurer or perjurers are. This is a matter they cannot shirk. They must look the question straight and full in the face, and on their consciences and oaths, as men and jurors, decide the painful question,

"WHO IS THE LIAR?"

"Who has given false testimony before us?" The good of society and preservation of morals demand that the point shall be settled forever, and some determination arrived at which will forever squelch this hideous and disgusting scandal of our law courts. The Judge will assuredly do his duty by a fair and impartial charge, and then the responsibility rests with the jury. It is the prayer and wish of every honest man in the community that the jury, amid the mazes and mysteries of the case, amid the clouds of false swearing and contradictions, will be enabled to reach a definite conclusion. It would be improper to anticipate the result. That result can only be arrived at by serious thought and deliberate consideration, and, judging from the attention the jury has paid to the case, one would be inclined to think that a result will be reached. But human appearances are frequently deceptive, and the keenest calculations of men are often at fault. One can only hope for the best.

THE TRIAL IN THE FUTURE.

In years to come, when all the actors in the great and remarkable case of Tilton vs. Beecher have passed away—in times when the walls of the court room in which the suit has been tried are crumbling into dust—lawyers will be hunting up dusty volumes containing the report of the trial, citing some point in it as illustrating a case in hand and telling the Judge what Judge Neilson had decided on this wonderful *crim. con.* trial, just as lawyers to-day may be heard citing the acts of Edward II., Elizabeth, William and Mary and of the four Georges.

As we have said, the Tilton-Beecher case is nearing its end, and when the end is reached it is to be hoped that it will be of such a character as to render it impossible for this great scandal ever again to bore the public with its disgusting and painful details. The thing must be killed and squelched forever, and now is the time to do it.

THE OLD NORTH CHURCH.

About two years ago propositions were made and negotiations entered into between down town capitalists and the trustees of the old North church for the sale and purchase of the land upon which that house of worship has stood for more than a century. At the time no little amount of dissatisfaction was created when it was announced by those in authority that Mammon had managed to obtain possession of one of Gotham's oldest landmarks. Those who have worshipped from childhood within the walls of that edifice saw at a glance that they would before long be compelled to give up their house of worship and seek spiritual consolation elsewhere. The "Old North church" was as dear to them and stood in the same respect with the descendants of the early settlers of New Amsterdam as any family heirloom in their possession. The great increase of business, however, in the immediate neighborhood of the church, and the continued demand for more capacious stores has induced the trustees and deacons of the church to dispose of the property at the best rates attainable. During the past week quite a large number of workmen have been kept busily employed in completing the entire demolishment of the church. The property has been leased for a period of sixty-three years, to Mr. Kerwin, who proposes to erect six elegant stores thereon. The trustees have selected a site for the new church, and propose to commence work upon it immediately.

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—On and after January 1, 1875, the daily and weekly editions of the NEW YORK HERALD will be sent free of postage.

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VOLUME XL.....NO. 137

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE, No. 585 Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, corner of Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue.—MACBETH, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M. Miss Clara Morris.

LYCEUM THEATRE, Fourteenth street, near Sixth avenue.—GIROFLE-GIROFLA, at 8 P. M. Mlle. Geoffroy.

ROBINSON HALL, West Sixteenth street.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, Broadway, corner of Twenty-ninth street.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M.

BROOKLYN THEATRE, THE TWO ORPHANS, at 8 P. M. Misses Minnie and Lillian Conway.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway.—THE IRISH HEIRESS, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:40 P. M. Miss Ada Dyas, Mr. Montague.

BOWERY OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner of Thirtieth street.—JIM BLUDSOE, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M. Milton Nobles. Matinee at 2 P. M.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM. TABLEAUX VIVANTS, at 8 P. M.

THEATRE COMIQUE, No. 514 Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART, West Fourteenth street.—Open from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, No. 624 Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Eighth avenue and Twenty-third street.—TWELVE TEMPTATIONS, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M.

GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN CIRCUS, corner Forty-ninth street and Eighth avenue.—Afternoon and evening.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-eighth street and Broadway.—THE BIG BONANZA, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M.

BROOKLYN PARK THEATRE, Fulton avenue.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, MAY 17, 1875.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather to-day will be cool and clear.

THE CARLISTS have found Guetaria too strong for them and are preparing an attack on Renteria.

THE VERDICT of the Coroner's jury in Newark in the case of Frederick Gluckstadt, who was run over by a railroad train, deserves approval as a bold and manly protest.

OUR LITERARY COLUMNS to-day present a letter from Paris descriptive of several important new French publications, and reviews of the latest books of criticism, biography and fiction.

THE ESCAPE of the Sing Sing convicts has called especial attention to the story of one of the worst of them—the murderer, Stephen Boyle—which is vividly told in another column.

THE MINERS.—The probability of an early resumption of labor in the Wilkesbarre collieries is asserted in our correspondence from the mining regions to-day. The end of this long strike seems to be approaching.

THE WEATHER yesterday was beautiful, and the parks, the rivers and the bay and all the surrounding suburbs were filled with pleasure seekers. Nothing was wanting to make the enjoyment complete but better methods of travel within the limits of the city itself. The want of these kept thousands of people at home.

THE REASONS given by the German government for the release of the imprisoned priests at Posen seem to imply that it has obtained from other sources the information it desired to obtain by this clerical persecution. It may be that the real cause is that the firmness of the priests has convinced the government that the policy of terrorism has in this instance failed.

ITALY AND THE POPE.—Just when the Pope has celebrated his eighty-third birthday he suffers another rebuke in the suspension of a Roman newspaper for publishing his address to the German pilgrims. This act is harsh, but it is also an indication that the Italian government is not disposed to give Germany any ground for complaints that might disturb the peace of Europe.

CUBA LIBRE.—The account we publish to-day of a battle between the Spanish and Cuban forces in the Eastern Department shows how completely the tide of fortune has turned in favor of the insurgents. From Bayamo to Las Cruces the soldiers of the Cuban Republic fight and die for the sacred cause of independence; and everywhere they seem to be slowly, but surely, gaining ground, although now cut off from outside help for more than six years. And once more we are informed that they have purchased a blockade runner.

Governor Tilden's Rapid Transit Bill.

The bill introduced on Friday and made the special order for this evening in the Assembly is the Governor's by adoption and probably by contribution to the original draft. There is perhaps no kind of work for which Governor Tilden is so competent, when he bends his mind to it, as the drafting of a railway bill that will stand the wear and tear of conflicting interests and pass safely through the ordeal of the litigations always liable to arise under such acts of legislation. Mr. Tilden has been the legal adviser of half the leading railroads of the Northern States, and the most valuable fruits of his skill have not consisted in conducting lawsuits with success, but in avoiding their necessity by shrewd foresight. His experience has made him familiar with all the sources from which such litigation can arise; and he has more than once lent his assistance in the preparation of railway laws for the consideration of State Legislatures. There is no man in the country whose deliberate approbation of a railroad bill would be a safer guarantee that it provided for every exigency likely to arise. Governor Tilden's indorsement of the new Rapid Transit bill entitles it to respectful examination.

It would be idle at this stage to compare the Governor's bill with the original bill of the Common Council. The Common Council bill in the form in which it was sent to Albany, is past praying for. It has been so deformed by miscalled amendments that its parents can hardly recognize it. Having passed both branches of the Legislature in this misshapen condition there is no possibility of its going back into that body and being born again. The choice, therefore, is not between the new bill and the Common Council bill, as first drafted, but between the new bill and the misshapen progeny of the Legislature, now in the Governor's hands, with doubts in his mind as to whether he shall strangle it or permit it to live. If the new bill passes there can be no question as to his duty. Whatever may be thought of the comparative merits of the two bills in their original shape there is no room for hesitation in a choice between the Governor's bill as drafted and the Common Council bill as amended by its enemies. If the new bill passes it will be the clear duty of the Governor to veto the other. Considering the alternative to which we are reduced by the perverse, hostile amendments, all true friends of rapid transit should desire the prompt passage of the bill which will occupy the Assembly this evening. When a horse has been entered for a race if corrupt or malicious jockeys lame him nobody bets any longer on the disabled steed, however splendid may have been his original running qualities. Such a horse is the Common Council bill since it was malignantly practised upon by the corrupt jockeys of the Legislature in the pay of the street railroads.

As the Governor has committed himself to the new bill we trust we may rely on his exerting all his legitimate influence to secure its passage. In a matter of such magnitude and such pressing urgency we waive our objections to the appointment of the Commissioners by the Governor. That he would appoint upright and competent men we never had a doubt, and it is better that the Governor should select Commissioners under a law which would give us rapid transit than for the Mayor to select them under a law which would be practically abortive. We want the thing done, and when the choice lies between a bill framed to do it and a bill amended to obstruct it there is no room for hesitation. We had rather see rapid transit march at the word of the Governor than merely mark time at the command of the Mayor, and this is the alternative to which we are brought.

In the brief comparison we are about to make we will drop the designation "Common Council bill" (for it is no longer the same bill) and call it the Moore bill, the title by which it is commonly known in Albany, from the name of the Senator who introduced it, and for the sake of brevity we will call the other the Tilden bill.

First—The Tilden bill is superior to the Moore bill in the fact that proceedings under it must necessarily mean business. The Commissioners appointed under the Tilden bill receive no salary unless a rapid transit road is organized and built, and their salaries are to be paid by the company; but the Commissioners under the Moore bill are to be paid by the city, and will have no pecuniary stimulus to make the work a success. Under the Tilden bill they go out of office when the company is organized; under the Moore bill they are appointed for three years and are a standing charge upon the city whether anything is accomplished or not. The practical effect of the Moore bill might be merely to create fat offices for the benefit of nobody but the incumbents. Besides, it is right and honest that the company which is to receive the profits of the road should defray the preliminary costs. This is a sound precaution against bogus attempts and deceitful dallying with the subject. It would be for the interest of the street railroads to bribe the Commissioners under the Moore bill to put on busy disguises and do nothing. Under the Tilden bill each of them is required to give a bond in the penal sum of twenty-five thousand dollars for the faithful performance of his duties and to take an official oath.

Second—The Tilden bill is better than the Moore bill by the permission it gives to construct a rapid transit road on any street or avenue of the city except Broadway and Fifth avenue below Fifty-ninth street and Fourth avenue above Forty-second street, whether there are horse railroads on the streets or not. The Commissioners are just as free to take Third avenue or Fourth avenue or Sixth or Eighth avenue as if a railroad track had never been laid on them. Exception is also made of streets or avenues in which there is already an elevated or underground road, but, for the present, this includes only Ninth avenue, and its future effect will be to secure every rapid transit road that may be built against disturbance by new companies. The Moore bill does not confer this unequivocal right to use the streets in which there are horse railroads. It contains a clause which may be construed as prohibiting rapid transit in such streets altogether. The Tilden bill provides that when the Commissioners locate a rapid transit road in a street or avenue where there is a horse railroad the company owning the latter may build the former if it will comply with the conditions. If Third avenue, for instance, should be taken, the Third avenue horse car company may elect whether it will build and own the rapid transit road or permit a new company to be organized. It would be for its interest to own and control both roads and prevent a conflict of rival interests on the same routes. Besides the profits of the rapid transit road the company would gain nearly as much business as it would lose on its horse railroad. Supposing the rapid transit stations to be half a mile distant, a large portion of the people getting on or off at them would also use the horse cars, and the company would receive the same fares for short distances that they do for long distances. The tide of travel drawn to this route by the rapid transit road would bring additional business to their horse cars, without suffocating them by overcrowding. Moreover, it would be easy for a wealthy company, like that which owns the Third avenue horse cars, to command the capital for building a rapid transit road on a route where its success would be so assured.

Third—The Tilden bill is carefully and comprehensively drawn, so as to cover every question that can arise respecting rights of property, compensation to owners, the legal obligations of companies, and every point about which doubts and litigations are liable to arise in so large and complex an undertaking.

We earnestly hope, therefore, that the Tilden bill may pass, in which case it will be the duty of the Governor to extinguish the Moore bill with a veto.

Louisiana Affairs.

In the letter which we publish to-day our special correspondent in the South gives an account of the condition of Louisiana as regards peace. He says that there is no doubt that in the early years after the war many and serious outrages were committed on the freedmen; he declares that the suffrage and the right to hold office were both absolutely necessary to make them and maintain them really free men; but he thinks it a misfortune for them that they fell under the leadership of base men, who used them and taught them the viler ways of politics, and he discloses an amazing corruption in the rulers of the State, who appear, in the instances he cites, to have been in many cases not only unscrupulous, but vulgar and greedy robbers, men who have not hesitated to prostitute even the schools established for the colored children to their partisan purposes, and who have robbed right and left, without shame.

Mr. Nordhoff declares his belief that since 1870 there have been very few political murders or outrages in the State, and he points out and enforces by instances the curious fact that a great part of the murders since that date have been of negroes by negroes. He appears to be struck by the fact that the rulers of the State have been extraordinarily negligent in punishing crimes, and lays the blame for such disorders as exist largely to this inefficiency; yet it is this State government, corrupt and inefficient to the last degree, which the President has been misled by his favorites into supporting and forcing upon the people of Louisiana during several years.

Mecklenburg.

We print two new contributions to the Mecklenburg controversy this morning, and, as usual, one on each side, which we consider fair as between the affirmative and negative. One of these communications, that of Dr. James C. Welling, President of the Columbian University at Washington, is remarkable for force of reasoning and chaste elegance of style, and will be read with interest even by those who are growing weary of the subject. Dr. Welling's very able article on the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence in the *North American Review* for April, 1874, has been freely drawn upon by subsequent writers. There is no other historical inquirer to whom the side he advocates is so much indebted. Readers of his present communication will see the very best that research, acuteness, and logic can offer against the genuineness of the 20th of May resolutions and the authenticity of the meeting at which they are said to have been adopted. Those who are proof against Dr. Welling's reasoning are not likely to have their faith shaken by anything that will ever be said on the subject.

The other communication is from Mr. Charles R. Jones, editor of the Charlotte *Observer*, and of course a zealous advocate of the Mecklenburg claim. We will not recapitulate his points, but we think it right to notice a statement, not material to his argument, in which he has fallen into an error. He says that Jefferson, who rejected the Mecklenburg Declaration, also disbelieved in the existence of Jesus Christ. Jefferson certainly was not orthodox, yet he not only believed in the existence but admired the moral teachings of the founder of Christianity, of which there is one very striking proof. He once prepared a little book, for his own private use, consisting of such texts from the Gospels as he believed emanated from the lips of Jesus himself, and arranged them in an octavo volume of forty-six pages. His biographer, Randall, had seen it, and gives the title page and specimens in the appendix to his third volume. This collection was handsomely bound in morocco and was one of the most frequent of the books of morals in which it was Jefferson's habit to read each night before retiring to bed. In a letter to Charles Thompson he said of it:—"A more beautiful or precious morsel of ethics I have never seen. It is a doctrine in proof that I am a real Christian—that is to say, a disciple of the doctrines of Jesus, very different from the Platonists, who call me infidel and themselves Christians, while they draw all their characteristic dogmas from what its author never said nor saw." This is not the language of a man who disbelieved in the existence of Jesus.

THE SIOUX PARADISE of the Black Hills and the history of the recent attempts of the gold seekers to enter that region are the subject of a thoughtful letter from Cheyenne to-day. The scientific expedition of which our correspondent writes has already started for the scene of its labors.

THE ANNIVERSARIES.—A number of religious societies held their anniversaries in this city yesterday. Among them were the Congregational Union, the American Tract Society, and the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Mission.

The Apotheosis of Barnum—Vive la Bagatelle!

The strange news published in the HERALD of Saturday, as received by cable from our correspondents in London, to the effect that Moody and Sankey, the revivalist missionaries in England, are really under the patronage of our distinguished fellow countryman, Mr. Barnum, may take unthinking people by surprise. As our readers will remember, the story is that Mr. Barnum, having won every triumph in the way of adventure and humbug, sought, like Alexander, for new worlds to conquer, and finds them in the religious sympathies of the great British nation. He saw a people wandering from the faith of their fathers, showing signs of a latitudinarian spirit, following the new cardinals in their red robes to the verge of Rome. There was no knowing where it would end. Cardinal Manning, with his hat, had gathered around him all the splendor and glory and fashion of the British nobility, headed by the Duke of Norfolk. So powerful was the attraction in a country of ritual and ceremony, where a strawberry leaf represents one of the highest of dignities, that there was some danger of the whole Established Church, cathedrals and all, going trooping after the head of the Howards. Mr. Disraeli, in his novel of "Lothair," shows the influence of fashion in religion—how great rank and station are paramount, even in the Church. If we want to have a fashionable faith, what better than that of Rome, with its wealth of decoration and music? Great names have already fallen at the feet of Pius IX. There were Lothair, with the rich earldom of Bute, and the Marquis of Ripon, with all the honors that cluster around the ancient house of Grey. It was whispered, upon the authority of Mr. Whalley, that even Mr. Gladstone's lively conscience was looking to Rome for peace. Now we know the influence of these shining examples. George IV., when first gentleman of Europe, was graciously pleased to saunter and roll as he walked, and to drawl in speech when he talked. All England began to dawdle and drawl. So, unless some sudden stop was put to the whole business, where would it end?

In America the danger was even greater. The Yankee mind loves a lord, and when none better serves we are not above making obeisance to a macaroni count or a Pacific island king of royal mahogany hue. When the Pope sent us a real prince and a real red *berretta*, with a real count in dazzling raiment to show us the extent of Vatican splendor before Victor Emmanuel put an end to it, the example became contagious. No event since Jenny Lind appeared at Castle Garden has made the sensation of the ceremony attending the imposing of the *berretta*. All New York began to run after the new Cardinal. The ladies ransacked the stores to find some of the lovely crimson of his new robes. Rising statesmen, who used to follow Tweed with his diamonds to Greenwich and sit in expectant adoration before the dispenser of power, suddenly became religious, and could be seen swarming about His Eminence, only too anxious to kiss the sacred ring. All the old "line takers" and "rounders" and Americus Club statesmen have become devout to the last degree. The spread of religion among the aspirants for office is most gratifying. We have professional Irishmen and professional Catholics, whose faith and nativity are only elements of political intrigue. If it had kept on we should have had the whole republican committee tumbling after, headed by Mr. Murphy—who, by the way, has always been faithful—and embracing Mr. Laflin, General Arthur, General Sharpe and Mr. Bliss, all of whom would accept, no doubt, baptism to-morrow to secure a third term.

It was at this exigency, when the whole country, democratic and republican, was about to be converted by a red hat, that the happy genius of Barnum came to the rescue. Barnum has saved Protestantism in two countries. The career which began with Joyce Heth and the Fiji mermaid; which has succeeded in collecting the largest number of mummies, clubs and curiosities ever exhibited for a small price of admission, culminates by becoming, like Mohammed and Joseph Smith, the founder of a new faith. Nor must we despise his genius because it seeks humble instruments for this work. A French writer says that to found a new religion it only needs an old woman, a cat and a priest. Mr. Barnum only needs a preacher and a singer. The news that he has taken Moody and Sankey as a speculation to save evangelical religion in America and England may fall harshly upon the unthinking mind not imbued with the true philosophy of the age. It may be thought that our correspondent was misled by some designing wirepullers, such as we have sometimes discovered behind the scenes in journalism—men who use the press for their own wicked and selfish purposes. But the intelligence did not surprise us. We know Barnum. We know how largely he represents the American nation abroad. It looked a couple of years ago as if Buchu had superseded him; but Buchu soon became resolved into his original, component parts, and Barnum kept that primacy of citizenship in these glorious States which has been his, by general suffrage, ever since he made thousands of his countrymen, at twenty-five cents a head, believe that an india-rubber figure on springs was the nurse of Washington. Barnum could not surprise us. This news of his newest achievement does not give us the least astonishment. We knew the *berretta* enthusiasm would arouse his genius to a supreme effort. We should be prepared to learn that he had sent a circular to the Queen proposing to include Her Majesty in his next exhibition of wonderful waxworks and living curiosities. He would no doubt afford the Queen remunerative terms to carry out the speculation. He would put Cardinal Manning with his hat, the President of Honduras and M. Phillippart, the Jay Gould of France, all in a show together, with a spirit of enterprise and a disregard of all preliminary expenses characteristic of the man and his nation.

What more natural, therefore, than that a man so gifted and so courageous—the successful rival of Buchu—who has fooled millions of people at twenty-five cents a head before the war and fifty cents since, should found a new musical religion, with Moody for apostle and Sankey for psalmist—a religion which now numbers millions of enlightened Britons among its worshippers. Truly Barnum is the most extraordinary man of the age, the centennial American in this, that he represents the full fruition of the hundred years we celebrate. We do not say that Barnum is like Bayard, "*sans peur et sans reproche*," or like the dissolved Buchu, a cure for every ailment, including baldness; but he is like himself alone, "without modesty and without scruples." This prince of humbug has not the slightest hesitation in carrying out his schemes of humbug. Our readers cannot fail to see that the strangest results must be produced upon this new melodious creed by associating Barnum with a public celebration of its rites. We cannot help remembering that Barnum is omnipresent. We have seen him in many an editorial chair busy over the proof-sheets. He is always the inspiration of great public questions, and many of his admirers and followers and imitators will insist that he originated Cæsarism and invented the third term. We have no doubt he first attacked our eminent, unselfish and long-suffering General Grant, and objected to his eternal Presidency. We are willing to retract all we have ever said on the subject of Grant, to repudiate the third term as a roorback, to concede that we have never had anything of our own will to say about Cæsarism. Barnum was the master-spirit of the whole business, as he is the master-spirit of the age. Hereafter, when the learned antiquarian of far distant ages shall inquire into the geological formation of the earth, Barnum will be the little frog, hopping out of some paleozoic stone. In the dim ages of the future, when this sublime Republic shall have passed away, leaving no record except the worm-eaten pages of historical books; when Macaulay's New Zealander shall, after studying the broken arches of London Bridge and the ruins of St. Paul's, come to survey the fragments of Manhattan, the stones of the Court House, the Brooklyn Bridge and the Fourth Avenue Improvement, he will find only the name of Barnum to show that this was once the city of his renown. If but one slab remains of our tallest and most cherished monuments and our most splendid cities, upon that stone, deeply engraved and boldly cut, will be found the illustrious, the immortal and the honored name of Barnum, protector of Joyce Heth, proprietor of the Fiji mermaid, patron of Tom Thumb, compiler of a million curiosities and apostle of a new religion which will save England and America from the influence of the *berrettas* now threatening to overwhelm all that remains of the Reformation in the countries of Thomas Cranmer and Roger Williams.

The Custom House Revenue Frauds.

Wherever heavy duties are imposed on imported goods there is a great temptation to fraud. Many persons regard it as a venial transgression to cheat the government; then silks, laces, watches and such like goods can be so easily handled, so great a value can be packed in so small a compass, and the saving of fifty or sixty per cent is so enticing, that under the most vigilant and efficient system ever adopted for the collection of customs duty a government can never expect to secure all that is justly its due. When we hear of some fashionable belle or her friends managing or attempting to smuggle through a foreign purchased wardrobe without complying with the revenue laws we are too apt, in the present lax condition of public morality, to regard it as a smart and even as a commendable piece of enterprise. Indeed, some people look upon it as a sort of oppression or imposition when they are required to pay duty on articles they purchase abroad for their personal use and without any design of profit or speculation. But common justice should teach us all that when duties are imposed for the support of the government, and honest merchants pay them, and are compelled to put a certain price on their goods in consequence, wholesale smuggling is a gross injustice to the best portion of the business community, as well as a robbery of the people at large.

The story of the Lawrence conspiracy, as told by the United States District Attorney, is a startling one; yet, according to the present statement, we have only been afforded a glimpse of the remarkable case, and we are assured that more astonishing developments are in store for us. To be sure, we have as yet only one side of the tale, and it is to be hoped, for the honor of the mercantile community, that some of its harshest features may be susceptible of explanation. It is certain that a most ingenious and complete system of fraud has been concocted and has been in operation for a long period without detection. When we read of the extensive transactions of the guilty parties, of the skill manifested in their plans, of their admirably contrived method of secret correspondence, of the wide circle of the conspiracy, embracing parties in Europe, the United States and Canada—merchants, agents, manufacturers and government officials—we are struck by the idea that the same ability and energy directed to honest pursuits must have commanded success in legitimate business.

The connection of some of the Custom House officers with such frauds has long been suspected, and their exposure and punishment will be a great public good. The Collector, the Surveyor and other heads of the New York Custom House are above suspicion, and their vigilance in the discharge of their duties is generally admitted. But no amount of watchfulness and care can wholly prevent dishonest practices on the part of unfaithful subordinates, and the efforts of the Collector and his associates to hunt down the offenders have been increased by their knowledge of the advantage to be gained by the detection and punishment of the guilty parties. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the prosecution will be sternly pursued and will be made to embrace every person implicated in the conspiracy. The lesson will be a salutary one to the Custom House officers. It will also be useful, if read aright, to all who think to make a permanent success through fraudulent practices. Here is a vast conspiracy, reaching into millions of dollars in its operations, carried on undetected for two years, and ending at last probably in the State Prison and poverty for those engaged in it. The prospect of enormous profits disappears when it is discovered that in such a business heavy bribes have to be dealt out to numerous accomplices and smuggled goods have to be sold at twenty per cent under the market price. All who touch the pitch are defiled and injured by it.

The Intellect of the New York Clergy.

It is often remarked by intelligent persons that they would go to church much more frequently if it were not for the sermons. The music they say they enjoy, and urge that it would be a great advantage to religion if the services were conducted entirely by the choir. It is needless to expose the folly of this proposition, or to point out the evils that would be caused by the total exclusion of clergymen from the pulpits. In another way we have demonstrated the intellect and piety of our metropolitan preachers, for the sermons we report are better than arguments. One service which the HERALD has tried to render both the Church and the public is to exhibit in these reports the splendor, the earnestness, the spirituality and the eloquence of the pulpit of New York; nor have our efforts been unavailing, inasmuch as they have corrected this unjust prejudice by proving that the sermon, instead of being an impediment to church-going is really an inducement. That the choir sometimes, but very rarely, is superior to the pulpit may be justly admitted, but this condition will not long be permitted to exist in a well regulated church. The congregation will get a better preacher, or, if that is impossible, they will engage inferior singers, or if the clergyman is very bad they will conduct the music themselves.

As an illustration of the intellectual power of our clergy we might cite, without apprehension of the effect, the subjects and the treatment of the sermons we publish to-day. The Schiller disaster, in the management of the Rev. W. R. Alger, affords spiritual meanings and encouragement. The completion of the work of salvation is a theme certainly handled with ability by the Rev. Dr. Thompson. The argument for the divine origin of the Catholic Church was powerfully presented by the Rev. Father C. J. Dealy, at the Cathedral. Mr. Frothingham pointed out with fine analysis the difference between the broad and narrow paths, advocating strict obedience to conscience as compatible with the widest latitude in thought. The birth of the Church, an historical subject, was eloquently treated by the Rev. Dr. McGlynn. The Rev. Dr. George H. Hepworth, with all that keen insight, exact logic, fulness and freedom of illustration and clear, beautiful style for which he is distinguished, explained the great doctrine of regeneration as the key to heaven, and reconciled it with moral laws and physical analogies. Mr. Beecher preached upon the duty and merit of patience, and the lessons of the trial doubtless deepened his thought. The Church of the Epiphany was crowded upon the occasion of the celebration of mass by Mgr. Roncetti and the Rev. Dr. Ubaldi, with an address in excellent English by the latter and a thoughtful and eloquent discourse by the Rev. Dr. Burtsell. Here in this brief survey of one Sunday is surely answer enough to those who say that they would attend church oftener if it were not for the important place which the sermons occupy in the services.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Governor Thayer, of Wyoming Territory, is in Washington.

General William B. Franklin, of Connecticut, is sojourning at the New York Hotel.

Mr. Lawrence Barrett, the actor, is among the late arrivals at the New York Hotel.

Lieutenant W. C. H. Snell, of the British Navy, is registered at the Clarendon Hotel.

Mayor N. F. Graves, of Syracuse, is residing temporarily at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Paymaster Joseph Foster, United States Navy, has taken up his quarters at the St. James Hotel.

Again the season of pilgrimages is at hand, and the pious Frenchman is getting ready his paper collars.

Lord Dufferin, the Governor General of Canada, and the Countess of Dufferin, sailed from Quebec for Liverpool at noon yesterday.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel James G. C. Lee, of the Quartermaster's Department, United States Army, is staying at the Brevoort House.

Jessie D. Bright, ex-United States Senator from Indiana, is now lying dangerously ill at his residence in Baltimore, with rheumatism of the heart.

The number of shipwrecks recorded for the month of February this year is 128, of which seventeen were steamers. Fifty-six were English and eleven American.

Messrs. William E. Perkins and Francis D. Stedman, members of the Massachusetts Legislature, arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday from Washington, where they have been to invite the President to attend the Bunker Hill Centennial Celebration.

A California paper says they got Wah Tsing, a heathen, on the gallows the other day, with a rope around his neck, and he inquired of William Nye, the Sheriff, "Chokee like hell?" "Yes," said William, "chokee, you bet," and then they dropped him.

The condition of General Breckinridge remained unchanged up to last evening. He was very cheerful, and seemed less concerned at his condition than those around him. Experienced persons say he cannot remain much longer and is liable to be called away at any moment.

"Cromwell" was played in Paris, but has been suppressed. In the original manuscript, in a fierce tirade, the Protector denounced "the royalists." Before the play was licensed the word "royalists" was cut out; but the actor, who had studied his part from an uncorrected manuscript, gave the passage, royalists and all, and so they stopped the piece.

Kenealy has found two more Tooley street tailors. Mr. Peter Eddleston, ironfounder, who presided at a meeting at Accrington, stated that he believed the claimant to be Sir Roger Tichborne. The Rev. Mr. Verity, vicar of Habergham Eaves, said that the Magna Charta movement was a national one, threatened to be of tremendous proportions, and was likely to exercise a marvellous political influence upon the destinies of the country.

It appears to be officially confirmed that Prince Bismarck asked the Pope for his mediation with Gambetta for the conclusion of peace in the war of 1870. The proposition was made after the battle of Orleans, when the Germans at Versailles feared General Chanzy's advance for the relief of Paris. The Pope hoped that the service would be returned by Bismarck supporting the temporal power of the Holy See against Italy, but Bismarck saw the coming of an ecclesiastical conflict and refused to commit himself.

There exists a letter which may some day give rise to doubts whether Meyerbeer wrote the music of the "Huguenots." It is the certificate of Emile Deschamps to the effect that he, the said Deschamps, did not write the said music. It arose in this way. Deschamps wrote part of the libretto. But if the libretto had been all written by Scribe it would have been his fourth grand opera and would have entitled him to a good pension. So Deschamps agreed that his name should not appear in connection with the libretto and that he should get his remuneration as having assisted in the preparation of the music. Then Meyerbeer had doubts, and required Deschamps' certificate as security, for though their contemporaries were aware that "Deschamps knew no more of music than a turbot," future ages might be less satisfactorily informed.

THE SCHILLER.

A BOX CONTAINING VALUABLE PROPERTY RECOVERED FROM THE WRECK.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD BY CABLE.]

LONDON, May 16, 1875.

A box containing valuable property, marked "Haake"—(?) Mrs. Sophie Haake, of Williamsburg—has been recovered from the wreck of the steamship Schiller and landed in safety near the scene of the disaster.

GERMANY.

THE CIVIL INQUISITION AGAINST CATHOLIC CLERGYMEN RELAXED.

BERLIN, May 16, 1875.

The priests imprisoned in Posen and the neighboring towns have been released and informed that evidence with regard to the alleged secret administration of the diocese by a Papal delegate is no longer required by the government.

ROME.

ROYALIST ACTION AGAINST PONTIFICAL-PRUSSIAN UNION.

ROME, May 16, 1875.

The journal *La Voce della Verita* has been suspended for publishing the Pope's address to the German pilgrims.

BISMARCK.

A CONSPIRATOR AGAINST HIS LIFE ARRESTED IN AUSTRIAN POLAND.

LONDON, May 17—5:30 A. M.

A special despatch from Berlin to the *Standard* states that the alleged principal in the late conspiracy against Prince Bismarck's life is named Dunin, and that he has been arrested in Cracow.

SPAIN.

CARLIST DEMONSTRATION AGAINST THE TOWN OF RENTERIA.

SANTANDER, May 16, 1875.

The Carlists have stopped firing on Guetaria, and are preparing to attack Renteria.

THE TOWN OF RENTERIA.

[Renteria, the Spanish town which is just now threatened by the Carlists, is situated in Biscay, in the province of Guipuzcoa, on the River Oyarzun, near to its mouth in the Bay of Passages. It is a walled town, having five gates. The Town Hall and Court House are very handsome buildings. The population numbers about 1,300 persons.]

FRANCE.

COUNT DE CHAMBORD IS STILL HOPEFUL OF THE MONARCHY.

PARIS, May 16, 1875.

The Compte de Chambord has written a letter to M. de Belcastel, member of the Assembly for the Haute-Garonne, in which he declares he still has hopes that monarchy will be re-established in France.

THE FRENCH TURF.

RACING AT CHANTILLY—EXCITING SPORT AT THE SPRING OPENING—THE PRIX DE DIANE WON BY TYROLIENNE.

PARIS, May 16, 1875.

The spring meeting at Chantilly began to-day, the principal event being the race for the Prix de Diane, a dash of a little over a mile and a quarter, for three-year-old fillies, which resulted in a dead heat between M. L. Delatre's Tyrolienne and M. A. Lupin's Almanza, Count La Grange's Confiance running third.

The dead heat was run off and decided in favor of Tyrolienne.

THE BETTING.

The betting at the start was 6 to 1 against Tyrolienne, 4 to 1 against Almanza, and 3 to 1 against Confiance.

The following were the conditions of

THE RACE:—

Prix de Diane (French Oaks), 15,000 francs, for three-year-old fillies; entry 500 francs, forfeit 300 francs, and only 250 francs if declared out three days before the race; 1,000 francs to the second; to carry 119 pounds each; little over a mile and a quarter.

M. L. Delatre's b. f. Tyrolienne, by Tournament, dam Tartarie 0 1
M. A. Lupin's b. f. Almanza, by Dollar, dam Bravade 0 2
Count F. de La Grange's b. f. Confiance, by Monarque, dam Cremorne 3 0

RACING IN LOUISVILLE, KY.

LOUISVILLE, May 16, 1875.

An extra race has been arranged for the opening day of the Jockey Club spring meeting tomorrow, for which sixteen horses were promptly entered and will start. Forty-three horses will start during to-morrow's races, being a larger number than ever before started on one day.

THE ERIE CANAL.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., May 16, 1875.

The middle division of the Erie Canal is nearly filled with water, and boats will commence locking on Monday night. The entire division is in better condition than ever before.

THE CINCINNATI MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 16, 1875.

Careful estimates, based upon the sale of tickets place the aggregate attendance at the musical festival last week at from 35,000 to 37,000 persons.

FURNITURE FACTORY BURNED.

BALTIMORE, May 16, 1875.

The furniture factory of Gunther & Fink, Nos. 9 and 11 Edward street, was burned this evening. Loss estimated at $15,000, of which $6,000 is on furniture. Insured as follows:—In Lycoming and Meridan (Pennsylvania) companies, New Orleans Fire Insurance and Royal Canada, $2,500 each; Standard (New Jersey) and Bangor (Maine), $1,500 each; People's, New Jersey, $500; Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, $750. Total, $14,250.

The same parties were burned out a few months ago.

FIRE AT SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

SPRINGFIELD, May 16, 1875.

An incendiary fire in this city this morning destroyed two barns and three houses on Essex street, throwing ten families out of homes. John Cadigan loses a barn and house, valued at $3,500; Stephen Bible, a house and barn, worth $5,000, insured for $2,400 in the Worcester Mutual, and Simon Russell a house, valued at $3,200, insured for $2,500 in the Etna, of Hartford.

CHURCH DIFFICULTIES.

POUGHKEEPSIE, May 16, 1875.

Rev. Mr. Bowen, of the Baptist Church at Cold Spring, attempted to preach in that church this morning, but was denied admission on account of church difficulties. He then hired the Town Hall, and commenced to preach to a large audience. When, however, he referred to the trustees of the church, all his audience left the building. The case comes up before the court to-morrow.

A NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 16, 1875.

The corner stone of a Catholic church was laid at Georgiaville this afternoon, Bishop Hendriken officiating, assisted by a large number of priests.

THE PRIZE RING.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 16, 1875.

Tom Allen, the pugilist, left here to-night for Pittsburg, within fifty miles of which city he is to fight George Rooke on the 17th of June. He will go immediately to McKee's Rocks, five miles from Pittsburg, where he will go into active training under direction of Johnny Newell and young Donnelly. He has been in preliminary training here for some weeks past, and reduced himself from 225 to 190 pounds. He expects to take off twenty more pounds of flesh and fight at 170. Barney Aaron and Owney Geoghegan will second him, and it is expected Joe Coburn and some other Eastern man will second Rooke.

WASHINGTON.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, May 16, 1875.

AN ADDITIONAL CALL FOR FIVE-TWENTY BONDS—SUCCESS OF THE NEW SYNDICATE—THE INCREASED PERCENTAGE ALLOWED.

The Secretary of the Treasury on Saturday issued an additional call for United States five-twenty bonds, upon which the interest will cease July 15. These bonds are for the use of the Syndicate. This makes a call of $10,000,000 of bonds in excess of the last contract with the Syndicate, which was only for $25,000,000. They have, however, the option of taking the entire remainder of the new fives. That option expires six months from February 1. The recent success of the Syndicate in negotiating the loan is attributable to two causes—first, the improved condition of the European money market, and second, the increased percentage which is allowed the Syndicate under the new contract. When the first optional contract was given to the Rothschild Syndicate the Secretary of the Treasury agreed to allow one-quarter of one per cent for the negotiation of the bonds, and the Syndicate was to pay all the expenses of the negotiations. This was one-quarter of one per cent less than had been allowed to the Boutwell-Richardson Syndicate, and was only half of the maximum allowed by the law. The Rothschilds, after the expiration of their first experimental contract, discovered that they could make no profits at one-quarter of one per cent commission, and insisted that the rate should be increased to the legal maximum. This was done, but it has not hitherto been known that when the new contract was made on February 1 the rate of commission had doubled.

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, May 16, 1875.

THE PROPOSED REFORMS IN THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS.

The select committee of the Senate, appointed to examine into the condition of the executive departments in order to report at the next session of Congress what reforms are necessary, have completed their examination of all of them excepting the Department of State. The examination of this department would have been finished last week but for the absence from Washington of the Secretary. The committee will meet some time during the summer to prepare their report.

FOREIGN POSTAGE REDUCED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS OF THE TREATY OF BERNE.

The following is the order of the Postmaster General reducing postage from countries with which postal conventions have not been concluded:—

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 13, 1875.

Whereas section 165 of "An act to revise, consolidate and amend the statutes relating to the Post Office Department," approved June 8, 1872, provides "that the rate of United States postage on mail matter sent to, or received from foreign countries with which different rates have not been established by postal convention or other arrangement, when forwarded by vessels regularly employed in transporting the mail, shall be ten cents for each half ounce or fraction thereof on letters, unless reduced by order of the Postmaster General;" and whereas under the General Postal Union treaty, concluded at Berne, October 9, 1874, the uniform prepaid rate of letter postage to be levied and collected in the United States on correspondence for the entire extent of the postal union embracing the whole of Europe, Egypt and Turkey in Asia, has been established at five cents per fifteen grammes or fraction thereof; and

Whereas it is considered desirable as far as practicable to make the rate of letter postage uniform between the United States and all foreign countries,

It is hereby ordered in accordance with the authority conferred by section 165 of the above cited act of June 8, 1872, that the rate of United States postage on letters sent to or received from foreign countries, with which different rates have not been established by postal convention or other arrangements, when forwarded by vessels regularly employed in transporting the mail, be reduced from ten to five cents for each half ounce or fraction thereof, to take effect July 1, 1875.

MARSHALL JEWELL, Postmaster General.

A WHISKEY RAID IN VIRGINIA.

John Walsh, of the Eighth Virginia district, recently made a raid on illicit distilleries in Floyd county, destroying two distilleries with their contents, and arresting one of the distillers.

THE SIOUX AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

The Sioux Indians were visited by Commissioner Smith to day at the Tremont House, after which they were taken around the city in carriages for an airing. The Commissioner has received information from the Red Cloud delegation, stating that they will not reach here until Monday morning at seven o'clock.

GEOGRAPHICAL EXPLORATIONS.

LIEUTENANT WHEELER AND HIS EXPEDITIONS TO TAKE THE FIELD AT AN EARLY DAY—SUBDIVISION OF THE PARTIES—THE WORK TO BE ACCOMPLISHED.

WASHINGTON, May 16, 1875.

The parties for geographical explorations and surveys west of the 100th meridian, under the Engineer Bureau of the War Department and in immediate charge of Lieutenant George M. Wheeler, United States Engineers, will again take the field during this month, the main points of departure being Pueblo, Col., and Los Angeles, Cal. The California division will be under the immediate command of Lieutenant Wheeler, and will be composed of three main field parties, directed respectively by Lieutenants Wheeler and Bergland, United States Engineers; C. W. Whipple, of the Third artillery, and Rogers Birnie, of the Thirteenth United States infantry. The field of operations will embrace portions of Southern and Eastern California, including portions of the coast range and the Southern Sierra Nevada, extending eastward as far as Death Valley, continuing and connecting with the work of former years.

THE COLORADO DIVISION

will be under the general control of Lieutenant W. L. Marshall, Corps of Engineers, who has had three years previous experience, and will be subdivided into three working field parties, commanded respectively by Lieutenants W. L. Marshall, C. C. Morrison, Sixth United States Cavalry, and W. L. Carpenter, Ninth United States Infantry. The field of operations will be in Central New Mexico and Southern and Southwestern Colorado, connecting with and continuing the work of previous years. All the parties of the expedition will be subdivided into still smaller parties whenever the necessities of the service may require. In addition to the specific work of the expedition, special examinations and surveys will be made, with a view to determining as to the practicability of diverting the water of the Colorado of the West for irrigation and other purposes. A small party will also act in connection with a similar one sent out under the auspices of the Smithsonian Institution for making archæological investigations and collections in the Santa Catalina Islands, where it is believed

RUINS AND RELICS

of great interest exist.

Although the appropriation made for the work is comparatively small, because of simplicity of organization and improvements in methods and instruments it is believed that the operations and valuable results will equal those of former years. All the officers, with one exception, have had experience in the work, as also most of the civilian assistants, who have been carefully selected. Such experience, together with a most complete outfit of instruments, gives promise of the best results. The office duties, including the preparation of finished maps and reports, still go forward as usual.

ARREST OF A COUNTERFEITER.

WASHINGTON, May 16, 1875.

A letter from Wytheville, Va., dated the 14th inst., says:—Taylor Wilson, the counterfeiter, who shot Deputy Marshal Kile, near Marion, day before yesterday, has just been captured and lodged in jail. He will be tried at the next term of the United States District Court, which commences at Abingdon on the 25th inst., and will, no doubt, be made an example of.

BURGLARY IN MILFORD, PA.

MILFORD, May 16, 1875.

Desiré Bononique's Watch Case Factory, in this place, was broken into last night. The safe was blown open and silver coin and watch cases to the amount of $2,500 stolen. No clew to the burglars has been obtained. A hammer, a cold chisel and other tools were found near the safe, marked "Port Jervis shop, Erie Railway." It is thought that the robbery was done by local thieves, as the work was done in too bungling a manner for experts.

THE STATE CAPITAL

The Legislation of the Session Affecting New York City.

TWEED STATESMANSHIP TO THE FRONT.

The Rapid Transit Bill of Governor Tilden Before the House.

ALBANY, May 16, 1875.

It is now positively understood that we are in the last week of the session. We may adjourn, *sine die*, on Wednesday, but it is doubtful. If the statesmen will only attend strictly to business, without the usual clap-trap of buncombe reform speeches, nothing can detain us beyond that time. Let these gentlemen make up their minds to the fact that the "reform dodge," to use a legislative expression, is "played out." Making peculiar combinations at night and spread-eagle speeches by day in the interest of "honest government" will not any longer throw dust in the eyes of constituents. I would, therefore, caution the gentlemen here who have taken the money of the lobby, that Governor Tilden's Civil Remedy bills are in full force. The sleuth-hounds of the law are at their heels. A voice from Blackwell's Island tells them to halt. A new machine, operated after the fashion of the old, with a despotic "Boss" and all the paraphernalia of corruption, will not now be tolerated so easily by the people.

NEW YORK CITY LEGISLATION.

When I took up my pen to indite the present letter to the HERALD I did so with the intention of giving a short review of what had been done by the present Legislature on New York city matters. Further meditation on the subject warns me that nothing of consequence has been done—absolutely nothing. Loud boasts were made by intriguing politicians at various stages of the session that a wonderful charter, agreeable alike to all citizens and political parties, would be rushed through the Legislature. Nothing of the sort has been done. True, the Miller-Green-Husted bantling was dramatically placed before the Assembly one evening, and that is all. This bill was framed in a thoroughly partisan spirit and should never pass. It was intended under its operation to elevate Comptroller Green to the pinnacle of political power in New York city, while Commissioner of Public Works Porter and Mayor Wickham were constituted his messengers. Then it was rumored that proper amendments were to be made, and that the political millennium had arrived. New York members of Assembly and Senators told me Tammany Hall was crumbling to pieces, and something should be done to save the democratic party, as represented by this despotic organization. Initiatory steps were taken to pass laws by which the people would have something to say relative to local affairs in the metropolis. This was not considered a desirable movement by Tammany under its present management. The leaders did not want the ground cut from under their feet in this arbitrary manner. Some of the "Big Injuns" rushed to the front. "Boss" John Kelly, with tomahawk and feathers, pitched his camp at Congress Hall. His brilliant staff of warriors accompanied him and carried pipes of peace to the rebellious. General F. B. Spinola, with the largest shirt collar in the world; Colonel John R. Fellows, who wants to be District Attorney; E. D. Gale, Clerk of the Tax Department; Morris Powers, Clerk of the Marine Court, with several others, carried despatches from Congress Hall to the Capitol.

REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE.

And now we have the old game renewed over again, so successfully inaugurated by Tweed & Co., to which I have frequently of late called attention in my correspondence. That wonderful "responsible majority," of which we have heard so much during the present session, became demoralized. Many of the New York delegation want to be civil justices, police justices, senators, or any other official position where they can devote their exclusive time to looking after the interests of the dear people. "Boss" Kelly's rule, as these representatives understand it, tends to centralization. He wants to dictate all nominations, put in official place his own particular cronies and leave ward leaders out in the cold. This conduct enraged the representatives of the "responsible majority" from New York. They threatened to take Kelly's scalp. Here was a dilemma. What was to be done? I renew my statement made in a former letter that an alliance, offensive and defensive, has been made by Tammany Hall between democrats and republicans, so as to save certain leaders of that organization from being thrown overboard. The developments of the past few days substantiate what I say. Major General James W. Husted, the shrewdest politician in Albany and the leader of the republican party in the House, does not say "No." Senator William B. Woodin, the Bismarck of the republican majority in the Senate, does not say "No." None of the sixty-three leaders of the "responsible majority" say "no;" but straws show which way the wind blows, and we have had several of these indicators floating around recently.

Several nice little measures have been put through the republican Senate and democratic Assembly, by which both parties obtain crumbs of patronage. It was claimed in former days of gorgeousness at Albany that Tweed could succeed better with a republican than with a democratic Legislature. How was it done? Surely not through legitimate means. Does "Boss" Kelly propose to follow in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor? Are the names "democrat" and "republican" in this legislative Assembly but simple shadows brought upon the stage of public affairs to blind and mystify the lookers on? Are bargains and secret compacts to be entered into among thirty-two Senators and 128 Assemblymen, at the dictation of the "Boss" of Tammany Hall and some republican leaders, by which personal aggrandizement can be secured and the public weal auctioned off to the highest bidder? Is the great hobby of "Boss" Kelly of appointment of Civil Justices by Mayor Wickham, instead of election by the people, which I fully explained in Friday's HERALD, to take precedence of the vital issues before the Legislature, such as the question of rapid transit? As a further evidence of

THIS "UNHOLY ALLIANCE."

we have the recent action of three Dock Commissioners in New York—two democrats and one republican. At a recent meeting of this body Mr. Salem H. Wales, the republican member, was "unanimously" elected president by the vote of his two democratic colleagues. The philosophy of this is clear. Before the eyes of the public the statesmen of both political parties evidently quarrel and contest upon issues, while over the card table at Congress Hall and the Delavan, they hobnob and plan schemes for their own mutual advantage. It is Tweed's statemanship regenerated. "The King is dead—long live the King." Let the people ponder over these facts when the present Legislature adjourns, and record a verdict accordingly at the next November election.

But let me not include each and every one of our representatives in Senate and Assembly in this category. Several of them, I am free to say, are above reproach and have made records here during the present session which will stand to their credit at the coming fall elections, should they again come before the people for their suffrages. During the early days of the session I called attention to the fact that many of these representatives should not be criticised from a standpoint of monarchical statesmanship. People could not compare them in the light of a Gladstone, a Disraeli or a Castelar. They come direct from the masses, elected to office under a system of universal suffrage, many of them with very limited means and acquirements. It is popular with a certain class to throw mud at some of these gentlemen. I have been brought into close contact with them here frequently during the present session. I have watched the roll call as to their votes, where I had good reason to suspect money had been used. I can vouch from actual experience of the faithfulness of many. It will not do to mention names. The records of the session, as a whole, can alone inform the public of those who have proved faithful to their trusts.

If New York city legislation has been almost totally ignored, some good measures have been passed, which will serve as landmarks to compliment the present Legislature long after it has ceased to exist. Among these are the Civil Remedy bills, Canal Reform measures, and let us earnestly hope we will not adjourn until some proper Rapid Transit law is passed. It may be said, and justly, too, that the Canal and Civil Remedy bills were passed solely through the influence of Governor Tilden; but let us not entirely forget the unanimity of sentiment with which those efforts in the cause of good government were pushed through by the Senate and Assembly.

THE LATEST ASPECT OF RAPID TRANSIT.

To-morrow evening, Governor Tilden's Rapid Transit bill, having been made a special order, will be considered in the Assembly. I can only say that if the bill is a proper one, entirely free from all constitutional objections, then let it pass without altering a single word. Debate is quite unnecessary. No one that I have heard speak on this subject, either in the Senate or the Assembly, has uttered a word against the necessity existing for the immediate building of a road which will give the people of New York city this great boon. I am informed that Governor Tilden has examined this bill carefully. The section giving him the appointment of Commissioners was not placed there by his request. The Governor knows what is wanted—to provide quickly rapid transit for New York. This bill should go through at once on Monday evening. The Senate can then take it up and pass it next day. The people must watch closely the manœuvres of members on this bill. Whoever proposes an injurious amendment or records his vote against its passage is a marked man for the remainder of his political life.

THE MINERS' STRIKE.

PROSPECTS OF AN EARLY RESUMPTION OF WORK—GRAND ANNIVERSARY DEMONSTRATION BY THE MINERS—EMPLOYEES OF INDIVIDUAL OPERATORS UNDISTURBED IN THEIR LABOR.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., May 16, 1875.

The clouds of suspense appear to be breaking away rapidly, and through the rifts we catch glimpses of the sun of better days. The indications at the Empire Mines, near this city, the largest and most important of the collieries owned by the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company in this section, favor the impression that work will be resumed there before many days, most likely in the course of the coming week. Mr. Parrish has given orders to set the fans running to-morrow, and as there would be no object in clearing the mines of foul air unless the miners had about concluded to resume labor, the action of Mr. Parrish is deemed significant of some important movement on the part of the company and its employés. It is believed, in fact confidently asserted, that the men have consented to return to their chambers under protest, as the Hyde Park men are working, and will wait until a more convenient time to renew their struggle with the combination of coal operators. The peace can hardly be considered permanent unless the company makes some concession; but the fact that work is to be soon resumed gives a thrill of satisfaction to all classes of this business-paralyzed community. The miners are to have

A GRAND DEMONSTRATION

and general walk around of the Kingston, Plymouth, Nanticoke, Warrior Run, Ashley and Wilkesbarre branches of the Miners' National Association to-morrow, and a brilliant turnout is anticipated. For four years past the miners in this quarter have observed the anniversary of the signing of the basis arrangement by the operators, but the parade has taken place on the 17th of June. This year it will take place a month earlier, probably with a view of not wasting a day's time after the resumption takes place. This foresight and consideration on the part of the miners is worthy of all praise. Considerable excitement and not a little bitterness of feeling has been created among the miners here by the arrest of their President, Mr. John Siney. They are disposed to regard the action as a new evidence of oppression on the part of the operators and look upon Mr. Siney as a sort of martyr to their cause. Hutchinson's mine, in Kingston, which was regarded last week as the

BATTLEFIELD OF THE STRIKE

in the Wyoming region seems to have been abandoned by the strikers. On Saturday between thirty and forty men were at work in the colliery, and quite a large addition to the number will be made to-morrow. In the course of the ensuing week the mine will have its full complement of operatives. Payne's mine is also increasing the number of workmen and will soon have a large force turning out. That the Kingston miners have apparently given up the struggle to keep the miners of the individual operators idle, is looked upon as a favorable indication for a general resumption of work throughout this valley.

RUN OVER BY AN ENGINE.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., May 16, 1875.

Josie Carr, a young lady about twenty-one years of age, was run over by an engine while she was crossing the track in the Erie yard at this place, about ten o'clock this morning, receiving injuries which will prove fatal. Both legs were cut off near the body.

VICE PRESIDENT WILSON.

RESULTS OF THE VISIT TO TENNESSEE—WHAT THE PEOPLE REGARD AS "RED TAPEISM"—HAD THE TRIP A POLITICAL SIGNIFICANCE?

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 10, 1875.

Vice President Wilson was much more cordially received in Tennessee than he anticipated. Indeed he was astonished at the warm hearted manner in which hospitalities were constantly shown him. He would have received still greater attention had it not been for the great formality of introducing one's self into his presence, or, as Tennesseeans call it, the "red tapeism" of presenting cards at his door. They have heretofore, and I doubt if they can ever accustom themselves to any other idea, found the latch string, in its real significance, always hanging outside the door of every public man, and, as for that matter, of every other person. One great secret of the throngs of visitors that daily and hourly paid court to Senator Andrew Johnson was this very fact. No matter who came or what his errand, he had only to knock to be admitted. I have seen him have a score of men in his room at once, entertaining them all while he paced up and down the apartment. He has never risen and never will rise to a position that will render it necessary for men to use the conventional bit of cardboard in order to see him. He is not an exclusive man; he takes the hand of a poor, illy dressed man with as much readiness and cordiality as he does that of the millionaire. To his democratic soul every man is a free and independent sovereign, possessed of equal and just rights. To him all are American citizens, in every sense of the word. After being accustomed to visiting ex-President Johnson in this informal manner, Vice President Wilson's cold and dignified bearing rather had the effect to dampen their ardor. In addition to this apparently insignificant drawback, every man had to take his turn at a word with the Vice President, like going to mill or standing in a line to a post office window.

These circumstances formed

AN INSUPERABLE BARRIER

to the making of Mr. Wilson's acquaintance. No sooner was it discovered that not "just then" could they be admitted but they turned upon their heels and shrugged their shoulders, not to say contemptuously, left the place and made no further effort to see him. Had it been Mr. Johnson that occupied room No. 5, Maxwell House, his old headquarters, and where he has so often domesticated himself, there would have been a stream of people coming and going all day. He has a powerful magnetism about him that Wilson lacks. Comparisons were made between the two men, and Wilson suffered greatly when weighed in such a balance.

Though he protested that his jaunt across the country was for the sole purpose of benefiting his health, and that it had no political significance whatever, yet very few have been found willing to believe the statement. It seems more a tour of political reconnoisance, and a holding out of the olive branch, which would have a world of meaning to the misrepresented, down-trodden people of the South. No people ever sought peace and the burial of all past differences more truthfully than do they. They are far more ready for

GENERAL AND LASTING UNITY

than any one of their Northern brethren ever suspected. Among all the volunteer military companies which have been organizing in the South—and they are few enough, for all became sufficiently nauseated with grim-visaged war a decade ago—the American flag becomes the most prominent feature, and men who once swore allegiance to the Stars and Bars now see new glories in and have awakened a new affection for the Stars and Stripes.

WESTON'S WALK.

At twenty-five minutes past twelve o'clock this morning, at the Rink, Third avenue, Edward Payson Weston began his second attempt to perform the task of walking 515 miles in six days. At the time when the plucky pedestrian toed the scratch for this his second week's tramp there was quite a large number of spectators present, including a large representation of the members of the Union Club and other well known citizens. The fact that Weston was to make a second trial immediately after his last week's labors seemed to create a great curiosity on the part of a number of people to witness the man who could have even the courage to contemplate, let alone start on, a second effort, such as this. At the conclusion of his walk on Saturday night Weston, after having his feet attended to, at once went to bed and quickly dropped off into a sound sleep, which lasted until after four o'clock yesterday morning, when he got up and out on to the track. He walked around quietly for a couple of hours. He then soaked his feet in salt and water and had his breakfast, after which he strolled around the track for a while and went to his dinner about half-past one. He ate a hearty meal and immediately afterward went to bed and slept soundly, with but a slight break for supper, until eleven o'clock last night. He was then dressed, and, as previously mentioned, went on the track at twenty-five minutes past twelve o'clock. He looked extremely bright and cheerful, and appeared to be a new man compared with what he was on Friday last. As he made his first lap scarcely a trace of his late pedal difficulties could be noticed. He stepped out with a springy step and confident air which betokens success. He made his first lap in 2m. 10s. and the next in 1m. 55s. He will throughout the week endeavor to keep up to his daily calculations, and will not endeavor to walk any fancy, long-distance stretches, but settle down to solid work.

THE ESCAPED CONVICTS.

STEVE BOYLE'S EXTRAORDINARY CAREER—A POLICE OFFICER'S REMEMBRANCE OF THE MURDERER.

Yesterday afternoon a HERALD reporter called at the Franklin street police station to see Sergeant John F. Maloney, who arrested Stephen Boyle, alias Eugene Francis, alias Edward Barrett, one of the five convicts who escaped from Sing Sing Prison a few days ago. Sergeant Maloney, it may be remembered, was promoted to sergeant from roundsman for the bravery he displayed in capturing this notorious murderer and burglar. The following is the Sergeant's statement:—

Boyle was born in the Fourteenth ward, and his father, now dead, was on the old police force for a few months. Steve attended the Thirteenth street public school, and was thought a bright lad. He drifted into the company of thieves when about sixteen years old, and commenced till-tapping. He is now thirty-four years of age. In 1861 Boyle joined what was known as the Nineteenth street gang, which included the brothers Mundey—Jimmy, Pete and Charley—Daniel Donnelly, alias "Straight-back" Dan, Jimmy Price and his brother Tommy, who was usually known as "Deafy" Price. Boyle associated principally with Steve Darrow and Jimmy Devine, the latter a noted panel thief. In August, 1865, John Ward, one of the gang, murdered Policeman Walker, of the Twenty-ninth precinct, and was sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment, and he is still serving out his time. Boyle then joined the Eighth ward thieves known as "Whitey" Bob's gang, and he was also often seen with Dan Noble, the noted bank robber. During the war he was a substitute broker, and made a great deal of money by bounty jumping. He used to frequent Whitey Bob's thieves' hotel and gambling house in Prince street. After the war he lost his fortune of about $10,000 in playing faro. He then became a pickpocket on the street cars, working with Deafy Price, Tommy Mundey, Johnny the Greek, Bob Smith and other well known "knucks," to use a police expression. He had not been thus long engaged when he was arrested by Detective Joseph O'Keefe for picking pockets, he being caught in the act of stealing a gold watch at the Thirtieth street depot. He was brought before Recorder Hackett and sentenced to two years and six months' imprisonment at Sing Sing. After serving a few months he escaped from that prison and went out to Kalamazoo, Mich., with Steve Darrow, where they were arrested for committing a burglary on a bank in that city. They were detected in the crime by a citizen hearing the sound of a sledgehammer in the bank vault. He instantly gave the alarm, and the citizens turned out, surrounded the bank and secured the burglars. While awaiting trial in jail some outside confederates, supposed to be New Yorkers, passed to the two men jimmies and other tools, with which Boyle escaped. Sheriff Alcott encountered Boyle while in the act of breaking jail, and was shot dead by the prisoner. He then took the keys from the body of the dead Sheriff, and let himself out. He was dressed in citizen's clothes and made good his escape, coming to New York, and associated here with Goodridge, also Billy Pitt, a sneak thief, who afterward served out a term in Sing Sing Prison. Meanwhile the authorities of Kalamazoo offered a reward of $2,000 for the recapture and return of Boyle to them. The first "heavy job" he did after his return to New York was in 1868, when he assaulted a broker named Waterhouse, in Third street, near Second avenue, from whom he took a valise containing $3,000. Boyle threw red pepper into his eyes and struck him with brass knuckles. He had two confederates awaiting him in a cart, with a quick trotting horse. They all made their escape. His next big "operation" was to take from the principal of a public school the salaries of all the teachers in that school for the month. It amounted to over $3,000. He escaped, as usual, and his name began to be celebrated. We had not yet got his picture in the Rogues' Gallery.

SERGEANT MALONEY ARRESTS HIM.

On the 5th of February, 1869, while I was patrolling the Bowery, I noticed a horse and butcher's cart standing in the middle of the street, and I also noticed that the driver was acting in a suspicious manner. I went a little further down the Bowery, and when I came to Squires' jewelry store, near Spring street, I saw Boyle and another man standing by the curbstone. Boyle held in his hand a valise, and this, coupled with the waiting cart, led me to believe that something was wrong. I went down about fifty yards, not to excite Boyle's suspicions, and returned behind a tall lady and gentleman to within ten yards of where they were, and placed myself behind a post to watch their movements. Some boys selling evening papers noticed my action and said, "There's the roundsman down there; what's the matter?" Boyle heard them, but appeared to take no heed of it, and an instant after made a dash for a tray of diamonds, valued at $15,000, which was in Squires' window. In his hand was a bar of iron, with which he intended to break the window. Before he had done this I caught hold of him by the collar of his coat, but he managed to escape and jumped into the cart. I seized him by the left leg and held on for about half a block. Meanwhile one of his associates lifted a bar of iron weighing about twenty pounds, and tried to hit me over the head with it. I avoided him and clung to Boyle's leg, though I was really being dragged along the ground. When near Prince street I had to let go of the leg, and commenced running behind the cart. While so engaged Boyle fired four shots at me, none hitting me, however. At the corner of Houston street and Second avenue the cart came into collision with a Second avenue car, and the former was thrown over. By this time an immense crowd had gathered, and Boyle appealed to the people to witness the police outrage. He asked me for my number and said he would report me at Headquarters. I arrested him and took possession of the cart and horse, which came from Dutch Hill. I locked up "Steve" at the Spring street police station. Superintendent Kennedy was informed of Boyle having committed a murder at Kalamazoo by Inspector Dilks, so he telegraphed that he was under arrest here. Two days later the Sheriff of that city came here with a requisition upon the Governor for Boyle. The authorities, however, thought it judicious to try him, although it deprived me of $2,500 reward from Kalamazoo. On the third day after I caught him he was sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment by Recorder Hackett. Police Commissioner Manierre was pleased with my conduct and made a sergeant of me a few days afterward. That's all I can tell you of the case.

OBITUARY.

HON. THOMAS BIDDLE, UNITED STATES MINISTER TO ECUADOR.

A telegram reached Philadelphia on Saturday, 15th inst., from the American Consul at Panama, announcing the death, at Guayaquil, on the 7th inst., of Hon. Thomas Biddle, United States Minister to the South American Republic of Ecuador. Mr. Biddle, who was in the prime of life, was a native of the State of Pennsylvania. He was a nephew of the famous Nicholas Biddle, who played such a remarkable part in American finance during the period of the government of President Andrew Jackson. He was greatly experienced in the diplomatic service, having served his country abroad during a period of time extending over twenty years. His experience in the consular and diplomatic service in British India, in Cuba and in South America made Mr. Biddle thoroughly conversant with all the duties and requirements of his position, and throughout this unusually long service he has shown himself a gentleman and a broad-minded student of politics and humanity and a representative of whom his countrymen felt proud. In the year 1865, when the convention between the United States of America and the United States of Colombia, supplemental to that of September 13, 1857, was proclaimed, Colonel Thomas Biddle, then ex-Secretary of Legation to Brazil, was appointed by President Johnson Commissioner on the part of the United States to adjust claims of the United States of America. Mr. Biddle held the rank of colonel in the army. While he served as Consul General in Havana he won the respect and esteem of the Spanish officials by his earnestness in looking after the interests and safety of the citizens of his country during the most critical period of the insurrection and at a time when the Spanish volunteers of the island were bitterly inimical to everything American.

DAVID LOUDERBACK.

Mr. David Louderback, an old and highly respected hardware merchant, of this city, died at his residence, No. 44 West Twenty-eighth street on Saturday last, in the seventy-first year of his age. Mr. Louderback was a self-made man, and, fully appreciating the struggles of his early life, he did all in his power to help the young men of his acquaintance who manifested a desire to help themselves. He was generous and charitable, and his name is associated with many of the charitable deeds that stand recorded to the honor and goodness of the merchants of this city. Mr. Louderback was a firm patriot, and his voice was one of the first to encourage our citizen soldiers during the dark days when rebellion first sprung up in the land, and he gave freely of his means for the work of maintaining the national life. Mr. Louderback was also a prominent member of the Union League club. Besides several children he leaves a large circle of friends to mourn his death. The funeral service will take place to-morrow from the above mentioned residence.

HURT BY A FALL.

Joseph Devine, aged twelve years, while playing in Fourth avenue last evening, fell into the railroad excavation at Fifty-ninth street and received a severe scalp wound. He was taken to his residence, No. 300 East Forty-sixth street, by the police of the Nineteenth precinct.

THE BALTIMORE SPRING MEETING.

The first of the racing meetings of the Atlantic division of the turf will begin on Tuesday, May 25, and continue four days. The time selected by the Maryland Jockey Club for this year's commencement seems to have been well chosen. Towards the latter end of May we may expect real spring weather, for, however backward the season may be, the last week in May is sure to show the bloom of the fruit trees and the fresh foliage of the groves and bushes. There is every prospect that the coming meeting will be better than any which has been held on the Pimlico course since it was constructed. It is now in excellent order, and many improvements have been made. The club house is open, and much interest in the doings at the course is already manifested by the people of Baltimore. The trainers of the sixty horses which have been wintered and worked there ought to have them in forward condition. They have a manifest advantage over those further North, especially in a season of such length and severity as that we have lately gone through. In this respect, however, they are probably no better off than the Kentucky division, for the spring is about three weeks earlier in the valley of the Ohio River than it is in and about New York and New Jersey. Still, the Kentucky horses have a good way to travel before they reach Baltimore, and, however excellent the means of transport may be, it is something to the detriment of those who make the journey, as a general rule. Therefore the Baltimore trainers have the advantage at the opening of the campaign, but their horses must needs be good to maintain it.

A visit to Baltimore to attend the races is one of the most pleasant and interesting that the lovers of the turf can make. The city is beautiful, healthful, and the neighborhood romantic and pleasant. The man of sense and sentiment who stays a while at Baltimore commonly feels that he could with pleasure make his home there, if he was going to remove from his settled habitation. New York always furnishes the largest contingent of strangers at Baltimore. Strangers is hardly the word, for there has always been a feeling of attraction between the people of New York and those of Baltimore, and the latter have the happy art of making their visitors feel at home. This year our delegation will no doubt be large, and if the managers of the great railroad lines have as much wisdom and foresight as they are held to possess, they will show it by giving increased facilities at the time of the races. Excursion tickets to Baltimore and back, at reasonable rates, should be sold in New York and Philadelphia. The charges to individuals would thus be lessened, and by the consequent increase of passengers the profit to the roads would be augmented.

The programme of the Jockey Club is a good one. After a little opening dash of three-fourths of a mile the main business of the first day will begin with the Chesapeake Stakes for three-year-old fillies, a mile and a quarter. Twenty-three are entered, and among them are the best fillies which ran in this neighborhood last year—Olitipa, Firework, Lizzie R., &c. A handicap, mile heats, for four-year-olds, will follow. Thirty-two have entered. Dublin has the top weight, 108 pounds. The Hoaxer is indulged with the lowest.

The last event will be a little steeplechase of a mile and a half for horses that never won a race of that kind at Saratoga, Jerome Park, Long Branch or Baltimore.

On the second day there will be a sweepstakes for three-year-olds that did not win last year, a mile. Thirty-one have entered. The Baltimore Cup, two miles and a quarter, will follow. Sixteen have entered, and among them the public will find their stanch old friend Preakness and his companion, Mate. A free handicap, a mile and a half, will follow, and the fourth race will be mile heats for all ages. The third day's running will commence with a selling race, a mile and three-quarters. It will be the prelude to the Preakness Stakes for three-year-olds, a mile and a half. Twenty-three have entered, and of last year's runners Olitipa is the best in it. She is, indeed, the best out of it as well, considering the speed she displayed and the ease with which she swept up to and passed her opponents. A race of a mile and a quarter and one of mile heats will conclude. On the fourth day the races are a mile for three-year-olds, a mile and a half handicap, two-mile heats for all ages and a Post Stake steeplechase.

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The Papal Envoys at the Church of the Epiphany.

THE CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH.

THE SCHILLER DISASTER—SERMON BY REV. W. R. ALGER.

The congregation of the Church of the Messiah, Thirty-fourth street and Park avenue, listened yesterday morning with evident pleasure and interest to a touching sermon by their pastor, Rev. W. R. Alger. The text was Revelation, xxi., 1—"And there was no more sea." The sad catastrophe of the steamship Schiller was employed to illustrate a beautiful allegory founded upon the storms and struggles of life. The preacher said that there are two vast oceans whose unknown mysteries and fathomless depths must ever claim the admiration and wonder of mankind—the ocean of waters and the ocean of life. The mighty storms of an enraged sea that snap asunder like pipe stems tall masts of the greatest ships are not more dangerous or destructive of life than the hurricanes of passion which engulf its victim who is heaved and tossed athwart the rough sea of troubled thought without knowing what blessing or calamity it may bring forth. The elements of our terrestrial globe and those of the human heart do not act of themselves. It is God alone, who, to fulfil the ends of His own inscrutable ways, directs the tempest that carries catastrophe, calamity and destruction upon its sable wings. Such catastrophes are the expression of God's omnipotent will: otherwise they could not have happened. Behind

THE CURTAIN OF STORM CLOUD,

it is His fiat which directs the whole. If man be immortal death should have no terrors for him. If immortality exists not then God is not God, and it would be impiety to think that calamities came from His hand. The will of God must be good and it is omnipotent on the sea as on the land; in the affairs of life as in the workings of our minds. The murmurs of hope and fear that are blended together in the wreck which strews the sand and the eternal waves that sweep over men's cherished things give clear music of Heaven and typify the voice of God. In all ages the sea has been a bar and barrier, a trial and mystery to the pride of men. When his toiling hand reached its briny shore it said to him:—"Thus far shalt thou go, and no further." It said:—"You may subdue the plain, mountain and forest, but I will break and scatter your hardy barks like bubbles, and swallow them up like pebbles." It was natural that John, wandering on the rock-bound shore of his lonely Patmos should liken the workings of the sea to the tossings of our human passions, and exclaim in the words of the text, that when life is over "there shall be no more sea." This figure implies the killing of worldly passions and prejudices, the gathering of God's creatures in

A HARBOR OF REFUGE,

even a haven of rest. As we gaze upon that meeting place of mysteries and loveliness—the horizon line—and think upon the innumerable worlds of life which creep under it, the millions of fishes and insects, the marine plants and flowers teeming with their thousands of wonders of the deep, so, too, looking into our own lives, may we behold in them thousands of unexplored mental mysteries and hidden secrets whose very existence have not before been dreamed of. Life is an abyss full of marvels—a problem solved but by the grave. We dip into its margin here and there, now and then, wondering at its profound depths; but bolder minds seek its lower soundings as if in a diving bell, bringing up to the surface from time to time a few solemn suggestions of the mighty unknown world whither we are all journeying. The moon divided tides ebb and flow; the waters twinkle to the breeze or surge and swell to the dirge of the tempest, swallowing up frail barks in the rage of its fluctuating tide. Our passions, too, are always on the move, always on the watch to get our better thoughts unguarded and to swallow them up in a sea of mental troubles. All in this world is restlessness and unpeacefulness; but remember that soon you shall have rest and peace in heaven, for after death there shall be no more sea. Death shall swallow it up in immortality. The time must soon come when men will not sermonize on immortality; they shall see and know it. One cannot look upon the ocean without thinking of death. In its depths great ships have foundered, and

EVERY BILLOW IS A TOMBSTONE

to commemorate the loss of those who lie beneath its glassy surface. It is the sublimest of sepulchres, and fittest emblem of death. All other graveyards show some distinction between the rich and poor who repose beneath the grassy sward; but not so the sea. The same storm drifts and the same sun shines alike on the waters that enclose the bones of princes or of paupers, undistinguishable from each other in their watery resting place. The earth and its contents are not our own. We are dwellers in them, but possess them not. They but foretell to us an endless world to come, the fulness whereof shall be man's beyond the grave. If this is not so why do we behold the starry wonders of heaven, with innumerable revolving worlds? Does God show us these myriads of worlds and say, "These things are mine, but you shall not share them?" This cannot be. It would

MAKE GOD A FIEND.

Who can contemplate the scene of a dead mother stretched by the sands of the sea with her baby in her arms, inseparably wrapt in the embrace of death, and not exclaim, "Surely there shall be another, happier fate in store for her and it beyond the strand of life?" The great Columbus, judging from a strange piece of wood picked up by the seaside, predicated the existence of a far off—then unknown—continent; so we, too, looking on the strands of life, must also know that by the signs and tokens seen here below around us there is another and a better world above, where there shall be

NO MORE SEA.

The apocalyptic allegory does not convey the idea of oceans annihilated, but the obliteration of sorrows and calamities, the troubles and burdens of life. The evils of catastrophes, calamities, collisions and sudden death are the sum and results of ignorance, greed, carelessness, rivalry between sordid men who are struggling for worldly gains. The progress of science, dissemination of knowledge and increase of carefulness will, in times yet to come, avert the dangers that now send men to sudden and premature death. Then, indeed, when the differences of creed and nationality that now divide men shall be forgotten, there shall be no more sea. If, then, the individual be called upon to pass behind the veil before his natural time, let friends be comforted by the thought that he will rest and rejoice in the haven provided for him.

In that bright world to which I go
Tempests shall forget to blow,

and there shall be no more sea.

CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES.

REV. GEORGE H. HEPWORTH ON REGENERATION.

The usual large congregation assembled in the Church of the Disciples yesterday morning, and it is to be hoped the sound doctrine enforced by Mr. Hepworth will be pondered upon and then acted upon by his listeners. The text selected was from II. Corinthians, v., 17:—"Therefore if any man be in Christ, he is a new creature. Old things are passed away; behold all things are become new." This is certainly a very significant and a very emphatic expression. As a statement of an exact fact it belongs to the realm of the marvellous, and as a word from God's law it attracts our deliberate attention. It implies the necessity on our part of a very peculiar experience, an experience the memory of which will remain with us always, and the result of which will be more and more visible as we progress in Christian life. Brethren, I want to speak very plainly indeed concerning what in the Old and New Testament is called

REGENERATION, OR NEW BIRTH.

Let us stand for a little face to face with it and ask it a variety of questions, which it will be only too glad to answer. I find in the Old Testament that God is constantly promising as the reward of obedience a certain newness of life, a kind of supernatural renewal of ourselves, consisting of an influx into the soul of a power from without, rather than a regeneration of a power within. It does not seem to be gradual and progressive, a development of our normal relations, but rather an addition to our nature of a part of the power and wisdom of God—a kind of commingling of God's nature with ours, after such a sort that in our great emergencies we are conscious of a strength not our own, and in such wise as being helped and up-borne by invisible hands, placed beneath us by the command of the Almighty. For instance, it is said, "I will put a new spirit within you, and I will take away the stony heart out of your flesh and will give you a heart of flesh." And once more it is commanded, "Cast away all your transgressions, whereby you have transgressed and make you a new heart and new spirit, for why will ye die, for I have no pleasure in your dying, saith the Lord God; therefore, live ye," implying a certain partnership between us and God. Listen to the direct word of Jesus, coming like a golden command, that gives us a conception of ideal character:—"Jesus answered and said unto him, Verily, verily, I say unto you, except a man be born again, he cannot see the kingdom of God." I leave the interpretation of that passage to your common sense; it needs only to be read to be understood. It is a statement of a fundamental fact in God's providence; it is a barrier to our eternal bliss; it is

A KEY TO HEAVEN,

which will turn for us only on certain conditions with which we have complied, and, of course, the implication is very clear that if we have not complied with the conditions the door of heaven will not open; for remember, God's world is a world governed by law. Again, it is said by Jesus, "Verily, verily, I say unto you, except a man be born of water and of the Spirit he cannot enter into the kingdom of God." But what if men are thus born? Listen again, "As many as believed in him to them gave he power to become sons of God, even to those who were born not only of blood and the will of the flesh, but who were born a second time of the spirit and the will of God." Then this again will happen. "For whosoever believeth that Jesus is Christ, is born of God, for whatsoever is born of God overcometh this world, and they are victorious that overcome the world even in faith," and so the victory is promised to those who believe in the name of the ever living Son of the ever living God. The necessity for this new birth is proven, not only by the assertion of holy writ, but by our everyday consciousness. Neither you or I are at present fit for the kingdom of heaven; there must go on within us a process of purging and cleansing. It is likened in holy writ to a fire which burns away all stubble and leaves the ground free. You and I in order to enjoy the bliss of heaven must undergo a process which we have not been through before. "We shall all be changed in the twinkling of an eye." Something must happen to us before we can pillow our heads on the bosom of Christ. We cannot come into heaven with garments all stained with guilt and crime. We must be clothed in white. Where shall we get our new garments, so that, properly vested, we may approach the throne of the Father and cry out glory! glory! glory? Now then, let me ask what is this change the Bible speaks of? Let me question it a little closely. Pray what art thou? Come and reveal thyself, oh! secret of revelation, mystery of God, come forth and speak for thyself.

WHAT DOES GOD INQUIRE OF US?

What can be superadded to us that we may stand with courage before the Almighty, and feel that we have a right to redemption? Tell me. First, is it an external reformation of our lives? Is that being born again? To conform with God's laws, is that it? Yes, emphatically yes. Let us not try to cleanse the water at the mouth of the river, but find a way to the source and cleanse that. Yes, change a man's life; but in order to do that you must go behind the man's life and change his motives. Look at the streets of Jerusalem. I can see walking there a man of noble stature, a man of priestly mien and on whose shoulders hang priestly garments, a man who thanks God that he belongs to

THE SPIRITUAL ARISTOCRACY

and who points to the poor beggar from whom even Christ would have shrunk, with disdain. That man walks the straight and narrow path; there is no law of Moses with which he does not comply; he swears by Abraham and Isaac and Jacob; he knows how to kill the bullock before the altar, and yet that man may be damned by the just providence of God. It is not he who can lay the sacrifice on the altar who shall receive the benediction of Christ; it is he whose life is pure, he whose heart is pure, that life being the result of the cause within him. And so I say that to be born again includes a change in a man's life, but is not to be measured by it. Manhood is something deeper than external deeds. A man's character it is that tells here in deeds and there in bliss. Well, then, this new birth is not at all like taking off an old suit of clothes and clothing yourself in a new one, fresh from the tailor. On the other hand, it is more like taking an old golden vessel, all battered and scratched, and giving it to a goldsmith and saying, "My dear sir, melt that all over again, give me a vessel of the same shape and of the same gold; let me have every scratch erased, every dent taken out, but let me have the same gold in the vessel." That is the new birth of which Christ speaks, the necessity of which is corroborated by our own consciousness. It sounds in trumpet tones through all nations. From age to age the cry goes up, "Ye must be born again, or you can never enter the kingdom of God." That awful fact is proven by the logic of the everlasting word and is only announced in Holy Writ.

I have asked and tried to answer the question what it is. Now let me ask, How is it to be accomplished? Do not mistake me, we are getting into deeper water, yet we can swim if we cannot walk to the other side quite safely. How is this change to be accomplished? I answer, it is to be accomplished partly by you and partly by God. Don't let us leave either element out. The difficulty with some people's religion is that godliness to them is simply an improvement of themselves. On the other hand, to be godlike is to have God in you, and God is willing to perform that miracle. Ay! miracle do I say? Nothing is a miracle with God. If He has commanded us He will give us the power to obey. What is your part and what is God's part? Your part is calmly and quietly by introspection to come to yourself—to recognize that at present you are absolutely sinful, that prayers and other religious duties are irksome to you. That proves surely that you are not in your normal condition—that you are sick. God made you, and since then something has happened that shuts you out from His face and makes you shun Him. I tell you that it is truth positive that there is something wrong in you and me. Your part is to recognize that and other kindred facts, and then cry out in prayer to God, not only for pardon, but for help that He will assist you and save you, and then you have done your part. When a man is down in the dust then he has done all that God requires of him, and the promise is that

HE SHALL BE EXALTED.

When a man is conscious of his own littleness, then he is ready for the reception of something better than himself, he will have poured upon him the spirit of the living God, and that man is consecrated, sanctified, born again. What different motives and aims, and instead of turning away from God, he turns toward Him and enters into companionship with Him. If a man doeth evil he shall sit in darkness, but when a man shall desire and long for God and the revelation he shall have it. This is the lower plane of life in which we are living, but there is another plane up yonder, a plane where those live and walk who have been lifted up by the spirit of God in answer to their prayers, and there are men living on this footstool who are saints, ready to do, and bear, and suffer, without sin, even as Christ did. Jesus Christ sent His Comforter unto the world, and He is here now, this Comforter, this Holy Spirit—sent on a mission. What is the mission? To unbar the doors to all who ask, and we can live in Christ and draw on His resources.

My brethren, this is a strong statement. Give it a careful consideration. I am sure it is truth, and I want you to feel it. If there are any walking on a plane higher than where we are, brethren, let us say that we will walk there too. We will besiege the Throne of Grace till this Comforter takes possession of our hearts. It seems to me many of us live in a valley, and know that the sun has risen only by seeing it gild the tops of the mountains. It seems to me that these mountain tops are the men of God who are born again. The invitation to you and me is to begin to climb. Let those who will live in the valley. Brethren, we are in the path that leads to the summit. If there is any height

NEARER TO HEAVEN

we will climb upward, that when the sun first rises above the horizon he will kiss our cheeks, and from that lofty height and saintly experience we are looking down on this world and breathing the best air, and looking upward, sure that when the time comes we shall be lifted higher on the wings of angels, till at last we rest at the foot of the throne. Let us not be satisfied with what we have, but climb on, guided by the Holy Spirit, till our feet touch the rugged top of God's grace and glory.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH.

DR. M'GLYNN ON THE BIRTH OF THE CHURCH.

The natal day of the Christian Church was celebrated with special splendor in St. Stephen's church yesterday. The beautiful marble altars were decorated with rare taste, and the countless lights in the sanctuary displayed the different devices into which pious hands had weaved the choicest products of the month which the Catholic Church has dedicated to Mary. The music of the mass was not unworthy the occasion. The choir, under the direction of the organist, Mr. H. B. Danforth, did justice to Rossini's mass. The "Domine Deus," a tenor solo, was well sung by Mr. Romeyn, and the "Qui tollis," a duet, was rendered with good effect by Mme. Brignoli and Mlle. Munier. Immediately before the sermon Signore Buongiorno sang the "Veni Creator" with much spirit.

The solemn high mass was sung by the Rev. Father McCauley, assisted by the Rev. Father Byron, as deacon, and the Rev. Father Carroll, as sub-deacon. After the singing of the "Veni Creator" the Rev. Dr. McGlynn preached an eloquent sermon on the Christian Pentecost. He said:—We are called on to-day to celebrate the birth of our mother Church, her natal day, and we were indeed unworthy children of such a mother if we did not rejoice and be glad at

THE RETURN OF THIS FESTIVAL.

We should glory in such a mother, for is she not the "bride coming down from heaven, the city of God, the tabernacle among men, the very body of Christ, animated by the spirit of God." Christ has made good His promise. He did not leave us orphans. He sent the Paraclete to cheer us in our orphanhood and teach us all truth. To-day we celebrate the fulfilment of that promise which Christ gave to His Church as a corporate body. Let us rejoice over this heavenly birth, let us glory in the assumed foundation of our Christian faith. The words of the Gospel this day are full of most important truths; the great mystery of a triune God. We have the three persons in their attributive functions in the act of man's redemption. The Father sending the Son to shape and fashion the body of the Church, the Son telling the infant Church "I go to the Father," and the Holy Ghost, the Paraclete, vivifying the newly formed body of the Church. The mother, whose birth we celebrate to-day, is the bride of Christ, His immaculate spouse, His mystic body. Thus the heart of the Church is not a mere human heart, but the very love of the sacred heart of the Son of God. And the mind of the Church is not the mere aggregate of the intelligence and wisdom of the fathers and theologians and sacred writers. It is the mind of Christ, the spirit of truth vivifying and illuminating it. In celebrating the birthday of our loving mother we cannot do better than in the words read in the mass ask God to establish in our hearts the perfect reign of the spirit of divine love and unutterable peace. The Doctor concluded by reading a beautiful translation of the sequence, "*Veni Sancte Spiritus.*"

MASONIC TEMPLE.

THE BROAD AND THE NARROW PATH—IS ORTHODOXY IDENTICAL WITH PURITY OF CHARACTER?—SERMON BY REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM.

The Rev. O. B. Frothingham preached yesterday morning to a large congregation, among whom the element of foreigners, especially Germans, and well known free thinkers was, as usual, conspicuous. His theme was the relation of narrow faith to largeness of thought and purity of life. In order to go from Germany to Italy, he said, from the land of chill winds to that of sunshine, it is necessary to pass through the Alps, and even now, after so many centuries of progress, there are footpaths there that must be trodden with great circumspection lest an inch's deviation should hurl the traveller into death. How many people have, through the deviation of an inch, forfeited all they had and hoped for. Human life is full of such paths in which a misstep is positively fatal. I see in a young man who has no barriers of conscience and restraint about him an exemplification of this simile. There was one time when he was in just such a narrow footpath; his foot slipped, he fell down the precipice and was lost. So it is with the dissolute, with the gambler, with the libertine. I see a happy, joyful family with no skeleton in their closet. The two people who furnished that house walked side by side before they were united; they were circumspect and careful and everything being clear before them they determined upon the final step of union, and now everything is bright and fair. I see another family, torn, distracted, miserable, without circumspection and trusting only to caprice, to appetite or something else of the kind; the man and woman had decided upon marriage and now they have such a future before them as they would gladly obliterate.

NARROW LIVES AND NARROW MINDS.

See, therefore, the necessity of walking straight and carefully in the paths of life. To be sure, the sectarian carries the theory rather too far. He believes that as the faith should be narrow so the conscience should be narrow. The Young Men's Christian Associations devote themselves to the task of taking hold of young men who come from the country. They wish to keep them away from rationalism or infidelity and confine them within the safe realm of orthodoxy. If his thoughts do not wander, they say, his conscience will not wander, and if his conscience and thoughts will not wander his appetites and desires will not go astray. But is it worth while to shut up the wonderful domain of thought, the effulgence of truth, in the mere hope that your feet may not slide? The upshot of this career would be that at the close of life this man would have no mind, no insight into truth. Is it worth while to do this on the mere uncertain chance that the conduct of the orthodox young man would be more irreproachable?

STUNTING NATURAL GROWTH.

For is it so certain that this intellectual stifling will produce purity? No! it may lead to purity, but it also may lead to impurity. It is a mistake to suppose that the narrow doctrines safely lead to purity of character. A river, it is said, unless it flows within confining banks, will overflow and make a marsh. And but the river finds its own way and chooses, so to speak, its own banks. If banks are made too high or too close together the consequences may be dangerous. You say the narrow church is the strong church. True. It is strong—strong for not doing the right work of a church at all; it is strong for limitation, for propagandism, but it is weak, very weak for sympathy, for helpfulness and rational culture. I once saw a picture of old dried-up frowzy monks, and in the midst of these ancient pieces of parchment a young, bright-eyed man was saying his prayers, with a face expressive of keen dismay. Had it come to this? he must have thought. "If I go on living in this narrow, circumscribed way shall I be once like these men?" Was it that which he asked himself?

CULTURE IDENTICAL WITH VIRTUE.

Jesus having thoughts of immense breadth had to conform them to the idea of the Messiah. Well, suppose He communicated His ideas under the limitations imposed by His own age (for it was said that if He had not done so His principles would not have outlasted His own generation). Christianity has never been able to rid itself of these limitations, just as Protestantism has not been able to rid itself of the narrowness of Luther and Calvin. Luther, for instance, was a tremendous man, but yet he was a fanatic, a bigot. I say it is the largest view which is the safest one. It is true you can't educate man in virtue or saintliness, and where there is malignity in the heart it will only seize upon education as a superior tool for its dangerous designs; but is it not, nevertheless, true that as culture and knowledge increase crime and vice decrease? Unquestionably it is true that the best educated communities are the most virtuous. Educate the mind and you train the man to nobler purposes and nobler work!

THE THEORY OF APPETITE.

There are a few people who claim that their appetites are God-given and by Divine appointment, and it is said that these people are the disciples of "broad views." Pardon me; no. If there are a people who are narrow and limited in their intellects it is they. I have already alluded to a young dissolute man who once told me, "I like drink, you like devotion; I like spirits of one kind, you of another." (Laughter.) Was that a "broad" man? No, he had never read a book, never given a thought to the noblest institutions of the world. He was so truly narrow in his mind that it might almost be said that he had no mind at all. People like him who live upon this theory of privileged licentiousness are the children of appetite, and desire, and instinct, and no more.

THE BROAD AND NARROW PATH.

The "broad path" is the mental path. That should be wide. Ask every possible question, learn all you can. The vessel is a thousand times safer in the broad ocean, where it is wildly plunging and leaping than when it is closely creeping near the Scilly Islands. But in the moral sphere, in the realm of conscience, the path should be narrow. The path of duty is always a narrow path. Suppose that conscience is the beaten track that has been made solid and hard by the tramp of generations and you have the right theory. There is nothing new to be learned about honesty or right or justice. You may multiply the ideas but you cannot change immutable principle. One man thinks of paying his tailor first, another of debts of honor and friendship, but the obligation itself is the same thing. No discovery has ever been made showing the honesty of not paying one's debts. Conscience is, however, at the mercy of caprice, or whim, or change—it is always the same. It follows a prescribed law, it looks neither to the right hand nor to the left, but simply discharges its duty. The main street of a New England town was laid out by the cattle, and now the once narrow path is the broad centre of a large traffic. So it is with that narrow path of conscience; tread it again and again and you will find that intelligence, happiness and intellectual strength will meet you in it, and that the path will become broader and broader until two broad paths, mingling together, you will enjoy the life of life.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

MR. BEECHER ON THE DUTY AND MERIT OF PATIENT ENDURANCE.

Plymouth Church was, of course, crowded yesterday morning, and Mr. Beecher preached a fine sermon, selecting his text from the writings of St. Paul. The Plymouth pastor always takes his subject from this part of the Book when he wishes to preach with more than ordinary fervency and effectiveness. He almost deifies St. Paul and he certainly always glorifies that apostle as the greatest of all Christ's disciples, and superior to all men known to have been upon earth except the Master in the flesh.

The anthem with which the services were begun was "How Excellent is Thy Name," in the singing of which the greater part of the music fell to Miss Lasar to be performed. She acquitted herself of it with admirable skill. Mr. Beecher, after a short prayer, read the eleventh chapter of St. Paul's second epistle to the Corinthians, and then Watts' hymn, "Let Zion and her sons rejoice," the 190th of the "Plymouth Collection," was sung. After a longer prayer and the reading of some notices to the congregation by Mr. Beecher a hymn written by the Rev. Mr. Charles Beecher was sung, with the refrain, "Nearer, My God, to Thee," and the pastor proceeded to deliver his discourse. He announced his text as the last clause of the thirteenth verse of the sixth chapter of the Epistle of St. Paul to the Ephesians—"And, having done all, stand." He said:—This is a part of that remarkable figure drawn from warfare, by which the apostle describes the Christian man as a warrior, and after setting forth all the habiliments with which the Christian must equip himself before commencing the battle, he says there will come a period in the contest when the warrior, having done all else, can only stand. There may come a time in every battle when the combatants can neither advance nor retreat with safety; then victory comes to that side which remains steadfast, waiting for the turn of events, while the men who have the opportunity to be active work round and cause the defeat of the enemy. Many people would think that the active men had won the fight, but the general knew that the real victors were the men who were content to stand or die, if need be, one by one, to hold the key of the position. There are men, said Mr. Beecher, who desire to stand still always; but the prophet says, "Having done all, stand." Activity is the natural enjoyment of men. We must have grace to enjoy thorough laziness if we are properly constituted. Many persons take credit to themselves for diligence when, in fact, there is no credit really due to them. If a child is prescribed aloes it may take credit for accepting them and their bitterness; but if luscious grapes are prescribed to it, three pounds daily, and the child faithfully follows the prescription, it has no right to say, "What a good child I am!" I am not to be considered as doing a grand thing, as overcoming a great dislike because I preach. I preach because there is no work which pleases me so much. There is no occupation for which I have such a love. Every minister who has a healthy theology must feel

A PLEASURE IN PREACHING.

The ministry is one of the most blessed avocations ever known to men, although there are bitter experiences in it; even St. Paul felt this; he felt that so great was the joy from the central idea of God's ministry that the superlative experiences, though they be bitter, were occasions for thanksgiving. It was when Paul was in prison, chained to a soldier, and the cries of the Christian world came to him he said "And now having done all to stand." There is a world of Christianity in patient endurance. There are a great many people who are called upon to bear troubles which never get into the newspapers; therefore, they are peculiar. There are people born with marks upon their faces, and as people pass them they pity them. They are forced to say to themselves early in life, "I am compelled to keep away from my kind." Lord Byron was born with a club foot, or early became deformed, and the defect embittered his whole life. I am an old man, or people say so, and such an occurrence would not now overpower me, but if I were subjected to it in my youth it might have tinged my life. If a man goes to the war and comes back with only a shoulder and no arm it is different. People will

ALLOW HIM TO GO INTO POVERTY

without remark. But for congenital deformities or defects arising from diseases everybody has remarks, and will urge their subjects to remember that they are the will of God. How easy it is to bear another's woes! Mr. Beecher, after speaking of men having their dearest hopes overthrown by the visitation to them of the ills of life, said:—"How awful to live with the consciousness of the inability to achieve success in life, and the knowledge that success is still debarred from them. There is not a village in the land which does not contain some ambitious youth who is not thus debarred, and it is to such youth that the injunction "to stand" is addressed. I am always affected by the throwing of men out of careers, and I cannot use the stock phrases toward such men. It is not seemly to mention names, but I cannot go by the house which Legrand Lockwood built for himself and his family and say, like many people, "What a waste! Over $1,000,000 spent, and now where is he? Oh, the vanity of man." Mr. Beecher also made a short reference to Jay Cooke as "one who meant the best," and who, going down carried thousands with him. The preacher said in effect, that he had known noble women to be married to nonentities of men, and he considered that such a woman who carries her great and her little self (her husband) up to heaven does more for Christianity than all the trumpeting heroines that have ever lived. He thought the injunction contained in the text was peculiarly consolatory to all persons who find themselves in lower stations than those which their faculties fit them for; and he considered that no saint in the Catholic register, a long list of illustrious souls, is more heroic than the son or the daughter who is content to remain without publicity with parents, living alone for them and rejecting all the opportunities of life.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY.

MGR. RONCETTI AND REV. DR. UBALDI OFFICIATING—THE DISTINGUISHED VISITORS DELIGHTED—AN ADDRESS BY DR. UBALDI TO THE SODALITY OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN—DECORATIONS AND MUSIC.

Mgr. Roncetti and the Rev. Dr. Ubaldi were yesterday the guests of the Rev. Dr. Burtsell, pastor of the Church of the Epiphany, Second avenue, near Twenty-second street. It had been announced that these Roman ecclesiastics would participate in the services of the day, and the result was that the church was crowded at the high mass and at vespers. Hundreds of persons from other congregations, who had been unable to attend the services at which the Monsignore and his secretary had already officiated in several churches in the city, yesterday crowded to Dr. Burtsell's handsome little edifice to see and hear the distinguished priests from Rome. The Count Mareloschi did not put in an appearance within the sanctuary, and if he was present at the service he must have modestly hidden himself away.

Great attention had been devoted to the ornamentation of the altars—the rather, however, as the day was one of especial devotion at this church, it being the annual May reception of the Sodality of the Blessed Virgin. The high altar, a splendid piece of marble workmanship, was illuminated with a number of lights, and large, handsome vases of costly value were arranged on either side of the tabernacle, the flowers which they contained breathing a delicious perfume, and an edging of gas jets ran around the semi-circular background of the sanctuary, helping, with the other lights, to throw a radiance upon the large and beautiful picture of the Crucifixion, which hangs as a centrepiece high above the altar. Surmounting the tabernacle, which ascends gracefully, was a star in gas jets, a little ornament that was in excellent harmony with the general arrangement and decorations of the sanctuary. This being the month of May, when every church in the city has each evening particular devotions in honor of "the Immaculate Mother," the Virgin's altar was tastefully embellished with ornaments, lights and flowers. Flowers especially were profusely interwoven with the other ornaments, and on every side the choicest exotics and the freshest growth of the gardens in spring were to be seen, all reminding one of the delicate tending of this altar on the part of the girls who are members of the Virgin's sodality. Adjoining the Virgin's altar the fine silken banner of the sodality was displayed, and on either side of the nave in the chancel the Papal flags were suspended, attracting much attention. The railing in front of the organ loft was handsomely festooned with white and yellow, the centrepiece being the insignium of the fisherman's supremacy.

At nine o'clock Mgr. Roncetti celebrated mass for the children of the Sunday school, who number nearly 1,200. The Monsignore, not being a fluent speaker of English, did not attempt an address, even to the children; but when at the half-past ten o'clock high mass the Rev. Dr. Burtsell ascended the altar to preach, his first words were to express, on the part of the Monsignore, the pleasure it had afforded the latter to see such a delightful picture as the Sunday school had opened before his eyes at the nine o'clock mass. This picture would long remain impressed upon his memory.

The high mass was celebrated by the Rev. Dr. Ubaldi, the deacon being the Rev. Father Lougren; the sub-deacon, the Rev. Father Morris; the master of ceremonies, Mr. Halloran; some priests from the Italian church in Sullivan street being also present. Mgr. Roncetti occupied a seat prominently on the gospel side of the sanctuary. The sermon preached was by the Rev. Dr. Burtsell, who took as his subject the gospel of the day, the descent of the Holy Ghost upon the Apostles. Dr. Burtsell's discourse lasted about twenty minutes, and was eloquent and instructive.

In the afternoon, beginning at half-past four o'clock, the vespers were sung before a large congregation, and after this service the May reception of the sodality took place. The Virgin's altar was again ablaze with groups of tapers, and still further floral offerings added additional beauty to its appearance. In the seats immediately in front of the altar were seated some seventy-five young girls, all arrayed in snow white dresses and wearing veils, and having bouquets of flowers in their hands. The Rev. Dr. Ubaldi and the Rev. Dr. Burtsell conducted the devotions, the former, with a gorgeous white satin stole around his neck, performing the ceremony of receiving several new members into the fraternity. After the admission of new members Dr. Burtsell made a brief address to the sodality, in which he urged constant prayers to Mary, whom Jesus, her son, could never refuse any favors she asked for. Dr. Ubaldi next addressed the children briefly, speaking in excellent English. He said that the lesson of Pentecost should teach them how to prepare for the receiving of the Holy Ghost and how their lives should be conducted after receiving the Divine Spirit. The Gospel told us that the apostles, with Mary, were all together when the Divine Spirit descended upon them. They were unanimous—they were all of one mind, one heart, one thought. They were persevering in prayer, and here is the lesson which we should take to ourselves—we should always pray for the grace of the Holy Ghost. But, having received the divine favor, we had still something further to do, and when the apostles had received the divine fire, they went forth showing to men the gifts that had been conferred upon them, and it was narrated that immediately, by their burning words of eloquence, 5,000 Jews were converted. So it was with the members of the sodality. They should, by the force of their example, by leading true Christian lives, by purity of heart and singleness of purpose in the cause of religion, edify all with whom they became associated, and in their every day life illustrate the glory of God's holy Church. It was a noble mission that the true Christian woman was endowed with, oftentimes greater and more efficacious than even that of the minister, for the gentleness of woman's nature not seldom won where man's greatest exertions failed. Dr. Ubaldi then blessed the sodality and wished all its members happy, peaceful and useful lives.

The music at the mass was very fine, a chorus of twelve voices being added to the regular choir, which consists of Mrs. Treadway, soprano; Mrs. Ash, alto; Mr. Wigand, tenor; Mr. Lehman, basso; Mr. Frederick M. Davis, organist. The selections at the high mass yesterday were a "Kyrie," "Gloria" and "Credo" from Gounod's Cecilian Mass; a "Sanctus," "Benedictus" and "Agnus Dei" from Haydn's Third Mass; the offertory piece being a "Salve Regina," solo, with quartet chorus. The vespers were:—"Dixit Dominus," by Cerutti; "Laudate Dominum," by Haydn; "Magnificat," by Cerutti; "Hallelejah," by Handel, and the "Tantum Ergo," by Bagioli.

ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH A DIVINE INSTITUTION—SERMON BY THE REV. P. J. DEALY, S. J.

There was a very large congregation present yesterday at the high mass services in the Cathedral. The services were more than usually grand and imposing on account of the day being Whitsuntide, one of the greatest festivals of the Church. The Rev. Father Kane was the celebrant of the mass. The Cardinal Archbishop was, for the first time since his installation, present. He was attired in his full robes of office, and, as a matter of course, was the cynosure of all eyes. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Father Dealy, of St. Francis Xavier's church. The reverend gentleman took for his text the second chapter of the Acts of the Apostles—"And when the days of Pentecost were accomplished they were all in the same place," &c. He said that when the Holy Ghost descended upon the apostles their hearts were filled with the influence of the divine spirit. Enlightened from above, they began their divine mission by making five thousand converts, which was the commencement of that glorious society which, under the guide and protection of the Holy Ghost, was destined to spread to the uttermost parts of the earth and to last until the end of time. The feast of Pentecost might be called the birthday of the Church, when the spirit of the incarnate God descended upon an assemblage of men, binding them together in unity, kindling in their hearts a charity, and working through them a sanctification which the world never witnessed before. Jesus Christ, he said, was crucified through love. He shed His blood and gave up His life through love of man, and that infinite love and His precious blood merited for the world

THE COMING OF THE HOLY GHOST.

Jesus, the son of Mary, whom the Jews regarded as the son of a mechanic, and who often inquired "Is not this the carpenter's son?" He it was who undertook the task of changing the face of the earth, so to speak, and to substitute for idolatry, superstition and error the true worship of the living God. To accomplish this task He chose twelve uneducated, ignorant, weak disciples, whose hearts He so filled with His spirit that in a day, ay, in an hour, He endowed them with all the necessary qualities for their great work. They were by that spirit fired with zeal and replenished with holy faith, were these fishermen, who were regarded as "the refuse of the world and the off-scouring of all." They were ignorant, but were made wise; they had been pusillanimous, and had been made patient. They had abandoned the Master for the world and the flesh, but once filled with the Holy Spirit they abandoned the world for the Master; they had despised the cross for the sake of their lives, and now they laid down their lives for the cross, and shared among themselves the conquest of the world, their only arms being patience and charity. The reverend gentleman eloquently referred to the trials of the apostles, their great work of converting souls to Christ and the persecutions to which the early Church was subjected, and how the faith spread more and more widely, just in proportion to

THE SEVERITY OF THE PERSECUTIONS.

He said the growth of the Church in the midst of trials and dangers and persecutions was one of those prodigies at what the human reason stood confounded, and which made it acknowledge the narrowness of its own limits and pay homage to the omnipotent power of God. It would be easy to understand how a system of religion could be made agreeable to men by attractions of luxury and ease and the pandering to evil passions; but the ever increasing growth of the Catholic Church, through persecution and under rules that prohibit the gratification of one's bad inclinations not only, but which called for suffering and humiliation, struck the mind with awe. Plato, with all his philosophy, was never able to get even a village to adopt it as its rule of life; yet the apostles counted whole nations. And this was not done by force or violence. Mohammedanism was the result of violence; heresy was always established by pandering to the bad inclinations of men; but the Gospel was established by patience, gentleness and humility. It was neither by the mildness of its laws nor by the relaxation of its moral doctrines that it accomplished success; but by a law which required men to love their enemies and to hate themselves. All this was plainly the work of God and a proof that the Church was a divine institution. The Church was, then, stronger by the spirit of God, who speaks through her, and even those who were inimical to her interests when they examined her history and her laws of morality acknowledged that there was no power in this world like the Catholic Church; and the influence she exerted over the human heart was obtained through charity. There was, he said, affliction everywhere, and there were

TEARS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

We might oppose grace to reason and men yet be obdurate, but what heart was proof against charity. On the battle field, at the bedside of the fever stricken patient, in the poor man's hovel, where the priest comes with his words of hope and sympathy and pours the balm of grace into his heart it was everywhere a power. It was, indeed, by charity that the Church conquered the world. True the powers of the earth had often risen against her, but their influence had ever come to naught. If left free she would go on steadily working out the salvation of souls. If she was persecuted then it would always be, as ever, her time of harvest, and it often happened that persecutions came to her when her members were torpid. At no time was there such unity between the shepherd and the flock as now. Schisms, kings and republics had assailed her, but they had passed away and she alone remained. In old age though she was she yet retained all the vigor of youth and immortality.

The reverend gentleman closed by earnestly exhorting his hearers to cherish the Church and be ever devoted to her principles, so that one day they might enjoy a life of eternal happiness with Him who had founded it by His teachings, His sufferings and His death.

CHRIST CHURCH.

SENDING THE HOLY GHOST THE CROWNING ACT OF SALVATION—SERMON BY REV. DR. THOMPSON.

Whitsunday was appropriately celebrated yesterday morning at Christ church, corner of Fifth avenue and Thirty-fifth street. There was a large and fashionable attendance, as there always is at this church, and the music, though always excellent, comprised an unusually varied and select programme. A notable and pleasant feature was the exquisite floral decorations on the altar, placed there in sweet and living remembrance of deceased members of the church. Of course the grand feature of the day was the music. They have two choirs of fifty voices, one composed of boys, dressed in white gowns and occupying the chancel, and the other of young ladies, occupying the organ gallery. In addition to chanting the Psalter and singing various pieces, specially arranged for the occasion, was Dr. Atwood's "Veni Creator," and Gounod's communion service, both being sung antiphonally in the "Sanctus" of the communion service. Mr. Humphries, the tenor, sang a solo, showing a sweetness and yet compass of voice rarely surpassed in our church choirs. James Pearce, M. B., the organist, under whose direction was the music, played the organ with rare and felicitous skill. Rev. Dr. H. M. Thompson, the rector, preached a powerful and impressive sermon, appropriate to the day. His text was St. John, xiv., 26—"But the Comforter, which is the Holy Ghost, whom the Father will send in my name, he shall teach you all things and bring all things to your remembrance, whatsoever I have said unto you." Why was not, he began, the work all done at the Lord's ascension? He had lived and died and ascended into heaven forever. What more remained to be done? Was not the work of salvation complete? It would seem so at the first glance. But more remained to

COMPLETE THE WORK OF SALVATION;

the sending of the Holy Ghost, the coming of the Comforter. They were to-day commemorating this most important event in the grand scheme of salvation. The conceptions of the great majority of people of Christianity and the Gospel were strangely different from that of God and the Scriptures. It seemed to most as if the work of salvation was completed on the cross, as if this was the crowning acme of Christ's great mission. See what Christ Himself says of His work. He dies to obtain pardon and to save, and He does save. He gave Himself to save the world from the penalties of sin. The sorrowful, the heartbroken, the lame, the halt and the blind came to the feet of Christ and found mercy. But was this all? Was the work then ended? Should they be content with mere pardon? For the pardoned criminal there is the after life. How can the brand of the prison be taken from him? How can he again become an unstained citizen? How is he to recover his unblemished honor? The man, though pardoned, is still a pardoned criminal. Still the name and character of a criminal attach to him. Christ would save with an everlasting salvation.

THE ANNIVERSARIES.

THE CONGREGATIONAL UNION.

The anniversary of the Congregational Union was held last evening in the Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn. Dr. Ray Palmer, Secretary of the Union, read a brief report of the financial condition and the origin and operations of the Union. It was organized in 1853, since which time it has aided 925 churches, and its income has been $600,000. These churches are scattered over thirty-four States. They have paid to the Union in furtherance of its work $28,000, and have returned on loans more than $26,000. The Union has had more than ninety applications from churches for aid since its last meeting. It has helped thirty-eight, but the treasury is now overdrawn more than $30,000.

Dr. Storrs followed Dr. Palmer with a sermon of remarkable power and clearness of thought and conception on the value of the influence of the local church. His text was taken from Luke vii., 5:—"He loveth our nation and hath built us a synagague." The Doctor traced the synagogue from its origin through its different stages to the church which supersedes it, sketched the uses and influences of the synagogue and the church over local communities and nations, held up this Republic as the most striking illustration that the world has ever had of the moulding power of the Church without a hierarchy and dissociated from the State and demonstrated the wonderful influence that this country has had on the world during the hundred years of its history. A century is a short time in the history of a nation. France is 1,400 years old; Rome was 700 years coming to the dimensions of an empire. But yet in these 100 years we ought to have done much for the world. The Doctor called attention to the remarkable changes that have taken place in Europe within the century, and especially noted those in France, the present government of which he styled the bad republic. Even in steady England, if Chatham should arise he would hardly know it as the England of his day, so great changes have taken place there. In the department of pure science we have done little; in applied science something. In history, poetry, philosophy, &c., something has been done, but not much. In fine arts no great work has been produced by an American resident, either here or abroad. But we have done certain things by which we have made the world our debtors. The Doctor here recited and elaborated a number of things, among which was the steamboat, the telegraph, the printing press, the demonstration that democratic institutions can live, and that the Church, separate from the State and free from hierarchies, can prosper, and that the nation, thus enlightened and free and democratic, can keep at peace with the world. The Doctor, however, alluded to our War of Independence and of 1812 with England; with Algiers in 1815, with Mexico in 1848, with the Indians on our borders time and again, and our recent civil war. But yet we have kept at peace with all other nations, notwithstanding we have here the best fighting blood and the highest tempered people of all nations. The Doctor then showed how all our success as a republic, in science, art, literature, government, education, &c., was largely due to the local Church, and closed by declaring that he is a friend to the nation who builds a synagogue or a church.

THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

The semi-centennial of the American Tract Society was commemorated last evening at Dr. Hall's new church, corner of Fifth avenue and Fifty-fifth street, when the building was filled to its utmost capacity. Justice Strong, of the United States Supreme Court, presided. The devotional exercises commenced with a long and fervent prayer by Dr. Rogers, after which the hymn "Blow Ye the Trumpet" was sung by the congregation.

Judge Strong then made a short address, in which he spoke of the commencement of the Tract Society and its great progress within the last half century.

Rev. William Gillies, of Edinburgh, was then introduced, and spoke of the benefit to his country that had accrued through the agency of the American Tract Society and the advantages of colporteurs. He stated that since the visit of the Rev. Dr. Cook to England and Scotland, in 1853, the churches there had employed 210 colporteurs, and they had done a great amount of good. He related many instances of their work, and trusted that their number would soon be doubled, not only there but here.

Rev. Drs. Anderson, Plumer, Macloskie, Manning and Adams were then respectively introduced and delivered short addresses.

Mr. Shearer, the secretary, made the following statement in regard to the society:—

The society issues six periodicals:—The *American Messenger*, the *Americanischer Botschafter*, the *Child's Paper* and the *Morning Light*, monthlies; and the *Christian Weekly* and the *Deutscher Volksfreund*, illustrated weeklies. The first four have an aggregate circulation of 450,000 monthly. The *Illustrated Christian Weekly* has a circulation of about 30,000 copies; the *Volksfreund*, 6,8 0.

Publications for distribution among the destitute, including annuities, have been granted, amounting to $52,548 03, or nearly 80,000,000 pages. They have been mainly distributed through those engaged in personal effort for souls.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

Receipts in donations and legacies, $112,422; sales, $367,805; making, with balance in the treasury and from rent fund, $502,872. New loan on the society's house, $150,000. Total, $652,872. Expended in manufacturing books, tracts and periodicals, $342,476 16; colporteurs, agencies and depositories, $32,836; district secretaries, $17,442; cash appropriations for foreign lands, $4,912; on loan account, paid former loan on Tract House, $80,000; on debt for paper, $70,000; all other expenses, as by the treasurer's report, $52,520; total, $650,187; balance in the treasury, $2,685.

The committee are deeply impressed with the obligation to vigorously prosecute and enlarge union missionary colportage. During the year 210 colporteurs, including 42 students from 17 colleges and theological seminaries, labored in 33 States and Territories and in the adjoining British provinces. They held or addressed 6,491 religious meetings, made 170,848 family visits, conversed on personal religion or prayed with 120,171 families, found 25,935 Protestant families who habitually neglected attending evangelical preaching, 7,578 families of Roman Catholics, 12,500 families destitute of all religious books except the Bible and 6,697 Protestant families without the Word of God.

Foreign grants during the year aggregated nearly $15,000—$3,511 06 in publications, $4,912 50 in cash and $6,522 64 in electrotypes.

The Massachusetts Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge was formed by Rev. Drs. Tappan, Holmes and Morse, Lieutenant Governor Phillips and others. This was the earliest organized Tract Society in America.

Subsequently there were organized, in 1807 the Connecticut Religious Tract Society; 1808, the "Vermont Religious;" 1810, the "Protestant Episcopal," of New York; 1812, the "New York Religious," in this city; 1813, the "Evangelical," at Boston; 1814, the "New England," at Boston; 1815, the "Religious," at Philadelphia—at a later period absorbed in the "American Sunday School Union;" 1816, the "Religious," of Baltimore, and the "Hartford Evangelical" 1817, the "New York Methodist," the "Protestant Episcopal Female," of Baltimore, and the "Newark Religious" of New Jersey; 1819, the "Western Navigation Bible and Tract Society;" and in 1824 the "Baptist General" at Washington and the "New York State" at Albany.

Toward the close of 1824, measures for the formation of a National Society were taken by the "Religious Tract Society" of New York and the "American Tract Society" of Boston. Delegates from the principal societies were invited, a convention was held, May 10, 1825, in the Session room of the Brick Church, corner of Beekman and Nassau streets, of which Rev. Dr. James Milnor was Chairman and Rev. Howard Malcolm was Secretary, which adopted a constitution, and on the following day the society was organized, S. V. S. Wilder, Esq., being elected President, and a full board of officers, among whom were Rev. William A. Hallock, D. D., Secretary; Moses Allen, Esq., Treasurer, and Rev. Howard Malcolm, Director, now the sole survivors of the first Board and all of whom continue to be identified with the society. Its list of members and directors embraces over 31,000 names, including members from all evangelical denominations. It has issued, exclusive of periodicals, 9,679 distinct publications, of which 1,732 are volumes. Of these, 4,055, including 599 volumes, are issued by the society's aid at foreign mission stations, the common salvation being thus printed in 143 languages or dialects. It has printed 523,097,338 copies of publications, including 164,379,000 of periodicals and 27,035,026 volumes.

Its total receipts have been $13,597,589, of which $4,328,096 were from donations and legacies, $8,957,219 were from sales and $312,274 were from rents.

It has made cash appropriations in aid of the foreign mission press amounting to $616,637 and granted publications to the value of $1,671,890. It has performed 4,938 years of missionary colportage, employing about 5,000 men, whose record shows 10,503,696 volumes sold, 2,783,066 volumes granted, 376,298 religious meetings held or addressed, 11,495,678 family visits made, 6,238,070 families conversed with on personal religion or prayed with, 1,563,495 Protestant families visited who habitually neglect to attend evangelical preaching, 919,846 families of Roman Catholics visited, 579,510 Protestant families destitute of the Bible and 953,633 families destitute of all religious books except the Bible.

Its receipts by decades show very satisfactory progress, as follows:—From 1825 to 1835, $577,545; 1835 to 1845, $1,154,695; 1845 to 1855, $3,049,444; 1855 to 1865, $3,632,801; 1865 to 1875, $5,183,391.

A comparison between 1825 and 1875 is also instructive. Then only tracts were printed and in but one language. Now 1,732 volumes and six periodicals and in 143 languages; then 8,553,500 pages were published. In 1874, in addition to 7,930,000 copies of periodicals, 140,300,000 pages of tracts were printed. Then the total cash receipts were $10,158; in 1875, $532,805.

THE PRESBYTERIAN FOREIGN MISSIONS.

The anniversary services of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church were celebrated last evening in Rutgers church, Madison avenue and Twenty-ninth street, the Rev. Dr. William Adams presiding. The Rev. Dr. D. Irving read a brief statement of the condition of the society, from which it appeared that the receipts for the past year were $456,718; expenditures, $495,000, leaving a deficit of $38,282. Two physicians, ten unmarried ladies and eight missionaries have been sent out during that period. The Board of Missions has 26 missionaries employed in different countries, 138 males and 160 female laborers, 500 native laborers, 130 churches and 12,000 youths in their schools and colleges. The society has laborers employed in California, Japan, China, among the Indian tribes in this country, Siam, India, Persia, Syria, West Africa, Brazil, Chili and different countries in South America. Addresses were delivered on missionary subjects by the Rev. Drs. Adams, Irving, Trumbull, of Chili, and Ellinwood.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Events of the Past Week—A Feverish and Unsettled Condition—Prices Lower.

RAILWAY EARNINGS IN 1874.

Money, Gold and Bonds—Exports and Imports.

WALL STREET, SUNDAY, May 16, 1875.

The past week has been fraught with events of unusual interest in the commercial and financial world. A month ago almost every one was looking forward to a stronger and healthier condition of trade. The return of spring weather, the opening of navigation after the long lock-up of a dreary winter, the movement of freights from the interior to the seaboard—these and other causes incidental to the season were expected to introduce a period of activity that would in a measure compensate for the dulness which has succeeded the panic. Up to the present time, however, these hopeful anticipations have not been realized, and in speculative circles there is a very prevalent feeling that the prices of all securities that cannot stand the measurement of substantial value must inevitably decline. Judging from recent results this process seems to have already commenced, and there are no present symptoms of speculation in the opposite direction. The leader of

THE STOCK MARKET,

in point of interest and volume, was Erie, which for several weeks has been manipulated in a manner that has both puzzled and demoralized the street. The highest price of the week was 29¼, and the lowest and closing 26⅛.

ANOTHER FEATURE

was Union Pacific, which suddenly dropped off to 71⅛, and yet showed its peculiar resilient power by as quickly reacting and entering upon a steady advance to 77.

Pacific Mail and Panama suffered from a change in the friendly relations which have heretofore existed between these companies, and it is intimated that a law suit may be the consequence of the act of Panama in charging exceptional rates, contrary to the provisions of its charter. The latter receded from 155 to 138, but later advanced to 141, the closing price. Pacific Mail declined from 44 to 40, ending at 39⅞. Lake Shore was severely hammered toward the close, and went off from 72 to 68. Wabash weakened from 12¾ to 11; Western Union from 79¾ to 77½, but found free buyers, who expect a reaction, notwithstanding the favorable reports concerning the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph, the recovery of the new cable by the Faraday and the commencement of a new line over the poles of the Pennsylvania Railroad and its extensions. The price of Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph advanced from 23¾ to 25½, and was firm at the close. Atlantic and Pacific preferred was steady at 16⅜ a 17 a 17⅜. Quicksilver lost 5 per cent. Rock Island sold from 105⅜ to 103¼ on rumors that the directors at their June meeting would arrange for an extension of their line some fifty miles and issue additional bonds or stock for the purpose. The last price was 103⅞. The following were the

CLOSING PRICES—3 P. M., SATURDAY.

Pacific Mail	39⅝ a	39⅞	C. C. & I. C.	5	a	5½
West Un Tel	77¾ a	77⅞	Del, L & W	119¾	a	119⅞
Quicksilver	13½ a	14¾	Erie	26⅛	a	26¼
Adams Ex	103 a	103½	Han & St Jo	24½	a	25
Amer Ex	64 a	64½	Han & St Jo pf	31½	a	32½
U S Express	51½ a	52½	Lake Shore	68	a	68⅛
Wells-Fargo Ex	89 a	90½	Mich Central	70½	a	71½
Chi & Alton	105 a	106½	N Y & Har	135	a	136½
Clev & Pitts	92¾ a	92⅞	N Y C & H R	105	a	105¼
Chi & N W	40¼ a	40⅜	N Jer Cen	111	a	112
Chi & N W pf	54 a	54½	Ohio & Miss	25	a	25¼
Chi & R I	104 a	104¼	Panama	141	a	143
Mil & St Paul	36 a	36¼	Tol & Wab	11½	a	11¾
Mil & St P pf	57½ a	57¾	Union Pac	76	a	76¼
C, C, C & Ind	56 a	58½				

HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES OF THE WEEK.

The following table shows the extreme fluctuations for the week in the leading shares:—

	Highest.	Lowest.
New York Central and Hudson	106⅛	104⅞
Harlem	135¾	135½
Erie	29¼	26⅛
Erie preferred	41	40
Lake Shore	72	68
Wabash	12¾	11
Northwestern	42	40¼
Northwestern preferred	55⅛	54
Rock Island	105⅜	103¼
Fort Wayne	99⅛	98¾
Milwaukee and St. Paul	37⅞	36
Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred	59	57⅛
Pittsburg (ex-dividend)	92½	92¼
Del., Lackawanna and Western	119⅞	119⅜
New Jersey Central	111⅜	108¾
Michigan Central	72	71
Illinois Central	104⅜	104¼
Union Pacific	77	71⅛
C., C. and I. C.	5⅞	5½
Hannibal and St. Joseph	24⅝	24
Hannibal and St. Joseph preferred	31⅜	31
Ohio and Mississippi	26⅛	25⅛
Missouri Pacific	54⅛	53⅛
Atlantic and Pacific preferred	17⅜	16⅛
Panama	155	138
Western Union	79¾	77½
Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph	25½	23¾
Pacific Mail	44	39⅞
Quicksilver	18	13
Quicksilver preferred	22	22
Adams Express	103½	102½
Wells, Fargo and Co. Express	92½	90
Amer. Mer. Union Express	64½	64
United States Express	52¼	51½

THE MONEY MARKET

during the week was undisturbed, and the rates were easy on call at 2½ and 3½ per cent to all good borrowers, either on stock or government collateral. The supply of commercial paper continues to be much below the demand, with prime grades quoted at 4 to 5½ per cent. The bank statement shows a gain of $1,300,000 in legal tenders and $750,000 in national bank notes represented by deposits. The banks also increased their gold by the sum of $264,000, notwithstanding a considerable outflow from the country. The decline in sterling bills and the possibility that higher rates will be established in the gold market will tend to keep coin at home.

THE GOLD MARKET.

Gold was firm and the price advanced from 115½ to 116⅛. As high as 1-32 *per diem* was paid for use, but at the close loans were made free of interest. There were rumors that a new clique was at work in the market, to whose efforts were ascribed its strength, but many of the long-headed speculators are predicting a gradual advance in the price of gold obedient to natural causes alone. A large mercantile short interest is said to exist, and it is a noteworthy fact that after each government sale of coin, the figures have remained firm, with an upward tendency. The shipments of coin since January are nearly ten millions more this year than last. The following were the

GOLD FLUCTUATIONS OF THE WEEK.

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Monday, May 10	115⅜	115⅞	115⅛	115½
Tuesday, May 11	115½	115⅝	115¾	115½
Wednesday, May 12	115½	115⅝	115⅜	115⅝
Thursday, May 13	115⅝	115⅜	115⅜	115¾
Friday, May 14	115⅜	116⅛	115⅛	115⅞
Saturday, May 15	116	116⅜	115⅞	115⅞

RAILROAD EARNINGS IN 1874.

The last number of the *Railroad Gazette* contains a table of the earnings for 1874 and 1873 of all the railroads of the country, including most of those which make a report for the calendar year. This list includes the lines of sixty-nine companies, with 23,492 miles of road, about one-third of the entire mileage worked during the year. A notable fact illustrating the decline in railroad construction of late is the slight increase shown over the mileage worked in 1873. It is only 471 miles, or 2 per cent. The gross earnings of these roads were about $209,000,000, against $219,000,000 in 1873, the decrease of ten millions being 4.6 per cent, but as it was made on a larger mileage the depression in traffic is larger than this figure indicates. That is shown better by the earnings per mile, which have fallen from $9,512 to $8,896, and the $618 of decrease is equal to 6½ per cent. These earnings per mile are considerably greater than the average in the United States. The average reported a year ago was $7,948; these are greater by an eighth. If the proportion holds good on the other railroads not included in this table of a decrease of 6½ per cent in gross earnings per mile, we may say roughly that the earnings of American railroads were about $33,000,000 less in 1874 than in 1873, while an average saving of about 10 per cent in working expenses would have counterbalanced this loss. Many companies have saved more than this, and it is not improbable, perhaps, that the net earnings of the railroads of the United States were as great in 1874 as in 1873. This is not a satisfactory condition of things, however, for the capital invested in this property, which draws its interest (if it gets any) from these net earnings, was much greater in 1874, a great many companies having begun improvements when the traffic was pressing them in 1872, or the early part of 1873, whose cost became a charge upon capital first in 1874. The roads given in the table earned in 1873 nearly 42 per cent of the total earnings reported for that year. They are in all parts of the country, though there are but two New England roads (most of the roads there reporting only for a fiscal year ending earlier than December), and there are but five Southern roads. Of the whole sixty-nine no less than forty-seven are railroads west of Pennsylvania, and chiefly north of the Ohio and the south line of Missouri.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

These are still in active demand, but the floating supply is said to be much reduced. Prices are fairly maintained and show an advance, and the inquiry abroad for this class of securities has been largely increased. The Treasury yesterday issued a call for $5,000,000 five-twenties, all coupon, the numbers of which are as follows: $50, 18,701 to 20,300; $100, 48,101 to 51,600; $500, 25,001 to 27,500; $1,000, 75,851 to 80,650. Interest on these bonds will cease August 15. Closing prices of securities in London have been as follows:—

	April 30.	May 7.	May 14.
U. S. 6's, 5-20's, 1865, old	105¾	106	106
U. S. 6's, 5-20's, 1867	109¼	109⅛	109¼
U. S. 5's, 10-40's	103½	104	104
New 5's	102⅜	102½	102½

	—Since Jan. 1, 1875.— Lowest.		Highest.	
U.S. 6's, 5-20's, 1865, old	105¼	Apr. 22	108¾	Apr. 9
U. S. 6's, 5-20's, 1867	107¼	Mch. 19	109⅜	May 5
U. S. 5's, 10-40's	102⅞	Feb. 13	105¼	Feb. 6
New 5's	102	Apr. 19	103½	Jan. 2

RAILROAD AND STATE BONDS.

The former show less activity than a week ago and a slightly lower average range of prices. There are a number of the bonds of the older roads, however, which at present figures should be a handsome permanent investment and invite purchasers. An improvement in traffic and a cessation of the present railroad war would quickly bring these securities to the front again and give them the impetus of a decided advance. Among State bonds the volume of business has been small. Tennessees were most active and stronger. District of Columbia bonds advanced from 73 to 74¼.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

The foreign commerce of the port for the week was as follows:—General merchandise imports, including dry goods, $4,550,362; produce exports, $3,908,621, and specie exports, $2,223,115. The total imports of dry goods and general merchandise since January 1 this year, are $137,735,050 against $158,750,082 in 1874, and $171,159,440 in 1873. The total exports of produce since January 1 this year are $85,144,965, against $100,820,195 in 1874 and $100,640,538 in 1873. The exports of specie since January 1, this year, are $28,843,442, against $15,894,944 in 1874, and $19,119,820 in 1873.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

COTTON ON THE SPOT DULL AND HEAVY—FUTURES WEAK—FLOUR QUIET AND STEADY—WHEAT QUIET—CORN DULL AND LOWER—OATS FIRM—RYE QUIET—BARLEY INACTIVE—PORK IRREGULAR—LARD QUIET BUT FIRM—PETROLEUM QUIET AND FIRM—NAVAL STORES QUIET—GROCERIES DULL—FREIGHTS QUIET AND EASY.

SATURDAY, May 15—6 P. M.

The merchandise markets were still dull and irregular, almost without exception. There was even less apparent inclination to venture beyond the exigencies of the present in consummating purchases, so that the volume of business was very small. Even the few principal commodities which have hitherto attracted most attention were neglected to-day, and Saturday's proverbial quietude was intensified. On 'Change, business was light, and the markets were nearly all dull. Flour was quiet. Wheat quiet, but more doing for future delivery. Corn dull and lower; oats firm; whiskey easier; pork without decided change; lard dull and lower; freights steady. Cotton on the spot was dull and heavy; petroleum was quiet and firm: naval stores were quiet; groceries were dull.

COTTON.—The market for spot cotton was dull and heavy. A rumor was out in the afternoon that a line of Texas cotton, comprising about 1,600 bales, had changed hands for export. No change was made in quotations of spot cotton, but holders were more disposed to sell, and offered freely. Futures declined 1-32c. a 1-16c., and closed weak. After 'Change overtures were made indicating a further recession of 1-32c. on all months:—May, 16 3-32c.; June, 16 3-32c.; July, 16⅜c.; August, 16 9-16c.; September, 16 9-32c. a 16¼c.; October, 15 25-32c.; November, 15 9-16c. a 15⅝c.; December, 15 19-32c. a 15 21-32c.; January, 15 25-32c. a 15 27-32c.; February, 16c. a 16 1-16c.; March, 16 9-32c. a 16 5-16c.; April, 16 7-16c. a 16 9-16c. Quotations based on standard of classification in force September 1, 1874, and on upland cotton in store running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:—Ordinary, 14⅛c.; good ordinary, 15⅛c.; strict good ordinary, 15⅝c.; low middling, 16c.; middling, 16⅝c.; good middling, 17⅛c. Quotations based on American standard of classification:—

	Uplands.	Alabama.	New Orleans.	Texas
Ordinary	13⅛	13⅛	13⅜	13⅜
Good ordinary	15	15	15⅛	15⅛
Low middling	15¾	15⅞	16⅛	16⅛
Middling	16⅜	16⅜	16½	16½
Good middling	16⅞	16⅞	17	17
Middling fair	17⅜	17⅜	17⅝	17⅝
Fair	17⅞	17⅞	18⅛	18⅛

—The sales were:—

	To-Day.	Last Evening.	Total.
Export	—	150	150
Consumption	85	15	100
Speculation	43	—	43
Totals	128	165	293

—For future delivery (basis low middling) the sales have been as follows:—Yesterday after two P. M.—May, 1,000 bales at 16 3-16c.; June, 800 at 16 7-32c; July, 500 at 16 13-32c.; August, 900 at 16 19-32c.; December, 100 at 15 23-32c.; January, 200 at 15 15-16c. Total, 3,500 bales To-day up to one P. M.—May, 400 at 16⅛c. (short notice); June, 600 at 16 5-32c., 400 at 16 3-16c., 900 at 16 5-32c.; July, 500 at 16⅜c., 300 at 16 11-32c., 100 at 16 5-16c.; August, 700 at 16½c., 1,200 at 16 17-32c., 200 at 16½c., 100 at 16 17-32c., 1,300 at 16½c., 100 at 16 15-32c.; September, 500 at 16 11-32c., 600 at 16 5-16c.; October, 400 at 15⅞c., 700 at 15 29-32c., 100 at 15⅞c.; November, 1,000 at 15 21-32c.; December, 200 at 15 21-32c., 400 at 15 11-16c.; 200 at 15 21-32c., 100 at 15 11-16c., 300 at 15 21-32c.; January, 100 at 15 29-32c. Total, 11,400 bales. Grand total, 17,400 bales. The receipts at the ports were as follows:—Galveston, 704 bales; New Orleans, 516; Mobile, 88; Savannah, 660; Charleston, 312; Wilmington, 57; Norfolk, 414; New York, 1,462; Boston, 56; Philadelphia, 129. Total, 4,393. This day last week, 2,146. This day last year, 2,933. Cotton freights closed as follows:—To Havre, by steam, ⅜c. To Hamburg, by steam, ⅜c. To Bremen, by steam, ⅜c.; by sail, ⅝c., compressed. To Liverpool, by steam, ¼d.; by sail, 9-32d.

COFFEE was quiet and firm. There were no transactions reported on Saturday, but there was a sale made late Friday evening, of 3,009 bags Rio Ex. W. A. Farnsworth, at 16½c. We quote:—Ordinary cargoes, 15¾c. a 16c.; fair do., 16⅜c. a 17c.; good do., 17⅛c. a 17⅜c.; prime do., 18⅛c. a 18⅜c.; extreme range for lots, 15¾c. a 18⅞c.; Java, government bags, 21c. a 25c.; do., 14,521 grass mats, 25c. a 26c.; Singapore, 2,806 do., 21c. a 23c.; Ceylon, 20c. a 21⅛c.; Maracaibo, 19½c. a 22c.; Laguayra, 19c. a 20c.; Jamaica, 17½c. a 18⅛c.; St. Domingo, 17c.; Porto Rico, 17c. a 19c.; Costa Rica, 17c. a 20c.; Mexican, 19c. a 20c.; Angostura, 18c. a 21⅛c.; Savanilla, 18c. a 21⅛c.; Curacoa, 17c. a 19½c.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Receipts—Flour, 5,435 bbls.; wheat, 20,680 bushels; corn, 37,900 do.; oats, 6,300 do. The receipts for the week were:—Flour, 54,216 bbls.; wheat, 198,680 bushels; corn, 360,597 do.; oats, 136,245 do.; cornmeal, 675 bags. The flour market was quiet, but steady; shipping extras were wanted, but not sold to any extent; the sales were 9,500 bbls. Rye flour was firm; choice was quoted at $5 60. Corn meal was quiet. We note sales of 500 bbls. and 300 sacks at $4 80 for Brandywine, $4 a $4 45 for Western yellow, $3 90 a $4 25 for Jersey and Pennsylvania yellow, per bbl. We quote:—

No. 2 State	$4 24	a	$4 75
Superfine State	4 85	a	5 15
Extra State	5 25	a	5 50
Choice State	5 50	a	6 00
Superfine Western	4 55	a	5 15
Extra Western	5 25	a	5 50
Minnesota	5 50	a	6 50
Round hoop Ohio, shipping brands	5 25	a	5 50
Round hoop Ohio, trade brands	5 50	a	6 00
Family	6 00	a	7 00
St. Louis, low extra	5 50	a	5 75
St. Louis, straight extra	5 75	a	6 25
St. Louis, choice double extra	6 50	a	7 00
St. Louis, choice family	7 00	a	9 00
Rye flour, fine to superfine	4 00	a	4 30
Southern, No. 2	4 00	a	4 50
Southern, superfine	4 50	a	5 10
Southern, extra	5 25	a	6 50
Southern, family	7 00	a	8 75
Corn meal, Western	3 90	a	4 50
Corn meal, Jersey	3 90	a	4 20
Corn meal, Brandywine	4 75	a	4 80
Corn meal puncheons	21 50	a	—

—Wheat was dull on the spot, but with limited offerings prices were without material change. There was some speculative inquiry for future delivery at yesterday's prices. The sales were about 150,000 bushels at $1 19 for No. 2 Chicago, in store; $1 21½ for Milwaukee, afloat; $1 35 for common red winter and $1 19 for No. 2 Milwaukee, for June delivery. Corn was dull and closed lower. The sales were 60,000 bushels at 86½c. a 87½c. for mixed, 87½c. a 87⅝c. for prime yellow, 90c. for good white Western and 88½c. for damp mixed Western. Oats were apparently active, but few were bought. The market was firm. We note sales of 55,000 bushels at 77c. for Toledo, 77½c. for No. 2 Chicago, 77½c. a 79c. for inferior choice white and 80c. for fancy. Rye was quiet and nominal at $1 a $1 08, $1 05 for Canada, in bulk and in bond; buyers at $1. Barley was in limited demand and prices unchanged.

FREIGHTS quiet. The engagements were:—To Liverpool, by steam, 500 bales cotton, at 9-32d.; by sail, 50 tons oilcake, at 17s. 6d. To London, by steam, 200 bbls. rosin, on private terms. The charters were:—A British ship from Baltimore to the Continent, with 7,500 bbls. refined petroleum, at 4s.; a German bark hence to a Norwegian port, with 2,000 bbls. refined petroleum, at 4s. 6d.; an Italian bark hence to the East coast of Ireland or Bristol Channel, with 3,300 quarters grain, at 4s. 6d. and £10 gratuity; another hence to Cork for orders, with 3,300 quarters grain, at 4s. 10½d.; a Norwegian brig from Philadelphia to Baltic, with 1,850 bbls. refined petroleum, at 4s. 3d. a 4s. 6d., according to ports; a British bark hence to Hull or Newcastle, with 2,000 bbls. refined petroleum, on private terms.

HIDES.—The market continues dull. Stock on hand:—27,700 dry Buenos Ayres, Entre Rios, &c.; 89,900 do. Montevideo; 49,700 do. Rio Grande; 3,600 do. Central American; 7,600 do. Bogota; 900 do. Porto Cabello; 1,200 do. African; 1,200 do. West India; 2,700 do. Tampico; 1,100 do. Truxillo; 19,500 do. Mexican; 12,700 do. Texas. Western and Southern; 6,200 wet salted Texas, Western and Southern. Total, 229,000 hides and 15 bales Calcutta cow and 749 bales Calcutta buffalo. Same time last year 116,500 hides and 725 bales Calcutta cow and buffalo. The following are the quotations for hides:—Buenos Ayres, 25 lbs. a 28 lbs., 25c.; do., 20 lbs a 25 lbs., 22½c. a 24c.; Montevideo, 21½ lbs. a 21½ lbs., 23c. a 24c.; Corrientes, 21 lbs. a 22 lbs., 22c. a 22½c.; Rio Grande, 20 lbs. a 22 lbs., 21½c. a 22c.; Orinoco, 21 lbs. a 23 lbs., 22½c. a 23c.; California, 22 lbs. a 25 lbs., 22½c.; Central American, 18 lbs. a 21 lbs., 20½c.; San Juan, 22 lbs. a 24 lbs., 19½c.; Matamoros, 22 lbs. a 24 lbs., 20c. a 21c.; Vera Cruz, 18 lbs. a 19 lbs., 18c. a 19c.; Tampico, 20 lbs. a 21½ lbs., 18c. a 19c.; Bogota, 18 lbs. a 20 lbs., 19c. a 22c.; Maracaibo, 20 lbs. a 23 lbs., 16c. a 17c.; Bahia, 21 lbs. a 22 lbs., 16c. a 17c.; Porto Cabello and Laguayra, 20 lbs. a 22 lbs., 19c. a 20c.; Caraccas, 20 lbs. a 23 lbs., 19c.; Payta, 22 lbs. a 25 lbs., 19c.; Sisal, 20 lbs. a 22 lbs., 15c.; Campeachy, 20 lbs. a 22 lbs., 17c. a 18c.; Tobasco, 20 lbs. a 21 lbs., 19c., gold, selected.

LEATHER.—Hemlock sole was in moderate demand at a decline of ½c. per lb. We quote:—

—Hemlock.—	Buenos Ayres.	California.	Orinoco, &c.
Light	27c. a —	25½c. a 26c.	25½c. a 26c.
Middle	28c. a 29½c.	27½c. a —	27c. a 27½c.
Heavy	28c. a 29c.	27c. a 27½c.	27c. a 27½c.
Good damaged	25c. a 25½c.	24½c. a 25c.	24c. a 25c.
Poor damaged	— a —	— a —	19c. a 20½c.

—Crop.—Slaughter—Light backs, 34c. a 35c.; middle backs, 30½c. a 35c.; light crop, 32c. a 34c.; middle crop, 34c. a 36c.; heavy crop, 35c. a 36c. Texas—Light crop, 31c. a 32c.; middle and over crop, 33c. a 35c. Rough hemlock, 27c. a 28c.; rough oak, 28c. a 31c.; bellies, 14c. a 17c., currency.

MOLASSES dull. We quote:—Cuba, centrifugal, 33c. a 38c.; do., clayed, 39c. a 44c.; do., muscovado, 40c. a 48c.; do., Porto Rico, 40c. a 60c.; Demerara, 42c. a 48c.; Port Spain, 38c. a 42c.; Martinique, 40c. a 46c.; 50 test, 44c.; New Orleans, 60c. a 75c.

NAVAL STORES.—The market was quiet and nominally unchanged. We quote:—Spirits turpentine, 34c.; rosin, $1 90 a $2 05; the latter for good. Wilmington tar, $2 12½ a $2 25; Washington do., $2 25. We note sales of 50 bbls. spirits (New York bbls.) at 35c., 200 bbls. common strained rosin at $1 90 and 100 bbls. strained rosin at $2. Advices from Wilmington, N. C., were:—Rosin firm; strained, $1 50. Tar unchanged. Turpentine neglected. Spirits, 30½c.

OILS.—The general market was quiet, with sales of 450 bbls. sperm for export and 350 bbls. for home trade at 75c. We quote:—Olive, Marseilles, quarts, $4 35 a $4 40; do., in casks, $1 17½ a $1 20; palm, 8c. a 8¾c.; linseed, city (casks and bbls.), 69c. a 71c.; whale, crude Northern, 65c.; do., do. Southern, 60c. a 62c.; do., unbleached winter, 70c. a 73c.; do., bleached winter, 75c. a 78c.; sperm, crude, $1 75 a $1 77; do., winter, unbleached, $2 10; do., do., bleached, $2 a $2 05; menhaden, Sound, 40c. a 41c.; do., Maine, 43c. a 45c.; lard, prime winter, $1 27 a $1 30; red, distilled (elain), 73c.; do., saponified, 70c.; cotton seed, crude, 55c.; do., Southern yellow, 67½c. a 70c.; do., yellow and white winter, 72½c. a 77c.; neatsfoot, 90c. a $1 30; bank, 45c.; straits, 47c.; globe (W. Va. O. and O. L. Co.'s), 45c.; natural lubricating, 28 to 30 gravity, 27c. a 37c.

PETROLEUM was quiet and firm. We quote:—Crude, in bulk, 6c. a 6⅛c. for prompt and May, and 6⅛c. a 6¼c. for June. Crude, in bbls., 9¼c. a 9⅜c., prompt and May, and 9½c. June; refined, standard white, 12½c. a 12⅝c., prompt and May, and 12¾c. a 12⅞c. for June 15. Naphtha, 9¼c., prompt and May, and 9½c. for June. The market at Philadelphia was also quiet and firm, with refined quoted at 12½c., spot, and 12⅝c. for May. Baltimore firm at 12⅝c. a 12⅞c. We note sale of 1,000 bbls. crude, in bulk, at 6c., prompt. Advices from the oil regions were:—Titusville firmer, At $1 30 a $1 33⅜. Oil City quiet at $1 35. Petroleum Centre quiet and firm at $1 25 a $1 30. Rouseville, neglected. Tidioute dull and weak. Sales at $1 at wells. Parker's—United, $1 08¾ bid. Shipments, $1 32½ a $1 35. Union, stronger and firm at $1 05.

PROVISIONS.—Receipts—Pork, 154 packages; beef, 10 do.; cut meats, 300 do. The receipts for the week were:—Pork, 1,337 packages; beef, 231 do.; cut meats, 3,556 do.; lard, 2,018 do. and 1,065 kegs. The pork market was irregular, most of the sales being at lower prices, but at the close the market was firmer. The sales were about 2,250 bbls. mess pork, at $21 70 a $21 80 for June, $22 a $22 10 for August and 75 bbls. family at $18. Beef hams were quiet and were quoted at 18c. a 20c. Beef was inactive. We quote:—Barrelled beef, plain mess, $10; do. extra mess, $11; packet beef, $15; tierced beef, city extra India mess, $28 a $29; India mess, $21 a $22; prime mess, $18 a $20. Bacon was dull, but unchanged; 50 boxes long clear sold at 12½c. We quote:—Western do., 12⅝c. a 12½c.; short clear, 12⅝c. Lard was dull and lower. Sales about 2,200 tierces at 15⅛c. a 15 9-16c. for June and 15¾c. for July, closing with free sellers at the inside prices. Cut meats were quiet, with sales of 5,000 lbs. pickled bellies at 12c., 5,000 lbs. fresh pickled bellies at 11c., 40 boxes Rio pickled bellies, 13 lbs. average, at 11⅞c.; 50 boxes clear bellies at 13⅛c., 50 boxes do. at 14c., 500 fresh hams at 12⅛c., 1,000 fresh shoulders at 9c.

RICE.—There was no movement in this market, and quotations are nominally unchanged. We quote:—Carolina, good, 7⅛c. a 7¼c.; prime do., 7⅝c. a 7⅞c.; choice do., 8c. a 8⅛c.; Louisiana, 7⅛c. a 7⅝c. for fair to prime, and common qualities down to 6c.; Rangoon, 6⅛c., currency; Patna, 7¼c., currency; Rangoon, in bond, $2 75 a $2 87½, gold.

SUGAR.—The market was weak, with fully ⅛c. off. We quote:—Cuba—Refining, inferior to common, 7⅛c. a 8c.; do., do., fair to good fair, 8c. a 8¼c.; do., good to prime, 8⅜c. a 8⅝c.; grocery, fair to good, 8⅝c. a 8⅞c.; do., prime to choice, 8⅞c. a 9c.; centrifugal, hhds. and boxes, Nos 8 to 13, 8⅞c. a 9⅜c.; molasses, hhds. and boxes, 7⅜c. a 8⅛c.; melado, 5c. a 6⅞c.; clayed, boxes, Dutch standard, Nos. 7 to 9, 7⅞c. a 8⅛c.; do., 10 to 12, 8⅛c. a 8⅜c.; do., 13 to 15, 9¼c. a 9⅜c.; do., 16 to 18, 9⅞c. a 10⅛c.; do., 19 to 20, 10⅜c. a 10⅝c.; do., white, 9⅞c. a 10⅞c. Porto Rico, refining, common to prime, 7⅞c. a 8⅝c.; grocery, fair to choice, 8⅝c. a 9c.; Brazil—Dutch standard, Nos. 9 to 11, 7⅜c. a 8⅛c.; Java—Dutch standard, Nos. 10 to 12, 8⅛c. a 9c.; Manila, superior and extra superior, 7⅞c. a 8⅛c.; standard A, 10⅞c. a 10⅛c.; crushed, 11⅜c.; powdered, 11⅜c.; granulated, 10⅞c. a 11c.

STEARINE was steady. Western, good to choice, was quoted at 15⅛c.

TALLOW was steady, with sales of 40,000 lbs. prime at 8⅞c. a 9c.

WHISKEY.—Receipts, 327 bbls. The receipts for the week were 2,400 bbls. The market was easy; 200 bbls. sold at $1 20.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

GALVESTON, May 15, 1875.

Cotton firm; middling, 15c.; low middling, 14⅜c.; good ordinary, 13⅜c. Net receipts, 704 bales; gross, 708. Sales, 2,137. Stock, 38,182.

NEW ORLEANS, May 15, 1875.

Cotton firm, good demand; middling, 15⅛c. Net receipts, 515 bales; gross, 869. Exports to the Continent, 1,375. Sales, 1,500. Stock, 115,380.

MOBILE, May 15, 1875.

Cotton quiet; middling, 15⅛c.; low middling, 14⅝c.; good ordinary, 14c. a 14⅛c. Net receipts, 88 bales. Exports to Great Britain, 3,854; coastwise, 266. Sales, 1,100. Stock, 17,334.

CHARLESTON, May 15, 1875.

Cotton demand fair; middling, 15⅜c. a 15⅝c.; low middling, 15⅛; good ordinary, 14⅜. Net receipts, 312 bales. Sales, 500. Stock, 15,543.

SAVANNAH, May 15, 1875.

Cotton quiet; middling, 15⅜c.; low middling, 15⅛c.; good ordinary, 14⅛c. Net receipts, 660 bales. Exports to the Continent, 1,000. Sales, 150. Stock, 22,680.

WILMINGTON, May 15, 1875.

Spirits of turpentine firm at 30½c. Rosin firm: $1 50 for strained. Crude turpentine steady; $1 30 for hard, $2 20 for yellow dip, $3 00 for virgin. Tar quiet at $1 40.

OSWEGO, May 15, 1875.

Flour steady and unchanged; sales of 1,600 bbls. at $6 50 for No. 1 spring, $7 for amber winter, $7 25 for white winter, $7 50 for double extra. Wheat in light demand; sales of 1,200 bushels white State at $1 37½, one car extra white Michigan at $1 40; No. 1 Milwaukee club held at $1 20. Corn unchanged; sales of 1,600 bushels at 88c. Corn meal—$37 for bolted and $36 for unbolted per ton. Millfeed steady; shorts, $23; shipstuffs, $25; middlings, $27 per ton. Railroad freights—Flour to Boston, 43c.; to New York, 33c.; to Albany, 28c. Lake receipts—14,500 bushels oats, 11,000 bushels rye, 1,500,000 feet lumber.

BUFFALO, May 15, 1875

Receipts—Flour, 9,000 bbls.; wheat, 21,000 bushels; corn, 62,000 do.; oats, 70,000 do. Shipments—Flour, 8,400 bbls.; wheat, 29,500 bushels; corn, 59,000 do.; oats, 27,000 do. Canal freights nominally 9c. on wheat asked to New York. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat more active; buyers and sellers apart; sales of 12,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee, in lots, at $1 16 a $1 19; 5,000 do. white Michigan on private terms; 500 do. hard Western do. Corn dull; cargoes of No. 2, to arrive, offered at 78c.; sales of 4 cars, on the track, at 80c.; 6 cars, to arrive, on private terms. Oats neglected. Rye and barley none here. Seeds quiet. Pork quiet at $23 for heavy mess. Lard quiet at 16c. Highwines nominally $1 21.

TOLEDO, May 15, 1875.

Flour steady. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 2 white Wabash, $1 33; extra white Michigan, $1 33; amber Michigan, $1 29½; June, $1 30¼; July, $1 31; No. 1 red, $1 32; No. 2 June, $1 30; July, $1 32. Corn dull and declining; high mixed, 77½c.; low do., 76½c.; no grade, 76c. Oats dull and declining: No. 1, 70c.; No. 2, 68c.; white 69c.; Michigan, 68½c. Receipts—Wheat, 22,000 bushels; Corn, 12,000 do.; Oats, 7,000 do. Shipments—Wheat, 16,000 bushels; corn, 50,000 do.; oats, 5,000 do.

CHICAGO, May 15, 1875.

Flour in fair demand and firm. Wheat in fair demand and firm; No. 1 spring, $1 05½ a $1 06; No. 2 do., fresh, $1 03¼; do., regular, $1 02⅜, spot; $1 04¾, June; $1 07⅜ a $1 07½, July; No. 3 do., 97½c. a 97½c.; rejected, 87½c. a 88c. Corn dull and declining; No. 2 mixed, 72⅛c., spot; 73⅜c. bid, June; 76⅛c. bid, July; rejected, 69c. a 69½c. Oats dull and declining; No. 2, 63⅞c., bid spot; 65c., bid June; rejected, 61½c. Rye, demand light; holders firm; No. 2, $1 06½. Barley unchanged. Pork dull and declining at $21 50, spot; $21 45 a $21 41¼, June; $21 75, July. Lard dull and declining at $15 35, spot; $15 37½ a $15 40, June. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged. Whiskey dull; nominally at $1 18. At the afternoon call of the Board:—Wheat weak and easier at $1 04⅛, June; $1 07⅛, July. Corn weak and lower at 73½c. a 73⅝c., June; 76⅛c., July. Oats firmer at 64c., cash; 65c., June. Pork dull and declining at $21 35 a $21 40, June; $21 65, July. Lard weak and lower at $15 32½, June; $15 52½, July. Receipts:—Flour, 9,000 bbls.; wheat, 69,000 bushels; corn, 79,000 do.; oats, 22,000 do.; barley, 4,000 do. Shipments:—Flour, 8,000 bbls.; wheat, 18,000 bushels; corn, 137,000 do.; oats, 23,000 do.; barley, 2,000 do.

PRINTING CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 16, 1875.

Printing cloths declined during the week ⅛c. a ¼c., the market closing dull at 5⅜c. a 5⅛c. for standard and extra 64x64. Sales of the week, 20,500 pieces.

HAVANA MARKETS.

HAVANA, May 15, 1875.

Sugar opened firm but closed dull. Private advices more unfavorable than public; holders too high for buyers; Nos. 10 to 12, Dutch standard, 15 a 16¾ reals per arrobe; Nos. 15 to 20, Dutch standard, 17¼ a 22 reals; molasses sugar, 12 a 12½ reals; muscovado sugar, inferior to common, 12 a 13¼ reals; fair to good refining, 13¾ a 14½ reals; grocery grades, 16⅜ a 17¼ reals. Stock in warehouse at Havana and Matanzas, 453,000 boxes and 51,000 hhds. Receipts of the week, 62,000 boxes and 14,500 hhds.; exported during the week, 39,500 boxes and 15,500 hhds., including 12,500 boxes and 7,600 hhds. to the United States. Molasses buoyant; clayed and muscovado, 1⅞ reals per keg; bacon, $43 a $44 per cwt.; butter, Goshen, $50 50; flour, $31 per bbl.; hams, American sugar cured, $45 a $47 per quintal; lard, in kegs, $42 50 a $43 per quintal; in tins, $47 a $47 50; potatoes, $10 a $10 50 per bbl.; tallow, $27 a $30 per quintal; honey, 5⅞ a 6 reals per gallon; lumber and shooks nominal; freights, nominal; steady. Spanish gold, 209⅛ a 210; American, 213 a 214. Exchange quiet; on the United States, sixty days, currency, 81 a 82 premium; short sight, 84 a 85 premium; 60 days, gold, 109 premium; short sight, 113 a 114 premium. On London, 136 a 138 premium. On Paris, 110 a 111 premium.

FINANCIAL.

A.—LAPSLEY & BAZLEY, 74 BROADWAY.—STOCK PRIVILEGES ON MEMBERS OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE (NAMES GIVEN AT TIME OF PURCHASE); NO PRIVILEGE FOR LESS THAN 100 SHARES; OUR PRINCIPALS DO NOT ADVERTISE; NO CONTRACTS IN OUR NAME; PAMPHLET, "HOW MONEY IS LOST AND MADE IN WALL STREET," MAILED FREE TO ANY ADDRESS.

A.—STRADDLES (PUT AND CALL AT SAME PRICE on same paper) $262 50 to $375, 30 to 60 days per 100 shares. LAPSLEY & BAZLEY, 74 Broadway.

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AUGUST BELMONT & CO., Bankers, 19 and 21 Nassau street, issue travellers' credits, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. De Rothschild and their correspondents. Also commercial credits and telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., Stock Brokers and Auctioneers, No. 43 Pine street, New York. All first class municipal 7, 8 and 10 per cent, city, county, State, town and railroad Bonds; city railroad, insurance, bank and gas light Stocks bought and sold and dealt in by us as a specialty 23 years.

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ANY AMOUNT FROM $1,000 TO $80,000 TO LOAN on improved and unimproved Real Estate in this city or Brooklyn, for term of years, without bonus. WILLIAM E. LEAVITT, 130 Broadway.

BANK NOTES OF BROKEN SOUTHERN AND other banks, bought at the highest prices; box 3,380 Post office. F. H. SCHULZE, 65 Wall street.

I ALWAYS HAVE MONEY TO LOAN ON GOOD New York city Mortgages without bonus. Principals desiring to BORROW OR INVEST apply to H. L. GRANT, 145 Broadway.

JOHN S. PIERCE, NO. 5 PINE STREET, LOANS money without bonus on approved Real Estate in New York, Brooklyn and Westchester county; also purchases Mortgages at lowest rates.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON FIRST MORTGAGES, WITHout bonus; on Second and Leasehold Mortgages at easiest terms. GEO. W. STAKE, 150 Broadway, room 8.

PAMPHLET, "HOW MONEY IS LOST AND MADE in Wall street;" (fully explains privileges). Mailed free to any address, by LAPSLEY & BAZLEY, 74 Broadway.

STRADDLES (PUT AND CALL AT SAME PRICE) ON Union Pacific, Lake Shore, Western Union, Northwest and Pacific Mail for sale on "Board Members," by LAPSLEY & BAZLEY, 74 Broadway.

$25,000 LOAN WANTED—EITHER IN ONE sum or in instalments of 15 per cent monthly, to invest in business; eight per cent per annum interest will be paid and security given. Address box 2,687 Post office.

$75,000 TO LOAN—ON NEW YORK OR Brooklyn property in sums to suit; mortgages bought and sold. E. G. LOCKE, 139 Eighth street, opposite Mercantile Library.

$350,000 TRUST FUNDS TO LOAN ON BOND and mortgage on New York city property, in sums to suit; large loans a specialty. CALLENDER & LAURENCE, 35 Pine street.

$500,000 TO LOAN ON OR BUY STOCKS, Bonds, Mortgages, Insurance Policies, any of the defaulted Railroad Bonds and other valuable Securities. PAUL P. TODD, 55 Liberty street.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

NEW YORK, MAY 15, 1875. Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned and J. M. Thiel, under the firm name of J. M. Thiel & F. J. Offinger, has been dissolved and that the business will be settled up by J. M. Thiel.

JACOBINA M. THIEL.
FREDERICK OFFINGER.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR SOMEBODY.—AN OLD-established and good paying Manufacturing Business for sale at a bargain; profits 30 to 100 per cent; steady demand for the goods. Address box 4,925 Post office.

A PARTNER WANTED—WITH $5,000 TO $10,000, TO buy a half interest in a well established German State Lottery concern; a rare chance for the right man. Address, with full direction, B. F., box 175 Herald office.

A VERY DESIRABLE WOOD YARD FOR SALE; favorable location and lease, and having a large cash family trade; well fitted up and all new machinery for sawing and splitting. Apply to GRIGGS & CARLETON, 98 Broadway.

ADDITIONAL CAPITAL WANTED—IN THE DREDGING business; security given. G. H. FERRIS, 185 Washington street, New York.

A RARE CHANCE.—FOR SALE, A HALF INTEREST in a patent imitation coral, jet and cameo manufacturing business; will sell on account of sickness. Call at or address 428 West Thirty-ninth street, room No. 2. FRANK KECKEISSEN.

A HOTEL CLERK WANTED—WITH $1,000; GOOD security given. Address C. H., Herald office.

ANY PARTY HAVING $3,000 CASH MAY JOIN equally pleasant, easy business which has made several fortunes; $50,000 may be made in six months. Address READY CASH, Herald Uptown Branch office.

I HAVE A VALUABLE PATENT AND WILL GIVE a half interest to a person who will sell or place the same on the market. Address WM. G. BROWN, box 1,839 New York Post office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A COAL YARD, AN OLD established business, doing a good cash trade. Address B. Z., box 150 Herald Uptown Branch office.

PARTNER WANTED.—IF TAKEN MONDAY $900 will secure an interest in a pleasant, easy, respectable business, paying $7,000 net yearly. Call on WILSON, No. 6 West Sixteenth street.

TO INVENTORS.—WANTED, NEW INVENTIONS and Novelties of all kinds to introduce to the public; also a sole agency for New York State for an article that has not yet been in the market; we thoroughly canvass them and do all the necessary business required to bring the patent into notice; this is a good opportunity for inventors to make money by their patents. For particulars of our plan send for circular to HUGHES & FOSTER, 51 Liberty street, New York.

WANTED—A PARTY TO BUY WHOLE OR HALF of an important Patent or to assist an inventor on very favorable terms. Address F. M., box 113 Herald Uptown Branch office.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE BUSINESS MAN, WITH from $10,000 to $15,000, to take an interest and manage the finances of a first class house, importing and domestic wholesale and retail business; nothing new, but good and reliable. References:— GRIGGS & CARLETON, 98 Broadway. D. J. SPRAGUE, 109 and 111 Worth street. G. S. CHAPIN, Union Dime Savings Bank.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE MAN TO INVEST $10,000 to $15,000 and take position as treasurer in a business that will bear investigation. Address BUSINESS, box 2,681 Post office.

$300 CAN DO $50,000 PER ANNUM IN DIAmonds, Watches, Camels' Hair Shawls, Silks Velvets, &c.; profits divided daily. For particulars apply at or address 746 Broadway, room 5.

$1,500.—PARTNER WANTED, IN A FIRST class exhibition, that will yield $30,000 profit in six months. None but cash men need apply at 50 Broad street, room 7.

£2,000.—WANTED, BY THE PROPRIETOR OF a first class weekly American newspaper, printed and published in London, and indispensable to Americans visiting England, a partner with the above amount; there is a clear profit of over £20 per week and fast increasing; strict investigation offered; a gentleman willing to take the control of the editorial department preferred. Address W. M., New York Herald office, 46 Fleet street, E. C.

$5,000.—PARTNER WANTED, LADY OR GENtlemen, in an established, successful business, on Broadway; must be a person of refined taste, good business qualifications and with unexceptionable reference; business is first class and will bear thorough investigation; splendid opening for the right person. Full particulars with JAMES DENNIS & CO., 114 Nassau street.

$10,000.—A RESPONSIBLE PARTY WITH this amount can purchase an Interest in an old established Iron Manufacturing Business in this city. Address IRON, box 138 Herald office. None but principals will be recognized.

THE COURTS.

FIFTY-SEVENTH STREET COURT.

Before Judge Kasmire.

ROBBING A LIQUOR STORE.

James Harmon was arraigned by Officer Murphy, of the Twenty-first precinct, on a charge of breaking into and robbing the liquor store of Owen McBride, No. 746 Second avenue. The prisoner, about six months ago, robbed the money drawer of the same store, for which he has just served a term of imprisonment in the Penitentiary. He admitted the charge, and was held for trial.

ESCAPED FROM THE ISLAND.

James Ryan was charged by his wife Sarah with being an escaped convict from Blackwell's Island, and with beating her in a brutal manner. He was placed by the Warden in charge of a gate on the Island, he said, and thus got a chance to escape, and the first thing he did after reaching the city was to get drunk and turn his wife and children into the street. He offered to take the pledge, but got six months on the island instead.

AN INTEMPERATE BATH.

Samuel Smith, a boarder in East Sixteenth street, became intoxicated at a wake on Saturday night, and while endeavoring to reach home fell into the river. Officer Bruton, of the Eighteenth precinct, rescued him and brought him to court yesterday. His punishment being considered already sufficient he was discharged with a reprimand.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Judge Lawrence.—Court opens at ten A. M. for ex parte business.—Third Monday's motion, calendar will be called at eleven A. M.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Held by Judges Davis, Brady and Daniels.—Nos. 164, 119, 120, 213, 214, 214½, 215, 216, 217½, 218, 219, 155, 195, 220, 221, 130, 132, 134, 146, 149.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part 1.—Adjourned for the term. Part 2—Held by Judge Donohue.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.—Nos. 160, 1579, 1822, 980, 1404, 1414, 1424, 1438, 1440, 1448, 1454, 1464, 1468, 1176, 1486, 1522, 2008, 2788, 1452, 1498, 522½, 1564½, 1206½, 640, 1002, 1003, 1004, 1546, 1548, 1558, 1588, 1466½, 330, 676, 1428, 1404½, 460, 1787, 898, 906½, 468, 2204½, 994, 1275, 1282, 1284, 1394, 1552, 1554, 630½, 146, 2944, 1128, 846. Part 3—Held by Judge Barrett.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.—Nos. 55, 1213, 2780, 2575, 823, 215, 1119, 69, 2791, 1355, 2909, 2601, 1237, 831, 983, 1219, 1369½, 1281, 1055, 623, 672.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned *sine die.*

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Held by Judge Van Vorst.—Court opens at ten A. M.—Calendar called at eleven A. M.—Nos. 22, 16, 25, 35, 23, 32, 3, 21.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part 1—Held by Judge Curtis.—Court opens at eleven A. M.—Nos. 834, 835, 830½, 827, 469, 985, 2029, 585, 1937, 1257, 1259, 1281, 621, 1719, 817, 995, 681, 1037. Part 2—Held by Judge Speir.—Court opens at eleven A. M.—Nos. 1194, 892, 1026, 660, 1150, 1164, 1726, 1036, 1078, 792, 1082, 404, 663, 1168, 634.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned to Tuesday, May 18, 1875.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part 1—Held by Judge Loew.—Court opens at eleven A. M.—Case on—No. 281½. Part 2—Adjourned until the first Monday in June, 1875.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part 1—Held by Judge Gross.—Nos. 2072, 2206, 3203, 2315, 2323, 2359, 2267, 3401, 3680, 3788, 2421, 2422, 2425, 2427, 2428. Part 2—Held by Judge Joachimsen.—Court opens at ten A. M.—Nos. 2113, 2176, 2250, 2384, 1592, 538, 3735, 3919, 3949, 4030, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2416. Part 3—Held by Judge Alker.—Court opens at ten A. M.—Nos. 3465, 3626, 3818, 3223, 3523, 4208, 3827, 3967, 3684, 2270, 3429, 3007, 3275, 3753, 3031.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Held by Judge Sutherland.—The People vs. Jeremiah O'Connor, arson; Same vs. Ellen Deacon, robbery; Same vs. Jennie Halpin, Elizabeth Higgins, James G. Santer and John McKeon, burglary; Same vs. John Clary, burglary; Same vs. Charles Harrington, grand larceny; Same vs. Ann Connelly, grand larceny; Same vs. Peter Barg and Henry Zschwitz, grand larceny; Same vs. James Dock, grand larceny; Same vs. Frederick W. Goodall, false pretences; Same vs. John Murphy, petit larceny.

A MYSTERIOUS POLICE CASE.

A rumor prevailed yesterday to the effect that Detectives Holly, Lyon and Thompson, of the Central Office, had been detailed on Saturday evening last to proceed to the Erie Railway depot in Jersey City in order to secure two trunks which were believed to contain stolen property of considerable value. At the time of the arrest of the Greenwich street burglars two empty trunks were found in the room which they had occupied, next door to the scene of their depredations, and which were supposed to be held in readiness for the reception of their ill-gotten gains. Their capture, however, prevented them from being permitted to make use of the trunks in question. Notwithstanding this fact, it was reported—and the report gained credence—that all of the stolen property had not been recovered. A HERALD reporter yesterday called upon Inspector McDermott at the Central Office, for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not there was any truth in the report in circulation—to wit, that two trunks filled with stolen property had been seized at the Erie depot and whether they had any connection with the Greenwich street burglary. Inspector McDermott denied any knowledge of any such seizure. The reporter then called upon Detective Lyon at his residence and that officer also denied any knowledge of such capture, but stated that possibly Captain Caffrey, of the Fifth precinct, might be able to throw some light upon the subject. Captain Caffrey was then visited and although he stated that he was unaware of the real contents of the trunks that were seized at the Erie depot, he said that he believed such seizure had been made and that the captured property had come on from Cleveland, Ohio. The only trunks which he acknowledged to know anything about personally were two small trunks, already alluded to as found in the burglars' room. The studied reticence preserved by both Detective Lyon and Inspector McDermott—allthough they acknowledged that both Detectives Thompson and Lyon were sent to the Erie Railroad depot with a sealed letter on Saturday evening at half-past seven o'clock—tends to add to the belief that a seizure has been made which the police authorities are unwilling to divulge or make public.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

MARRIED.

BOWNE—YOUNGS.—On May 13, at St. Paul's church, by Rev. Dr. Chapman, SAMUEL W. BOWNE to NETTIE YOUNGS, of this city.

HUTCHINSON—WILSON.—At Utica, N.Y., on Thursday, May 13, by Rev. Dr. Van Deusen, Dr. FREDERICK EUGENE HUTCHINSON, of New York, to Mrs. MARY WATT WILSON, daughter of Charles S. Wilson, Esq., of that city.

DIED.

ADLER.—Died on Saturday, the 15th inst., at Aiken, S. C., GEORGE H. ADLER, aged 20 years, 11 months and 10 days.

Funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 117 East Fortieth street, on Tuesday, the 18th inst., at one P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

ANDERSON.—On Saturday, May 15, 1875, TOMMY SIMPSON ANDERSON, in the 10th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of his grandparents, William and Eliza Simpson, 32 Sterling place, on Monday, May 17, at three o'clock P. M.

BAUMANN.—On May 15, BELLA, youngest daughter of Theresa and Ludwig Baumann, aged 2 years and 15 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from their residence, No. 219 East Seventy-second street, on Monday, May 17, at nine A. M.

BLAKE.—On Friday, 14th inst., REBECCA, relict of the late James Blake, aged 64 years and 2 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 319 West Fifty-first street, on Monday, May 17, at one P. M.

BLAUVELT.—At Nyack, on the 15th inst., JOHN BLAUVELT, aged 73 years, 8 months and 24 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Baptist church, on Monday, the 17th inst., at one o'clock P. M.

CHAMBERLAIN.—At his residence, Red Hook, Dutchess county, on Wednesday, 12th inst., WILLIAM CHAMBERLAIN, in the 76th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on Monday, 17th inst., at two o'clock. Train leaves Grand Central depot at eight o'clock A. M., stopping at Barrytown.

CLARK.—At Paterson, N. J., on the 15th inst., suddenly, EDWARD CLARK, in the 69th year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, Ellison street, Paterson, N. J., on Tuesday, the 18th inst., at two P. M.

CLARK.—On Saturday, May 15, PETER F. CLARK, M. D., in the 74th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 314 West Thirty-third street, on Tuesday, the 18th inst., at four P. M. Interment at Bedford, Westchester county, N. Y.

COHEN.—On Saturday evening, May 15, at eight o'clock, of pneumonia, NAPTHALI COHEN, aged 75 years.

Members of Chebra, Kadusha Ohel Fitzchack Chebra Bnay, Lesly, Chebra Shevas Achini Naphtaly Lodge, No. 90, A. J. O. K. S. B.; the Grand Lodge of K. S. B.; also all the societies he held membership in, and Congregation Shaary Zedeck, are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, at half-past nine A. M., from his late residence, No. 198 East Broadway. GOLDA COHEN, Widow.

CORNISH.—On Saturday, the 15th inst., after a lingering illness, ANNIE E., wife of Charles L. Cornish.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 780 Fifth avenue, on Tuesday, the 18th inst., at one o'clock P. M.

CUSACK.—On Sunday morning, May 16, 1875, SARAH, wife of Farrell Cusack, in the 38th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 1,010 Second avenue, on Monday, May 17, at one o'clock.

ELLISON.—On Saturday, May 15, NELLIE, youngest daughter of Bennett W. and Caroline M. Ellison, aged 1 year, 9 months and 15 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, West 104th street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, on Tuesday, May 18, at eleven o'clock A. M.

ESPIE.—On Saturday, May 15, AGNES M., widow of the late James Espie.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, at three o'clock P. M., from the residence of William G. Chave, No. 416 East 116th street, without further notice.

FRENCH.—At his residence, in East Orange, on Saturday, May 15, 1875, THOMAS G. FRENCH, son of the late Dr. Robert French, United States Army, aged 45 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, at Christ church, Tuesday, May 18, on arrival of the 1:10 train from foot of Barclay street. Carriages in waiting at Brick Church station.

FERGUSON.—On Sunday, May 16, JOHN FERGUSON, aged 33 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 50 Grand street, on Tuesday, May 18; thence to St. Anthony's church, Sullivan street. Sailmakers' Association are invited to attend.

HACKETT.—In this city, on May 16, THOMAS HACKETT, in the 80th year of his age.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's paper.

HARTELL.—At Corona, N. J., on Saturday, 15th inst., ALFRED B. HARTELL, Jr., aged 3 years and 8 months.

Relatives, friends of the family and members of Marsh Lodge No. 188 are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, 17th inst., at two P. M. Train leaves foot of Chambers street at one P. M.

HATFIELD.—On Friday evening, May 14, 1875, at the residence of her stepsister, Mrs. C. St. John, 471 Tompkins avenue, Brooklyn, L. I., JUDITH, daughter of Adrienche and Hiram Hatfield and granddaughter of John Balter, of Elizabeth, N. J., in the 80th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, at two P. M.

HOWELLS.—Suddenly, on Sunday morning, the 16th May, JOHN HOWELLS, in the 49th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 201 West Twentieth street, on Tuesday, the 18th inst., at one o'clock.

HOYT.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, the 15th inst., JULIA A. STARR, wife of L. Dudley Hoyt, in the 61st year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 164 Dean street, Brooklyn, on Monday, the 17th inst., at two o'clock P. M.

HUDNER.—On Saturday, May 15, HONORA, daughter of James and Honora Hudner, aged 2 years.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, 32 York street, Brooklyn, on Monday, at two P. M.

KENNY.—On Saturday, May 15, of childbed fever, LILLIAN LAVINIA CHASE, the beloved wife of John Kenny, in the 20th year of her age.

The friends of the family and of his brothers, Thomas, Nicholas, James and Matthew, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 39 Gouverneur street, at two P. M., to-day (Monday).

KIPP.—At Greenpoint, on Saturday, May 15, ANN, relict of the late Henry A. Kipp, in the 80th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, at two P. M., from the residence of Mr. John Barlow, 103 Noble street, Greenpoint.

KIRBY.—On Sunday morning, May 16, ADALINE, wife of William H. Kirby.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

LOCHERTY.—Fell asleep, Sunday, May 16, 1875, of diphtheria, FANNIE COOKE, daughter of William C. and Sarah A. Locherty, in her 12th year.

Services at the residence of her parents, No. 8 Barrow street, on Tuesday, the 18th inst., at half-past one P. M. Her remains will be taken to Rural Cemetery, Albany.

LOUDERBACK.—On Saturday, May 15, DAVID LOUDERBACK, in his 71st year.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 44 West Twenty-eighth street, on Tuesday, 18th inst., at half-past one o'clock P. M.

MAYER.—On Sunday, the 16th inst., after a short illness, GUSTEL MAYER, in the 69th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, Alex. Eppler, No. 425 East Fifty-sixth street, on Tuesday, May 18th, at nine A. M.

MURPHY.—On Saturday, May 15, JAMES MURPHY, of parish of Maine, county Westmeath, Ireland, at his late residence, 519 West Thirty-seventh street, aged 24 years.

The friends and relatives of the family, and those of his uncle James and aunt Shirden, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on Monday, May 17, at half-past one o'clock P. M., to St. Michael's Cemetery, Jersey City.

MCALEENAN.—On Saturday morning, May 15, MARY MCALEENAN, aged 31 years and 7 months, wife of Hugh McAleenan and daughter of William and Hannah Fairgrive.

Her friends and the friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 589 Second avenue, this (Monday) morning, May 17, at ten o'clock. Her remains will be taken to St. Stephen's church, East Twenty-eighth street, where a solemn mass of requiem will be offered for the repose of her soul, thence to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

PARMLY.—On Saturday, May 15, of scarlet fever, MARY LOUISE, only child of Mary S. and Jahial Parmly, Jr., aged 5 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her grandparents, 307 West Twenty-ninth street, on Monday, 17th, at one P. M.

PETERS.—On Saturday, May 15, CHARLES F., only son of Emily M. and the late Charles F. Peters, in the 12th year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday, the 19th inst., at twelve o'clock, from the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Forty-fifth street, near Broadway.

Philadelphia papers please copy.

PETHICK.—On Friday, May 14, JULIA J. PETHICK, daughter of Elizabeth and the late William Pethick.

Funeral services, at two o'clock P. M., on Monday, May 17, at the Presbyterian church, corner of South Third and Fifth streets, Brooklyn, E. D.

PLUNKETT.—On May 15, at 418 Van Brunt street, Brooklyn, JULIA PLUNKETT, wife of Peter Plunkett, aged 45 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

RONALDS.—At Paris, France, on Saturday, May 15, GEORGE LORILLARD RONALDS.

ROSE.—On Sunday, May 16, ELIZA A., wife of George W. Rose.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

SHAW.—At the Windsor Hotel, May 14, CHARLES G. SHAW, aged 55 years.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, 17th inst., from the Presbyterian church, corner Fifth avenue and Nineteenth street, at eleven A. M.

SIMPSON.—In Brooklyn, May 16, 1875, ZEBEDEE M. SIMPSON, in the 34th year of his age.

Funeral from St. Peter's Hospital, corner of Hicks and Congress streets, Brooklyn, this (Monday) afternoon, at four o'clock.

SPEAR.—On Thursday evening, May 13, LAURA FRANCES, eldest daughter of the late Charles Spear, aged 25 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 307 Lexington avenue, on Monday, the 17th inst., at ten o'clock.

STUART.—On Sunday, May 16, CORNELIA, youngest daughter of Laban C. and Marion Stuart, aged 1 year and 8 months.

Funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 223 Cumberland street, Brooklyn, on Wednesday afternoon, at two o'clock.

THOMSON.—On Saturday, May 15, GRACE M. THOMSON, youngest child of the late John Thomson.

Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 433 West Eighteenth street, on Monday, 17th inst., at seven P. M. Interment at Orange, N. J., Tuesday, 18th inst.

TUITE.—On Saturday, May 15, WILLIAM TUITE, aged 56 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 135 Mott street, this day (Monday), at one o'clock P. M. Interment at Flatbush Cemetery.

WILLIS.—On Saturday, May 15, Mrs. ELIZA WILLIS, aged 62 years.

Funeral will take place on Tuesday, May 18, at ten o'clock, at the Baptist Home, on Sixty-eighth street, near Fourth avenue. Relatives, friends and members of the Fifty-third street Baptist church are invited to attend.

WILLIS.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, May 15, FRANK B. WILLIS, aged 1 year, 8 months and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, May 17, from his late residence, No. 645 Warren street, Brooklyn.

YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &C.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF BOATS READY FOR sale and orders received by J. DESMOND, boatbuilder, No. 299 Front street, between Gouverneur and Montgomery, New York.

FOR SALE OR BARTER—SLOOP YACHT, 48 FEET long, light draught and well found. Address W., box 135 Herald office.

SLOOP OR SCHOONER YACHT WANTED.—WILL pay for the same in good Second Mortgages. Address YACHT, box 829 Post office.

$175.—FOR SALE, CAT BOAT, 19 FEET LONG, 9½ beam, 2 years old, very fast and all in perfect order. Apply at 153 East 116th st.

FINE ARTS.

ART! JOHN FAULKNER, R. H. A., prior to his departure for Europe, will exhibit his entire collection of Water Colors at Kurtz's Gallery, Twenty-Third street. Now on exhibition.

INSTRUCTION.

AT THOMPSON'S COLLEGE, 20 FOURTH AVENUE, opposite Cooper Institute.—Bookkeeping, Writing, Arithmetic. Instruction day and evening. Ladies' department. Telegraphy taught practically, with instruments. Open all summer.

COMPETENT TEACHERS SUPPLIED TO SCHOOLS or families.—Several foreign governesses desirous of taking positions for the summer. Mrs. ALMA E. MITCHELL, Teachers' Bureau, 67 West Thirty-fifth street. Correspondents in Europe.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, 1,193 Broadway, remains open day and evening all summer, to prepare students practically for fall business in Penmanship, Bookkeeping, &c.; a cheap course for afternoon and evening will be given at only $5 for ten lessons; stationery $1; ladies or gentlemen can secure private rooms.

PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, 62 BOWERY.—BOOKkeeping, arithmetic, grammar, spelling, $5 per quarter each; writing lessons, $3 monthly; backward persons and foreigners taught in private rooms; ladies' department.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

WANTED—A BECK POPULAR MICROSCOPE (binocular) complete; must be in good order. Stating price, &c., address box 1,175, Post office.

DENTISTRY.

A SET OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH ON GOLD, PLAtina or coralite completed in a few hours; perfect comfort and lifelike appearance guaranteed, requiring neither springs nor wires, being manufactured under a new process, by which mastication and articulation are permanently restored; teeth filled with adamantine or gold, as the case requires. Dr. Roberts' pamphlet on the teeth in health and disease sent free by mail, three cents. Dr. R. J. ROBERTS, 32 Bond street, New York.

A CORAL RUBBER SET OF TEETH IN THREE hours.—Impression in the forenoon, teeth in the afternoon. Thirty-fourth street, near Broadway and Sixth avenue. Coral rubber, very strong; flesh colored; gold sets, platina sets, whalebone rubber sets, Plumpers, open fronts, Lip Lifters, Lip Depressers, Regulators; nitrous oxide; mechanical dentistry. Take green cars from Grand street ferry, or Sixth avenue cars, or Broadway cars. Get off at Thirty-fourth street. NEWBROUGH, 128 West Thirty-fourth street.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF MARBLE and Marbleized Mantels, all kinds of Floor Tiling, Monuments, Head Stones, Slabs for plumbers and cabinet makers, now offered at S. KLABER & CO.'S Steam Marble Works, Nos. 217 to 223 West Fifty-first street, near Broadway.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. An extensive stock of Slate and Marble Mantels, Wash Trays and Slate Work of every description. PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY, Union square, Fourth avenue and Seventeenth st., N. Y.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES—AN EXTENSIVE stock of Marble and Marbleized Mantels and all other Marble Works. Marble Turning for the trade. A. KLABER, 134 East Eighteenth street, near Third avenue.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND wood Mantels, rich and elegant designs, at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West Twenty-third street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

THE CHARTER COMMISSION.

A special meeting of the General Committee of taxpayers' associations of the city of New York was held on Saturday night at No. 140 East Fourth street, School Commissioner Ferdinand Traud, the President, in the chair. The Governor's Message recommending the passage of an act creating a charter commission was made the special order of the evening. The following memorial was adopted and ordered printed:—

To The Honorable the Members of the Legislature of the State of New York:—

Gentlemen—On the 4th day of March last, we, the Central Organization of taxpayer's associations of the city of New York, transmitted to your honorable body, both in Senate and Assembly, a respectful request for the creation of a charter commission of competent persons, to be appointed by the Governor, with power to draft a proper charter having particular reference to the necessities of our city. The late Message of the Governor has again called your attention to the subject. We, the said Central Organization, would therefore again respectfully, yet earnestly and strongly, urge the passage, by your honorable body, of a bill or resolution creating such commission, to be appointed as aforesaid by the Governor, with full power to draft such charter or amendments to the present charter as they may deem for the best interests of the city: which charter or amendments shall, when completed, be laid before the next Legislature. And we would further suggest that any and all amendments to such charter, after the report of said commission and final adoption by the Legislature, shall be submitted to the suffrage of the people for their approval or disapprobation.

FERDINAND TRAUD, President.

Charles J. Nehrbas, Secretary.

New York, May 15, 1875.

BURGLARY IN HOUSTON STREET.

CLEVER CAPTURE BY TWO OFFICERS OF THE TENTH PRECINCT.

About two o'clock yesterday morning, Roundsman Healey and Officer Stutt, of the Tenth precinct, met a man in Allen street, near Rivington, with a large carpet bag in his hand. Roundsman Healey accosted him and asked him what he had in the bag, and not receiving a satisfactory answer, took him to the station house in Eldridge street, where he gave the name of William Brown. The bag was found to contain a quantity of surgical instruments. The roundsman and Officer Stutt watched the block on which they made the arrest for some time afterward, and noticed another man, whose name is August Levinski, come out of No. 127 Allen street, look up and down the street as if waiting for some one, and then retire again into the doorway. Roundsman Healey crossed the street and spoke to Levinski, whom he had noticed acting as described, and soon induced him to take himself and Officer Stutt to his room. On arriving there they found a character well known to the police as Charles Hogan, alias "Dutch Otto," and strewed around the room was a large quantity of fine cutlery, pocket-books, surgical and dental instruments and other valuable property. Levinski and Hogan were also taken to the station house and all the above-mentioned property. After leaving the prisoners safely locked up these officers started out to scour the Tenth and Seventeenth wards to discover if any burglary had been committed within that district. Their search was rewarded at last by finding that Mr. Frederick Keinath's cutlery establishment, No. 174 East Houston street, had been entered on the previous evening by means of skeleton keys and a large amount of valuable cutlery had been stolen. All that was found in the room at No. 127 Allen street was subsequently identified by Mr. Keinath as his property. William Brown, August Levinski and Charles Hogan were arraigned before Judge Smith at the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, and were held in $500 bail each to answer a charge of burglary.

BONDED WAREHOUSE BURGLARS.

Charles Wilson, John Sheridan, James Nolan and Henry Simpson were yesterday committed by Justice Otterbourg, at the Tombs Police Court, in default of $5,000 bail, charged with attempting on Saturday night to break into the bonded warehouse No. 411 Greenwich street, which is owned by F. C. Linde & Co.

A Herald reporter called yesterday upon Captain Caffrey at the Fifth precinct police station, in Leonard street, with reference to the capture of the above mentioned burglars, to ascertain if any of the gang had yet been recognized as "professionals." The Captain stated:—"I do not know any of these men myself, but to-morrow they will probably be taken to Police Headquarters to be looked at by the detectives there. My ward detectives are hunting up their pedigrees to-day, and I have no doubt that with their efforts and my own we shall find out who they are. They have all been prison hands I think, from the easy manner they take their capture. I think each of them is good for two years and a half imprisonment. A burglary occurred in the same room by men boring a hole into the walls of an adjoining warehouse, when it was kept by Mr. Perkins, some years ago. Mr. Yost, the landlord, remembering this, was suspicious when he saw the peculiar conduct of his new tenant, and we are indebted to him for the timely information which led to the arrest of the gang." The burglars' tools captured, which are a complete set and of the most modern make, are at the Leonard street station house.

A BURGLAR CAPTURED IN BROOKLYN.

On the 16th of April, the apartments of Mrs. McAleer, on North Fifth street, were entered and robbed of wearing apparel and carpenter's tools to the amount of $200. John Laidler and three women were arrested at the time for the offence and are now in jail awaiting trial. Yesterday afternoon Detective Short captured the remaining participient in the crime, one John Robinson, aged twenty-two years, who is locked up in the Fifth precinct station house.

A SUNDAY PRIZE FIGHT.

A prize fight between two roughs of the Fourteenth ward of Brooklyn, which had been postponed from the previous Sunday through fears of police interference, took place yesterday morning, between five and six o'clock, on the Bushwick Creek Meadows, between the Fourteenth and Seventeenth wards. The fight was for $100, to decide the merits of John McDuff, aged twenty-two years, and William Duffy, twenty-one years of age. They met at a tavern on the north side at daylight, and a short time before the hour appointed repaired together to the ground selected, about seventy-five persons having preceded them. A ring twenty-four feet in diameter was marked on the ground in lieu of ropes and stakes, and four feet outside thereof another, and then the men stripped. William Rowe seconded McDuff and A. Peterson did the same for Duffy. E. Kelly acted as referee.

THE FIGHT.

McDuff was the larger man and the favorite with those betting, and for the first eight rounds had the better of the fight, but after that Duffy showed himself stronger in wind, so that before the fight was closed he buffeted and pounded his antagonist at will. At the close of the seventeenth round and forty-five minutes from the commencement of the fight Rowe, second for McDuff, threw up the sponge, his man being unable to stand. Duffy was still able to go on, but McDuff was bruised all over the face and neck and so thoroughly used up that his friends were compelled to take him home in a wagon.

A SUNDAY BRAWL.

At half-past four o'clock yesterday afternoon Wm. McKinley, of No. 15 Maujer street, and Robert Armstrong, of No. 309 Kent avenue, Brooklyn, E. D., became engaged in a fight on Hewes street, near Kent avenue. Sergeant Nicholson and Officer O'Reilly, of the Sixth sub-precinct, seeing the crowd, hastened to the scene of the fight and endeavored to arrest the combatants, in which they met considerable opposition from the crowd. They seized their men, however, and after a prolonged struggle got them out of the throng and on the way to the station house. The men went peaceably for a block or more and then turned on the officers. Sergeant Nicholson was thrown by his man, Armstrong, while McKinley, in his struggles, got Officer O'Reilly's finger in his mouth and nearly bit it off. The officers held to their men, however, until two other policemen came to their assistance, and the four officers had all they could do to take the men in, which they finally succeeded in doing.

CRIME AT A NEGRO WAKE.

On Saturday John Reddy, a colored man of property, residing at No. 302 Maujer street, Brooklyn, died, and his wife invited a number of her friends to "wake" his remains. Among the company were Catherine Bowen and Maggie Taylor, two white wives of black men, who engaged in a fierce fight toward Sunday morning. Policemen quelled the disturbance, and the two women were arrested. It was discovered that a bureau in the room had been forced open and $28 taken out. The woman Taylor was charged with the theft at the police station in addition to assault.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, Herald Building:—

	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.
3 A. M.	51	44	3:30 P. M.	62	63
6 A. M.	50	45	6 P. M.	64	58
9 A. M.	53	49	9 P. M.	60	51
12 M.	59	57	12 P. M.	61	47

Average temperature yesterday 51¾

Average temperature for corresponding date last year 57½

NEW YORK CITY.

The pews in Dr. John Hall's new Fifth avenue Presbyterian church, corner of Fifty-fifth street, will be sold at the church this evening, commencing at half-past seven o'clock.

The Hartford and Atlantic Base Ball Clubs play together at the Union Grounds to-day, and to-morrow there will be a match between the Athletics and Atlantics at the same place.

Mary Hill, residing at No. 340 Water street, accidentally fell from the second story of her house to the sidewalk yesterday afternoon, receiving very severe injuries. She was taken to the Park Hospital.

Abraham Hanley, aged thirty-two years, of Acton, Mass., attempted suicide yesterday afternoon at the Briggs House, corner of Forty-second street and Fourth avenue, by cutting his throat with a pocket knife. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

William Merry, aged seventeen years, residing at No. 514 Grand street, was stabbed in the left leg yesterday afternoon by William Connors, during a quarrel, sustaining a severe wound. Merry was attended by Police Surgeon Powell and afterward taken home. Connors escaped.

As Dr. Thomas Smith, of the Park Hospital, was passing through Rose street yesterday afternoon he saw a little boy about six years of age, named Thomas Moran, in danger of being run over by a passing coach. At the peril of his own life he rushed in front of the coach and rescued the child from probable instant death.

Early yesterday morning an altercation occurred between Stephen Terhune and John Buckley, on First avenue, near Thirty-fifth street, during which Buckley drew a revolver and fired at his antagonist, inflicting a painful but not serious wound in the head. Terhune's injuries were attended to by Ambulance Surgeon Hathaway. Buckley made his escape.

A PLAIN SPOKEN CORONER'S JURY.

VIGOROUS CENSURE OF CITY FATHERS AND RAILROAD AUTHORITIES IN JERSEY.

The coroner's jury in the case of Frederick Glückstadt, who was run down and mangled to death at the Murray street crossing of the Pennsylvania Railroad, in Newark, last Thursday evening, places the blame for the slaughters in the past and responsibility for those which may yet occur directly where the same belongs—on the shoulders of the railroad and city authorities. After narrating the facts of Glückstadt's death and exonerating the employés of the company from all blame, the jury spoke in severe terms of the way in which trains are dashed through the city, along the unfenced and open tracks, crossed at right angles by scores of streets. They close in the following sweeping language:—"We further believe that our City Fathers are cognizant of these facts, because they have from time to time been published and commented upon by the public journals; but so indifferent have they become to

THE CONSTANTLY INCREASING SLAUGHTERS

on this road (the Pennsylvania) that they have declined to take any official notice of them or the reckless speed which causes them. There has not been even so much as a mild protest from our municipal Executive. While in this particular case we do not recommend the Coroner to hold any of the railroad officials or any of the executive officers of this city to answer for a reckless indifference to life or for maintaining mantraps, yet in our opinion the time has arrived when such rapidly increasing casualties should no longer be regarded as mere accidents, but that henceforth the president, directors and superintendent of the railroad, or the executive officers of this city, or all of them, should be held personally responsible for the same." The county physician declares it to be his intention to cause inquests to be held in every case where a life is slaughtered on the railroads at the unguarded crossings, until a public opinion is aroused which will compel life-saving action on the part of the city and railroad authorities.

THE NEWARK WIFE-MURDER CONSPIRACY.

DISAGREEMENT AND DISCHARGE OF THE JURY.

As foreshadowed in yesterday's Herald, the jury in the case of William Cunningham, tried for alleged solicitation of a notorious ruffian named Norwood Hatfield to murder his (Cunningham's) wife, remained out all Saturday night unable to agree upon a verdict. Yesterday, shortly before one o'clock, they sent for Judge Titsworth and other members of the Court, and on coming in declared through their foreman, ex-Assemblyman Aaron G. Baldwin, that they were unable to agree, and were satisfied that there was no prospect of their agreeing. The Judge expressed great regret, as the case was one of importance, had put the county to considerable expense, and without a verdict would do justice to neither the State nor the prisoner. He was loth to discharge the jury and did so very reluctantly. They stood eight for conviction and four for acquittal. They ceased to argue the case among themselves soon after they first went out. It is stated that among themselves the jurors had a pretty hot time. Mr. Baldwin, who voted for acquittal, is said to have been severely tongue-lashed by several of those who voted for conviction. In public, Cunningham's own testimony is quoted as the most damaging against him. He was continued at large on the same bail—$6,000. The belief is that the case will not be tried again, but be dropped, like all the other Newark conspiracy cases.

THE JERSEY DUNGEON HORRORS.

POOR LAWTON LIBERATED—SHOCKING TREATMENT OF AN INSANE CONVICT.

James Lawton, the unfortunate prisoner in the Hudson county Penitentiary at Jersey City, who was shackled and terribly beaten by Warden Post, was liberated on Saturday, but it is feared that he will be a confirmed invalid. The poor fellow had a large plaster across his chest to relieve the pain created by the treatment he received. He states that when Post struck him in the face and knocked him down he placed his knee upon his chest and crushed him till he thought he was suffocated. With the little strength left him he cried out for mercy. He was unable to strike out in defence as one of his hands was swollen to twice its ordinary size from a festering sore. When he was allowed to rise from the ground his face was covered with blood, and as he staggered to his feet the heavy ball attached to his leg brought him suddenly down again with a heavy thud. "I never saw so shocking a sight in my life," remarked a keeper to a Herald reporter yesterday. "I knew poor Lawton well, and he was one of the most quiet and orderly men I ever had under my charge."

Another case, as revolting if not more terrible, has just come to light in the same institution. A young man, whose real name was not ascertained, because he displayed unmistakable symptoms of insanity, was sent to the Penitentiary for six months on account of an altercation with the keeper of an apple stand on Montgomery street, Jersey City. The wretched convict in his vagaries would amuse himself and his fellows by singing in comic verse the sorrows of some love-smitten rustic swain named Muldoon. There is a general order against any such performance in the prison, but the poor demented creature was insensible to the rigidness of orders in a penal institution, as well as to the consequences of their violation. The warden happened to pass while the Muldoon melody was being sung and he proceeded, it is alleged, to inflict summary punishment. Catching the prisoner with one hand by the collar he tweaked his nose with the other, then threw him on the ground and placed his knee on his chest. The wretched man's sufferings only commenced here, for Post caught him by the ears and struck his head against the blocks till he became unconscious, after which he was thrown into a cell which was in a noisome and fetid condition. Here the prisoner waded through the filth after he had regained consciousness, but the light of reason had fled forever. He was taken from the cell an object of the deepest commiseration, quiet and passive, and removed to the State Asylum at Trenton, where he was pronounced incurable.

CRUSHED TO DEATH.

SUSPICION OF FOUL PLAY IN NEWARK.

Samuel Day, son of a well-known Newark expressman of the same name, was killed in Newark very early yesterday morning under circumstances of a rather singular character, and, according to one version, decidedly suggestive of foul play. The story, as narrated to and related by the authorities, is that Sam was observed about one o'clock in the morning fooling with a heavy balance wheel which lay against the fence or wall of a foundry on Ferry street. Officer Schwitzer saw him and advised him to desist, but, being under the influence of liquor, he paid no attention to the advice, and went on trying to balance the wheel. At length, as the story goes, he slipped, and the ponderous piece of metal fell on him, crushing him frightfully. He was removed to Dr. Osborne's, but died in a few moments.

ANOTHER VERSION

is to the effect that his death was not accidental, but the result of an assault by highwaymen, who attacked him and robbed him of a watch and chain. The footpads, the rumor says, first robbed Day and then threw the wheel on him, intending to cripple him and prevent him from pursuing them. County Physician Dodd heard this rumor and therefore refrained from granting a burial certificate without having an inquest. He will investigate the matter. Day was a young man of very indifferent record. A few years ago, it is stated, he became involved in a serious quarrel and had a narrow escape from going to State Prison. Respect for his most deservedly respected father is said to have mainly saved him. He married a year or so ago, but lately he and his wife have not lived together.

STABBING AFFRAY.

Last night, about half-past ten, an altercation took place in Varick street, near Vandam, between Chauncey Kelly, of No. 199 Varick street, and Michael Rogan, of No. 590 Greenwich street, which resulted in Rogan drawing a knife and stabbing Kelly in the left breast, inflicting a severe wound. Rogan ran away, but was subsequently arrested by Captain McDonnell and Officer Read, of the Eighth precinct, and locked up.

SHIPPING NEWS

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTHS OF MAY AND JUNE.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destination.	Office.
Wisconsin	May 18	Liverpool	29 Broadway
Denmark	May 19	London	69 Broadway
Scythia	May 19	Liverpool	4 Bowling Green
State of Louisiana	May 19	Glasgow	72 Broadway
Westphalia	May 20	Hamburg	61 Broadway
W A Scholten	May 20	Rotterdam	50 Broadway
City of Richmond	May 22	Liverpool	10 Broadway
Baltic	May 22	Liverpool	19 Broadway
Helvetia	May 22	Liverpool	69 Broadway
Ethiopia	May 22	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Oder	May 22	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
Russia	May 26	Liverpool	4 Bowling Green
Frisia	May 27	Hamburg	61 Broadway
P Caland	May 27	Rotterdam	50 Broadway
City of Brussels	May 29	Liverpool	15 Broadway
Egypt	May 29	Liverpool	69 Broadway
Britannic	May 29	Liverpool	19 Broadway
Ville de Paris	May 29	Havre	55 Broadway
Neckar	May 29	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
Bolivia	May 29	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Wyoming	June 1	Liverpool	29 Broadway
Bothnia	June 2	Liverpool	4 Bowling Green
State of Indiana	June 2	Glasgow	72 Broadway
Thuringia	June 3	Hamburg	61 Broadway
Germanic	June 5	Liverpool	19 Broadway
City of Chester	June 5	Liverpool	15 Broadway
The Queen	June 5	Liverpool	69 Broadway
Mosel	June 5	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
Elysia	June 5	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Abyssinia	June 9	Liverpool	4 Bowling Green
Pommerania	June 10	Hamburg	61 Broadway
Adriatic	June 12	Liverpool	19 Broadway
City of Paris	June 12	Liverpool	15 Broadway
Spain	June 12	Liverpool	69 Broadway
Pereire	June 12	Havre	5 Broadway
Donau	June 12	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
State of Georgia	June 16	Glasgow	72 Broadway
Celtic	June 19	Liverpool	19 Broadway
City of Berlin	June 19	Liverpool	15 Broadway

NOTICE TO CAPTAINS OF VESSELS ENTERING THE PORT OF NEW YORK AT NIGHT.—The New York Herald has adopted a distinguishing Coston night signal for use on board the Herald steam yacht, showing while burning the colors red, green, red, changing from one to the other in succession, and can be seen several miles distant. Captains of vessels upon seeing this signal will oblige us by preparing any marine news they may have for the Ship News Department of the Herald.

Persons desirous of communicating with vessels arriving at New York can do so by addressing to such vessels, care of Herald news yacht, pier No 1 East River, New York. Letters received from all parts of the world and promptly delivered. Duplicates are required.

ALMANAC FOR NEW YORK—THIS DAY.

SUN AND MOON.		HIGH WATER.	
Sun rises	4 42	Gov. Island..morn	6 11
Sun sets	7 11	Sandy Hook..morn	5 26
Moon sets....morn	3 25	Hell Gate....morn	7 56

PORT OF NEW YORK, MAY 16, 1875.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS AND HERALD WHITESTONE TELEGRAPH LINE.

Steamer City of Richmond (Br), Brooks, Liverpool May 6 and Queenstown 7th, with mdse and 937 passengers to J G Dale. From lat 44 08, lon 46 22 to lat 42 47, lon 50 34, passed several icebergs; May 15, 92 miles east of Sandy Hook, passed steamer City of Berlin (Br), hence for Liverpool; 85 miles east of Sandy Hook, steamer England (Br), do for do.

Steamer State of Louisiana (Br), Johnston, Glasgow 1st and Larne 2d May, with mdse and passengers to A Baldwin & Co. Experienced strong westerly winds and high seas up to the Banks, afterwards moderate weather, with thick fog most of the time; May 9, lat 45 39 lon 38 13, spoke ship Beemah (Br), from New York for Liverpool; 11th, lat 42 10, lon 47 17, ship Lillie Soullard (Br), from Liverpool for Sydney, CB.

Steamer City of Houston, Deering, Bermuda May 13, with mdse and passengers to A E Outerbridge. May 13, off Bermuda, spoke schr Winnie Laurie, from Philadelphia for Bermuda; 15th, lat 37 40, lon 70 26, schr Victor, hence for Para.

Steamer Clyde, Kennedy, Galveston May 8, via Key West, 12th, with merchandise and passengers to C H Mallory & Co—10th, lat 27 15, lon 88 40, passed whaling schooner William Martin, of Boston, with two boats out fast to whales; 15th, four AM, off Cape Hatteras, passed steamer City of Vera Cruz, from New York for Havana; also schooner Ida Adell bound south; 7:30 AM, Cape Hatteras bearing SW ½ W, distant about thirteen miles, passed close to a three-masted schooner sunken with half of her topmast above water, heading south; is in the track of vessels bound north or south; also passed three-masted schooner Maud, from New York for Sagua.

Steamer Ashland, Whitehurst, Savannah, May 12, with mdse and passengers to R Lowden. May 13, 6 PM, 5 miles NE of Frying Pan lightship, passed schr Henry N Bivens (or Bevells), sunk in 13 fathoms of water; the crew were on the lightship and all well; would have taken them off, but it was blowing a heavy gale at the time; 14th, 5:30 PM, 20 miles SW by W of Hatteras light, passed a sunken 3-masted schr, in 16 fathoms, and lying in the track of southern-bound steamers; 16th, off Squam, passed a sunken wreck, with the stern out of water.

Steamer Old Dominion, Walker, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamer John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown, DC, with mdse and passengers to J C Kenyon.

Ship Ontario, Patterson, London, 46 days, with mdse to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Bark Traveller (of Yarmouth, NS), Ferguson, Liverpool 38 days, in ballast, to Boyd & Hincken. April 12, lat 48 10, lon 25 07, spoke bark Matilda Hilyard (Br), from Liverpool for Shelburne, NS; is anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark Aquila (Nor), Gerrold, Swansea, 37 days, with railway iron, to order; vessel to Tetens & Bockmann.

Bark Alsvid (Nor), Marcussen, Limerick, 52 days, in ballast, to master; is anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark Alsvid (Nor), Eversen, Limerick 50 days, in ballast, to order. Is anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark Galathea (Nor), Steansen, Havre 45 days, in ballast, to C Tobias & Co. Is anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark Galathea (Nor), Stiansen, Havre, 44 days, in ballast, to C Tobias & Co; is anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark Saga (Nor), Larsen, Bergen 42 days, in ballast, to order. Is anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark William (Swed), Pihl, Palermo, 64 days, with fruit to Sgobie & Day; vessel to Funch, Edye & Co; passed Gibraltar March 24.

Brig Rocky Glen (of Boston), Higgins, Rio Janeiro 52 days, with coffee to Miller & Houghton. Crossed the Equator April 13, lon 32 15.

Schr Carrie Melvin, Andrews, Cardenas, 8 days, with molasses to the Commercial Warehouse Company; vessel to Parsons & Loud.

Schr Spedaway (of Harrington), Coffin, Cardenas 7 days, with molasses to P H Howell & Son; vessel to Miller & Houghton. May 5, lat 24 10, lon 80 15, spoke bark Almira Robinson, from New Orleans for Havre.

Schr Jonathan May (of Philadelphia), Neal, Matanzas 10 days, with sugar, to S W Welsh.

Schr B F Lowell (of Biddeford), Rice, Matanzas 12 days, with sugar, to Jules Sazare & Co.; vessel to Jarson & Loud.

Schr Lemuel Hall, Tripp, Sagua 11 days, with sugar, to Joya & Terry; vessel to D B Dearborn.

Schr Mary E Mangan, Zeluff, Baracoa, 11 days, with fruit to T I Madge; vessel to B J Wenberg.

Schr Morro Castle, Naus, Baracoa, 10 days, with fruit to Wm Douglass & Co; vessel to B J Wenberg.

Schr G W Anderson, Anderson, Jacksonville 6 days, with yellow pine to G Hunter & Son; vessel to Slaght & Petty. Is bound to Albany.

Schr Albert Dailey, Nason, Savannah, 7 days, with lumber, to Bussell & Co; vessel to master.

Schr James Veldren, Cavalier, Virginia.

Schr Jamestown, Bonner, Georgetown.

Schr Charlie Woolsey, Corlies, Baltimore.

Ship Annie Bingay (Br), from Liverpool, which arrived below 15th inst has been ordered to Baltimore.

Bark Julia Ernestine (Fr), from Padang, is consigned to Edmund Unkart (not as before reported).

PASSED THROUGH HELL GATE.

BOUND SOUTH.

Schr Prairie Bird (Br), Kobleson, Cornwallis, NS, for New York, 9 days, with potatoes to Duryea.

Schr Sammy Ford, Allen, Dorchester, NB, for New York, 9 days, with stone to Sherwood & Co.

Schr J M Stevens (Br), Hetchet, St John, NB, for New York, with spiling to P I Nevius & Son.

Schr Annie Currier, Van Ewart, St John, NB, for New York, 13 days, with lumber to G Boardman; vessel to Heney & Parker.

Schr Ida Palmer, Baldwin, New Haven for New York.

Schr A L Wilder, French, Eddyville for New York, with lime to Candee & Pressey.

Schr Henry G Fay, Fay, Portland for New York, with lumber to order.

Schr Adriana, Merrill, Gardiner for New York, with lumber to J S Creed.

Schr Flyaway, Enos, Eastport for New York.

Schr S S Tyler, Philips, Providence for New York.

Schr Golden Eagle, Shaw, New Bedford for New York.

Schr Scotia, Rogers, Nantucket for New York, with fish to order.

Schr Emma & Ellen, Fox, Bridgeport for New York.

Schr Freddie Hall, Smith, Portland, Ct, for New York, with stone to order.

Schr D M French, French, Providence for New York.

Schr Kate Thomas, Barlow, Pocasset for New York.

Schr Gertrude, Brockway, Portland, Ct, for New York, with stone to order.

Schr Sarah Babcock, Babcock, Greenwich for New York.

Schr Freestone, Weaver, Portland, Ct, for New York.

Schr Frank Herbert, Crowell, New Bedford for New York.

Schr Wigwam, Steele, Cherryfield, Me, for New York, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr Francis Edwards, Edwards, Providence for New York.

Schr Alaska, Simmons, Portland for New York, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr Koret, Dunham, Gardiner for New York, with lumber to J S Creed.

Schr Josephine, Rogers, New Haven for New York.

Schr Equal, Titus, Rockland for New York, with lime to Candee & Pressey.

Schr Thos H Price, Outcher, Haverstraw for Flushing, with bark to R E Peck.

Schr Maggie Cummings, Smith, Cohasset for Philadelphia.

Schr David Torrey, Soule, Portland for New York, with lumber to order.

Schr Henry Williams, Williams, Providence for New York.

Schr J N Ayres, Provost, Stamford for New York.

Schr Sallie Burton, Palmer, Stamford for New York.

BOUND EAST.

Schr Martha M Heath, Nichols, New York for Arroyo PR.

Schr Wm Grey, Allen, Newburg for New London.

Schr E Waterman, Arnold, Hoboken for Providence.

Schr Sam Weller, Brockway, Hoboken for Providence.

Schr John W Storey, Storey, New York for New Haven.

Schr Hannah Blakeman, Arnold, New York for Providence.

Schr S C Noyes, Bradley, New York for Newburyport.

Schr Harriet Ryan, Robbins, New York for Boston.

Schr H J Scudder, Jarvis, New York for Southport.

BELOW.

Bark Sea Belle (Br), Goggin, from Batavia Dec 18.

MARITIME MISCELLANY.

See cable news.

The purser of steamer City of Houston, from Bermuda, has our thanks for favors.

Brig Annie (Br), McKenzie, from St Martins for Lockport, NS, salt-laden, put into Bermuda May 10 with pumps choked. She would have to discharge to repair.

Schr T W Allen, before reported ashore near Eastport, Me, was towed off by a cutter and proceeded on her voyage to Providence. She sustained but slight damage.

Schr Clara, Lippincott, from Georgetown, DC, for Providence, before reported on the bar at New Point, Chesapeake Bay, remained 13th. The captain has contracted with the Messrs Baker to get her afloat for $1,000, and they are at work on her.

Schr Addie Seavey, ashore at Plum Island, will have to be launched about her length only before getting her into sufficient water to float. Work was begun Thursday, Mr S Spofford McQuillen having taken the contract for $500. The ways were towed down the river from Newburyport on Wednesday.

Schr Pilot Boy, from St Bernard River, while entering Galveston harbor night of 8th inst, the strong tide running drifted her under the bowsprit of schr H P Havens, which was lying off Pelican Spit, bound for Pensacola, and the collision carried away both masts of the Pilot Boy. The dismasted vessel was towed up to the city next morning.

Schr Horatio, Fisherman, of Harwich, put into Newport 16th inst, with loss of main boom, having had it carried away same morning off Montauk, caused by the parting of the throat halyards.

Schr Mabel Rose, at Demerara April 14, from Norfolk lost foremast and maintopmast in a gale off Hatteras.

Barge Mexico, laden with 300 tons coal, bound to Providence, before reported sunk off Southport, Long Island Sound in sixty feet water, has been raised by the Baxter Wrecking Co, and taken into Black Rock harbor where she was pumped out and floated on the 15th inst by their wrecking steamer John Fuller.

Capt Richard A Farnham, of Clinton, Ct, arrived at Newport on Thursday in command of sloop Gleam, from Clinton, has been in command of a vessel 57 years, having taken out papers from the Custom House in Middletown, Ct, in the year 1818. He is 83 years of age, hale and hearty.

Calais, Me, May 12—Of the large number of vessels in our harbor at this time not more than half of them, we are informed, can get freight, and those at very low figures. The lumber market all over the country has not been so dull in many years as at the present time. The best spruce lumber will not bring more than $15 per M; cedar posts will hardly pay freight, and little or nothing is doing in ship knees.

Halifax, NS, May 16—The Prince Edward's Island steamers have commenced their trips between Charlottetown, Pictou and Cape Breton ports.

Norfolk, May 13—The work on steamer Louisiana, sunk in Chesapeake Bay, does not seem to prosper. She had again been partially raised, and has parted another chain. Two pontoons have broken away, and a reward has been offered for their recovery. A large force are at work on the steamer.

Quebec, May 16—The steamer Polynesian went aground near here last night during a snow storm. It is expected she will be pulled off to-morrow morning. She is quite safe and no damage has been done her.

Shipbuilding—At Searsport W H Genn & Co have the frame for a ship of 1400 tons, which they intend to build this season.

Launched—At Calais, last week, a fine 3-masted schr named Seth M Todd. She is owned by Boardman Bros, Capt L S Norwood and others of Calais, Souder & Adams, of Philadelphia, and John Boynton's Sons & Co of New York.

At Bath May 6, schr Adelia Chase. She will hail from Harwich, is owned by Capt Henry Nickerson, of West Harwich, and others, and is 130 tons. She is to be used in the fishing business, commanded by Capt Horatio Chase of Dennisport.

WHALEMEN.

See arrivals at this port.

Sailed from St Helena March 31, bark Adeline Gibbs, Forman, of and for New Bedford.

SPOKEN.

Steamer Memnon (Br), from New York for Liverpool, April 25, lat 40, lon 68.

Ship Nearchus, Pearce, from New York for San Francisco, March 9, lat 28 45 S, lon 38 30 W.

Ship Commissary (Br), from Hong Kong for New York, Feb 20, in Sunda Straits.

Ship Sumatra, Mullin, from New York for Hong Kong, Feb 7, lat 30 S, lon 12 W.

Ship Simla, Gardner, from Liverpool to New York, April 29, Tuskar bearing W 16 miles.

Ship Terpsichore (Ger), from Hamburg for New York, April 27, lat 48 22, lon 12 54.

Ship British Statesman (Br), from Liverpool for San Francisco, April 25, Tuskar bearing NE 20 miles.

Ship Athenais (Br), from Liverpool for St John, NB, April 28, Tuskar N 14 miles.

Ship Lady Lawrence (Br), from Calcutta for New York, March 25, lat 28 S, lon 8 E.

Ship William Leavitt, of St John (N B), from Cardiff for Callao, April 1, lat 0 7 N, lon 25 36 W.

Ship Curlew (Br), from San Francisco for Liverpool 50 days, February 12, lat 44 19 S, lon 118 50 W.

Ship Don Quixote, from New York March 30 for San Francisco, April 7, lat 38 53, lon 54 54.

An America ship, from Boston for California, April 2, no lat, &c.

Bark Surprise, Hoyt, April 30, 108 miles NE of Finisterre.

Bark Chattanooga, from Hong Kong for New York, Feb 20, in Sunda Straits.

Bark Laurel (Br), from Japan for New York, Feb 20, in Sunda straits.

Schr Henry Lippett, Chase, from New York for Anjer Point, March 4, lat 40 S, lon 35 E.

Schr James E Baylis (not as before), from New York for Galveston, May 7, lat 36 40, lon 76 40.

A vessel, showing signal letters QBTBP, from Hamburg for San Francisco, Feb 16, lat 3 S, lon 28 W.

A vessel, showing signal letters LMRH, from New Orleans, April 2, lat 34 N.

NOTICE TO MERCHANTS AND CAPTAINS.

Merchants, shipping agents and shipmasters are informed that by telegraphing to the Herald London Bureau, No 46 Fleet street, or to the Paris office, Rue Scribe, the arrivals at and departures from European and Eastern ports of American and all foreign vessels trading with the United States, the same will be cabled to this country free of charge and published.

Captains arriving at and sailing from French and Mediterranean ports will find the Paris office the more economical and expeditious for telegraphing news.

OUR CABLE SHIPPING NEWS.

Belfast, May 15—Sailed, bark Otac Mio (Aus), Caticich, New York (not sailed 9th).

Bassein—Sailed, bark Chasca, Pratt, England.

Cadiz—Arrived, brig Mathilde (Swe), Westerberg, Baltimore.

Dublin, May 15—Sailed, ship Pride of the Port, Baker, Boston.

Havre, May 15—Sailed, ship Montebello, Kelley, New York.

London, May 16—Sailed, Caroline, for Baltimore; "Hansen," Charleston.

Reval, May 14—Arrived, ship Geo Hurlbut, Masson, Mobile via Elsinore.

Rangoon—Sailed, ship Uncle Toby, Sinnett, England.

Seville—Sailed, brig Mary E Thayer, for New York.

St Helena—Arrived, ship Peterborough (Br), Gardner, Calcutta for New York.

Waterford, May 15—Sailed, barks Jedanesti Dubrovacki (Aus), Mahovich, Philadelphia; Constante, New York.

London, May 16—Bark Jupiter T (Aus), Ivincich, from Singapore March 2 for New York, went ashore at Bird Island, and is likely to break up and become a total loss.

Bark Albert Cesar (Fr), has put into St Thomas leaky. (Nothing further.)

Bark Alpha (Nor), from Baltimore, at New Ross (after being ashore near Waterford), makes no water. Part of her cargo was discharged into lighters.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Bermuda, May 10—Arrived, brig Annie (Br), McKenzie, St Martin for Lockport, NS (see Miscellany); 11th, bark Eliza Barss (Br), Vessey, New York.

Arrived 12th, schr D Sawyer, Cummings, New York.

Sailed 5th, brig T H A Pitt (Br), Stubbs, Philadelphia; 6th, schr Morning Star, Paine, Aux Cayes, with inward cargo from New York.

Baracoa May 5—In port, schrs Carrie W Clark, Smith, for New York (to sail same day); Nellie Grant, Jordan, for do, do; Robert T Clark, Bellows, for do next day; Anna D Merritt, Pinkham, for Philadelphia, ldg; Jordan L Mott, Brown, for New York, do; Carlton, Coggins; Israel Snow, Hatch, and Jesse Carll, Underhill, do, do.

Calcutta, April 14—Sailed, bark Charles L Pearson, Swain, Boston.

Demerara, April 24—In port, brig Chesapeake (Br), for Baltimore, ldg; schrs Stephen Bennett, Bennett, from Philadelphia disg; Mabel Rose, from Norfolk, arrived 14th (see miscellany); E M Cook, for New York, ldg.

Gibraltar, April 24—Sailed, schr Flower of the Fal (Br), Whitburn (from Palermo), New York.

London, May 8—Arrived, brig Manson, Smith, Natal.

St Thomas, May 12—Arrived, steamer Ontario, Slocum, Rio Janeiro (and sailed 14th for New York).

St Croix, May 1—In port, schrs Lucy Ives, Dayton, for New York, ldg; Louis Clark, for do, do.

[Per Steamer Oder.]

Aberdeen, May 1—Sailed, Laurel, Symmers, Pensacola.

Antwerp, May 1—Arrived, Rocklight, Dunn, Callao.

Sailed from Texel 1st, Emily Lowther, Cain, Sydney, CB; Eesgezindheid, Sienstra, St Thomas via Norfolk.

Akyab, March 27—Sailed, Martha Davis, Johnson, Channel.

Bristol, May 3—Arrived, Conference, Williams, Pensacola.

Barrow-in-Furness, May 3—Sailed, Astena, Eldrup, Quebec.

Bremen, April 30—Arrived, Mosel Neynaber, New York; May 1, Braunschweig (s), Undeutch, Baltimore.

Sailed 30th, Bertha, Saathoff, Wilmington; May 1, Gessner, Christoffers, New York; Shakespeare, Fechter, Sandy Hook; Mercur, De Haan, do.

Brake, April 30—Sailed, Rana, Larssen, Wilmington.

Bordeaux, May 1—Sailed, St Genevieve, Demeurant, New Orleans.

Arrived at Pauillac, April 30—Franklin, Clements, Pascagoula.

Barcelona, April 26—Arrived, Toro, Maymus, Charleston; 29th, Ondina, Cassabella, Savannah; Lequeitio, Pons, New Orleans; Polar, Pelicer, Charleston; Pedro Maristany, Pla, Mobile.

Banjoewangie, Feb 25—Sailed, Herald, Raymond, Boston; March 4, Mystic Belle, Plumner, do; 8th, Ivy Buck, Field, Sydney.

Sailed March 22, Lizzie Fox, Hurrell, New York; 24th, Samuel B Hale, Hale, Rosario; 25th, Mary, Babin, West Indies; 27th, Emily F Sheldon, Hatch, Genoa.

Batavia, March 20—Arrived, Wealthy Pendleton, Blanchard, Boston.

Sailed March 23, Josie C Haseltine, Hodsdon; America (arrived 23d from Cheribon).

Buenos Ayres, March 26—Arrived, J E Woodworth, Fredericksen, St Marys; 28th, Andrew C Bean, Cheney, Portland (and sailed 30th for Rosario).

Charente, April 27—Sailed, Hanna, Christensen, New York.

Cadiz, April 22—Sailed, San Giacomo, Cafiero, New York.

Corunna, April 21—Sailed, Mary Fisk, Dyer, Cadiz.

Deal, May 2—Arrived, Sedmi Dubrovacki, Fanarni, and Valkyrien, Maller, London for New York (and proceeded); Albert Gallatin, Grove, Antwerp for Callao (and anchored).

Passed 3d, Pantser, Neilsen, from Philadelphia for Bremen; Argo, Meyer, New York for do.

Dungeness (no date)—Off, Ada, from Rotterdam for Sydney, CB.

Dover, May 3—Off, Trio, Pfeifer, from Charleston for Bremen; Atlantic, Barder, Hamburg for Wilmington.

Dundalk, May 4—Arrived, Colin E McNeill, Crowell, Philadelphia.

Dublin, May 3—Arrived, Kate Sancton, Carver, St John, NB.

Exmouth, May 2—Arrived, Elix, Nibbe, New York; Willie, Black, do.

Elsinore, April 29—In port, Geo Hurlbut, Mason, from Mobile for Reval, after finishing repairs.

Fowey, April 30—Arrived, Water Lily, Hockins, Boston.

Falmouth, April 29—Off, Wieland, Vozelsan, from New York for Hamburg; Iris, Pfeiffer, from Charleston for Bremen.

Fleetwood, May 1—Arrived, Hakon Jarl, Fries, Galveston.

Gloucester, April 31—Arrived, Lalla W McNeil, New York; May 4, Chas Murdoch, Burt, San Francisco.

Greenock, April 30—Sailed, David Taylor, Atkinson, Boston; Kate Mellick, Fraser, Buenos Ayres.

Sailed from the Clyde 1st, Abercairn, McAuliffe, San Francisco.

Galle, April 8—Sailed, Nancy Pendleton, Pendleton, Masulipatam.

Hull, May 2—Arrived, Lauretta, Williams, Portland, O; O Le Baron, Edwards, San Francisco.

Havre, April 30—Sailed, Seaforth, Eason, Quebec; May 1, Providence, Bechet, St John, NB.

Kinsale, May 1—Sailed, Louise, Dehly, New York.

Liverpool, May 2—Arrived, Wave Queen, Wilson, Savannah; Windermere Mann, Portland, O; 3d, Northumbrian, Pigge, New York; Sunbeam, Whitney, Savannah; Locksley, Hall, Barnes, San Francisco; 4th, Don Enrique, Cabellas, do; Anita, Guthorinsen, Charleston; Republic (s), Gleadell, New York; Hermon, Leighton, San Francisco.

Sailed 2d, Elizabeth Hamilton, Stone, Baltimore; 3d, Susan M Dudman, Durkee, Philadelphia.

Cleared 1st, Coldstream, Cousins, New York; 3d, Matchless, Dawes, Callao; Shelburne, Murphy, New York; Jane Fish, Brown, St John, NB; Unanima, Cain, Vancouver's Island; Prince Alfred, Bacon, Pensacola.

Off Bardsey 30th, St James, from Liverpool for Callao.

London, May 3—Arrived, Star of Albion, Hughes, New York.

Cleared 1st, Dagmar, Christensen, Philadelphia; 3d, Joutsen, Eklund, Pensacola.

Entered out 1st, Etta Loring, Loring, Boston.

Limerick, May 4—Arrived, Viandra, Larsen, Baltimore.

Lervig, April 30—Sailed, Frederikke Sophie, Jessen, Boston.

Lynzoer, April 26—Sailed, Storjohan, Mortensen, New York.

Lisbon, April 23—Arrived, Belle, Mulcahy, New York.

Leghorn, April 29—Arrived, Halcyon, Hardie, Barcelona.

Marseilles, April 29—Arrived, Folkvang, Hamre, New York.

Messina, April 24—Arrived, Fidelia, White, Beyrout; 26th, Assyria (s), Donaldson, Sorrento (and left for New York).

Sailed 27th, S P Thurlow, Tabbut, Licata.

Manila, March 9—Sailed, Star of the West, Taylor, Liverpool.

Maulmain, March 20—Sailed, Alice Vennard, Gould, Europe.

Newcastle, May 3—Cleared, Marco Polo, Rio Janeiro and Columbia River.

Newry, April 30—Sailed, Hellas, Pent, New York.

Plymouth, April 30—Off the Start, Picciola, Grafe, from New York for Hamburg.

Sailed 4th, Centurion, Taylor, London.

Penzance, May 1—Arrived, Maria, Lequori, New York.

Off Mount's Bay 20th, Bradrene, Evensen, from Charleston for Hull.

Queenstown, May 3—Off, Professor Schneigaard, Swang, from New York.

Sailed 2d, Austria, Gilmore, Hull; Sarah Douglass, Douglass, Hamburg; Hermon, Leighton, Liverpool; Frank Jones, Ross, do; 4th Maria, Greenock.

Ramsgate, April 30—Off the North Foreland, Ariana Passmore, from Dundee for Liverpool.

Rangoon, March 31—Sailed, Sunny Region, Kenney, Channel.

Rio Grande, March 29—Sailed, Venture, Falker, New London; John Rose, Howell, New York.

Scilly, April 29—Off, Concordia, Nielson, from New Orleans for Cronstadt.

Stockholm, April 28—Arrived, Laugen, Magnusen, New York.

Singapore, March 26—Sailed, Frolic, Bush, Manila.

Smyrna, April 23—Arrived, Smyrniote, Sears, Boston; Geneva, Gorham, New York.

Sierra Leone, April 3—Sailed, Daniel Webster, Haskill, Boston; 11th, Joseph Nickerson, Whitman, New York.

Sourabaya, March 15—Arrived, Wakefield, Carver, Batavia; Lucy S Wills, Pritchard, Samarang.

Vianna, April 23—Arrived, Dahlia, Stewart, St Johns, NF.

Antwerp, May 1—The King of Algeria ship, Smith, from Philadelphia for this port (petroleum), has been ashore on Wenduyne Bank, near Blankenberghe, but was assisted off and taken into Flushing Harbour, leaking badly, by the City of Brussels (s), Pritchard, from London for Brussels arrived here this morning. During the passage the King of Algeria threw overboard several bbls of petroleum stowed on deck.

Fowey, May 2—The Waterlily, Hockin, from Boston (US) for London, put in 30th ult with bulwarks damaged, and shaken from forward to aft, having experienced very heavy weather on the passage.

Liverpool, May 4—The Eldorado, from San Francisco, in docking at Prince's Dock, grounded, but floated in about an hour, supposed undamaged.

Queenstown, May 3—The Jessie bark, which arrived here yesterday, reported that on the 12th April, in lat 34 N lon 64 W, she fell in with the American brig R M Heslen, from Messina, with a cargo of oranges for Boston, under jurymasts, having been dismasted on March 2, and was short of provisions; the Jessie having supplied her with sufficient for 15 days, she continued on her voyage. [The R M H has been spoken subsequently.]

The Thor arrived here from Baltimore, took off master and all hands from the Rose Brae bark, of and for Liverpool, from Galveston (cotton), which vessel was in a sinking condition, April 21, in lat 44 N, lon 48 W, having been struck the previous day by an iceberg, which drove a hole in her fore compartment. The master (Wilcox) stated that immediately after they got safely on board the Thor the Rose Brae went down bows foremost.

[Per Steamer City of Richmond.]

Antwerp, May 1—Arrived, Isaac Hall, Fressey, Buenos Ayres.

Algoa Bay, March 30—Arrived, Anna L Taylor, Percival, Natal (and sailed 31st for Boston).

Arrived 25th, Geo T Kemp, Taylor, Boston.

Bremen, May 3—Arrived, Johann Wilhelm, Kramp, New York.

Sailed 2d, Fiorella, Craig, and Arcturus, Drent, North America; Rana, Larsen, Wilmington.

Bordeaux, May 3—Arrived, Franklin, Clemensen, Pascagoula.

Sailed 3d, Paolina S, Federigo, New York.

Brisbane, Feb 19—Arrived, Nehemiah Gibson, Bradford, Melbourne.

Cardiff, May 5—Arrived, Theobald, Adams, Havre.

Cadiz, April 27—Sailed, Mabel, Lent, Gloucester, Mass.

Dublin, May 5—Arrived, Oneida, Nickels, San Francisco via Kingston.

Deal, May 3—Passed, Iris, Pfeiffer, from Charleston for Bremen; Mathilde Christina, Lundstrum, from Mobile for London; 6th, Liverpool, Lambert, from New York for do.

Off 4th, Picciola, Grafe, from New York for Hamburg; Brodrene, Evenson, from Bull River for Hull.

Sailed 4th, Albert Gallatin, Grove (from Antwerp), Callao.

Drammen, April 24—Sailed, Dagny, Bakker, and Haabet, Sorensen, America.

Falmouth, May 6—Sailed, Kit Carson, Spencer, Greenock.

Off the Lizard 2d, Egersund, Jacobsen, from Pensacola for London.

Fowey, May 4—Sailed, Lochee, McLaughlan, New York.

Fredrikstadt, April 15—Cleared, Amelie, Aas, America.

Glasgow, May 3—Sailed, Dirigo, Staples, Montevideo; 4th, Gilroy, Morris, San Francisco.

Sailed from the Clyde 4th, Padang Packet, Schultz, New York.

Gloucester, May 5—Arrived, Rajah, Halliday, San Francisco.

Great Yarmouth, no date—Off, Laura and Gertrude, Schultz, from Hamburg for New York, six days out.

Hastings, May 4—Off, Sedmi, Dubrovacki, Tahirini, from London for New York.

Hull, May 4—Arrived, Lido (s), Jenkins, New York.

Hartlepool, May 3—Sailed, Geo W Jones, Porter, New York.

Hamburg, May 2—Arrived, Odd, Gundersen, Wilmington, NC.

Sailed 1st, Edmund Richardson, Brodie, Rio Janeiro (and from Cuxhaven 3d).

Sailed from Cuxhaven 1st, Asphodel, Stone, England; Weza, Gerth, Wilmington; Rudolph, Parke, do; Fanny, Moller, New York; Neptun, Struve, Philadelphia.

Havre, May 3—Sailed, David McNutt, Stewerts, Swartwick.

Liverpool, May 4—Arrived, Egypt (s), Grogan, New York; Parthia (s), Watson, Boston; Frank Jones, Ross, San Francisco; India (s), St John, NB; 5th, Sarmatian (s), Aird, Portland; City of Montreal, Mirehouse, New York.

Sailed 4th, Coldstream, Cousins, New York; Prince Alfred, Bacon, Pensacola; Tolomeo, Gladulich, Baltimore; Hibernian (s), Archer, Baltimore; Unanima, Cain, Vancouver Island; 5th, Jane Fish, Brown, St John, NB; Shelbourne, Murphy, New York; San Marcos (s), Burrows, Boston; Helvetia (s), Webster, New York.

London, May 4—Arrived, ship Hudson, Pratt, New York; Express, Gundersen, Parsagoula; 5th, Sadie F Caller, Webber, Boston.

Entered out 4th, J W Hunt, Hunt, for Boston; Hudson, Pratt, New York.

Arrived at Gravesend 5th, Ireshope, Baillie, New York; 6th, Jefferson Borden, Patterson, New Orleans.

Londonderry, May 3—Sailed, Nightingale, Manson, New York.

Limerick, May 5—Sailed, Formosa, Brown, Miramichi; 6th, Mary Lowerison, Forbes, Sydney, CB.

Laurvig, April 15—Sailed, Norma, Lugg, and Annie, Evensen, America.

Leghorn, May 1—Arrived, Eschol, Field, New York.

Sailed 1st, James Ford, Small, New York.

Lisbon, April 27—Arrived, Rebekka, Bull, Pensacola.

Malaga, April 23—Arrived, Andrea, Klaveness, New Orleans; 26th, Theresa, Bergest, do.

Marseilles, May 5—Sailed, Rachele, Cacace, New York.

St. Helena, March 25—Arrived, Orient, Orlander, Fassarveand (and sailed 26th for New York); April 1, Sooloo, Howie, Shanghai (and sailed same day for New York); Robert Lees, Rose, Calcutta (and sailed same day for Jamaica); 3d, Geo H Warren, Ellis, Probolingo for Boston (and sailed); 8th, Inverness, Peter, Shanghai (and sailed 9th for New York); 12th, Henry S Sanford, Johnson, Cebu for New York (and sailed).

Sailed, April 6—Sailer, von Rittern, New Bedford.

Southwold, May 3—Off, Moonbeam, Fields, from Shields for Montevideo.

Saville, April 19—Sailed Carl XV, Nielsen, New York.

Sydney, NSW, May 5—Arrived, Macgregor (s), Grainger, San Francisco.

Table Bay, March 12—Arrived, Ethan Allen, Hardy, Montevideo; 15th, Reunion, Emerson, do.

Sailed March 11, Emily, New York.

Workington, May 4—Sailed, Sandemanden, Larsen, and Mindet, Beck, Montreal (not as reported by cable.)

Wexford, May 4—Sailed, Grace Bradley, Turner, Cadiz.

Bremen, May 4—The Johann Wilhelm, Kramp, arrived yesterday from New York, and the Ceder, Ronlfs, lying in the roadstead ready for sea, came in collision with each other this afternoon, and both sustained considerable damage; they are reported tight and have put into Geestemunde Harbor.

Crookhaven, May 6—The American brig Pamlico, Stretch, for Chicago (general cargo), Prindiville, owner, put in here last night dismasted. Captain reports:—Left Queenstown April 30, wind SW, moderate; proceeded on voyage, all well, till 3:30 AM, May 2, lat 50 43, lon about 11, in a squall from SSW, vessel's fore and mainmasts were carried away from the deck, with all attached. After clearing away wreckage, and having as much as possible rigged jurymasts, made for nearest port.

Deal, May 5—The ship Royal Charter, Robbins, from New Orleans for Reval, while getting under way this afternoon, owing to a thick fog, the wind being very light at the time, drove foul of the James Nicol Fleming, Cole, from London for Otago, NZ, at anchor, carrying away her jibboom and doing slight damage to cathead, &c. The Royal Charter had foreyard carried away and has sustained some slight damage to bulwarks, &c, and took the assistance of a tug to tow her clear. Agreement, £25.

Dungeness, May 5—The North German bark Adolf, of and from Bremen for Baltimore, grounded here this morning during a thick fog; has since been assisted off by Deal boatmen; agreement £40.

Frederikshaven, May 3—The C B Hazeltine, Gilkey, from Savannah for Cronstadt, which went ashore on the Scaw April 30, during thick weather, was assisted off by a steamer; salvage agreement, £200. She proceeded for Elsinore in tow of the steamer.

Havre, May 4—The Francis P Sage, Urquhart, which arrived here May 2, from New Orleans (cotton), had experienced violent gales. Shortly before her arrival signs of heating among the cargo were perceived, and as soon as she got into port it was found that three or four bales had begun to burn, one of them being almost entirely charred; the fire was promptly extinguished with trifling damage.

London, May 5—The master of the Sadie F Caller, arrived in the river from Boston, reports having experienced a gale 3d, 4th and 5th of April, off the Grand Banks, in the ice, during which the vessel lost spanker-boom, mainboom, and split foresail.

AMERICAN PORTS.

ALEXANDRIA, May 14—Sailed, steamer John Gibson, New York; schrs E & L Cordery, Bristol; Gettysburg, East Cambridge.

15th—Arrived, schrs Ellie L Smith, and Annie M Buell, Boston.

Sailed—Schrs Skylark (from Boston), Georgetown; Cora, Boston; Frank Jameson, and L Q C Wishart (from Georgetown), ——.

BOSTON, May 15—Arrived, schrs Plow Boy, Hallett, and W G Bartlett, Kelly, Rondout.

Cleared—Steamers Roman, Crowell, Philadelphia; Glaucus, Bearse, New York; barks John Mathues (Br), Emerson, Surinam; A C Small (Br), O'Brien, Cienfuegos; schrs Silver Stream, Todd, London; Osprey, Crowley, St George, NB; Maggie A Fisk, Megathlin, Georgetown, DC; Emily & Jenny, Hewitt, Alexandria; James Martin, Brown, Philadelphia.

Sailed—Steamer Johns Hopkins.

16th—Arrived, steamer Wm Crane, Howe, Baltimore; schr Alice C Noyes, Barter, Rondout.

Sailed—Bark Nuovo Chiarino (Ital).

BALTIMORE, May 15—Arrived, steamers Calvert, Foley, Charleston; Raleigh, Oliver, Wilmington, NC; Wm Woodward, Chance, New York; schrs S S Newman, Newman, Nassau; Enos B Phillips, Baker, Boston; Pickup, Bowen, North Carolina.

Cleared—Schrs Julia E Pratt, Crowell, Boston; Helen Perry, New Bedford; George Churchman, Risley, Providence; Mary H Hand, Hand, New York.

Sailed—Steamers Leipzig, Bremen; ship Elsinore, New York; barks Mindora, Rio; Freden, Londonderry; Guiseppe Emmanuelle, Cork; brigs Water Witch, Pernambuco; Potomac, Demerara; schrs Miranda and Cumberland, West Indies.

15th—Arrived, steamers Murnberg (Ger), Jaeger, Bremen; America, Phillips, Savannah; Commerce, Walker, North Carolina; Astoria, Dornin, Roanoke River, NC; Elizabeth, Clark, New York.

BANGOR, May 13—Cleared, brigs Princeton, Wells, and Benj Carver, Smart, New York; schr Philanthropist, Coombs, Philadelphia.

14th—Cleared, schr Mary Louisa, Clay, New York.

BATH, May 13—Arrived, schr Frederick Fish, Davis, Wilson's Landing, James River.

Sailed—Schrs Lulu, Snow, Baltimore; Lamoine, Philadelphia; Richard W Denham, Denham, ——.

BASS HARBOR, Me, May 12—Arrived, schr H E Wellman, Verrill, Calais for Barbados.

BRISTOL, May 13—Arrived, sloop Fred Brown, Wilson, Providence for New York.

14th—Sailed, schr Trenton, Walls, New York.

CHARLESTON, May 15—Cleared, brig Florence, Avery (not Frisbee), Stettin.

16th—Arrived, schr John S Beacham, Baltimore.

CASTINE, May 13—Sailed, schr Mahoney, Shepard, Baltimore.

CALAIS, May 11—Cleared, schrs Ernst T Lee, Rideout, Barbados; Montrose, Allen, New York.

12th—Cleared, schrs Hannibal, Middleton, New York; John A Lord, Thomas, Washington.

DIGHTON, May 12—Arrived, schrs Stephen Morgan, Gale, Philadelphia; Niantic, Padelford, and Naiad Queen, Smith, New York.

Sailed—Schr Sylvester Hale, Coleman, Rondout.

EASTPORT, May 7—Sailed, schr Spartel, Crossman, New York.

10th—Sailed, schr Cuba, Baldwin, Barbados.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 15—Passed out, barks Argo (Rus), for Londonderry; Gamaliel, for Cork (both from Baltimore).

FALL RIVER, May 13—Arrived, schr E H Kirk, from Georgetown, DC.

GALVESTON, May 14—Sailed, schr Vernal, Pensacola, in ballast.

15th—Cleared, steamer City of Waco, Greenman, New York (and sailed).

GLOUCESTER, May 15—Arrived, schrs Saladin, Brinton, Annapolis; H W Race, Race, Wiscasset.

INDIANOLA, May 10—In port schrs Eugene Borda, Cook, from New York, disg; Ajax, Saunders, from Pensacola, do.

MOBILE, May 15—Cleared, ship L L Sturges, Linnekin, Liverpool.

NEW ORLEANS, May 11—Cleared, brig Esperanza (Mex), Basso, Vera Cruz.

15th—Arrived, schr Mary D Ireland, Fisher, Philadelphia.

Cleared—Steamers City of Mexico, Sherwood, New York via Havana; Knickerbocker, Kemble, New York.

PASSES, May 15—Sailed, schr J G Whipple, Webb, Utilla.

16th—Steamers Knickerbocker, and City of Mexico are on the bar.

NEW SMYRNA, Fla, May 4—Cleared, schrs Anna Bell Hyer, Betts, Boston; 7th, Darius Eddy, Rideout, do; Maud Webster, Wentworth, ——.

NORFOLK, May 13—Arrived, schr Mary Farren, Foss, Belfast, Me.

14th—Arrived, schrs Sarah Burr, New York; Eva, Smith, Charleston.

NEWBURYPORT, May 14—Arrived, schrs Sea Foam, Fillbrook, Hoboken; Scud, Hallowell, and A H Sawyer, Cook, Weehawken.

NEW BEDFORD, May 15—Arrived, schr Stephen B Woodbury, Griffin, Georgetown, SC.

NEWPORT, May 14, PM—Arrived, steamer Old Colony, New York, to lay up; schrs Charles S Rogers, Mayhew, Quincy for Philadelphia; Sylvester Hale, Coleman, Dighton for Boston; Justice, Caswell, Narragansett Pier for New York; Belle, Mott, Plymouth for do; Lucy Church, Pierce, Providence for do; Jane Maria, Smith, Somerset for do (and all sailed 14th, except schr Justice).

Also arrived, schrs White Foam, Milliken, Providence for Baltimore; Levina Delanoy, Reeve, and Julia A Tate, Tate, do for New York.

Sailed—Schrs Elisha T Smith, Baker, New York; Artist, Clements, do; Equal, Shaw, Rockland for New York; Josephine, Small, Dennis for do; Daniel Morris, Squires, New York; Kate Thomas, Barlow, and Splendid, Phinney, Sandwich for do; Edwd Wootten, Young, Providence for do.

NARRAGANSETT PIER (RI), Dutch Island Harbor, May 15—Sailed, all before reported.

14th—Arrived, schrs Belle R Hull, Brush, Providence for New York; Josephine, Fickett, do for do; Ella, Harding, Portland for do; David Torrey, Ladd, do for do; Maria L Davis, Chase, Boston for do; Mehrhoff, Mehrhoff, Providence for Croton, NY; Jesse W Knight, Fenton, Lynn for Alexandria; Wm Tice, Tice, Boston for Philadelphia.

NEW LONDON, May 15—Arrived, schrs Sarah E Thomas, Providence, Philadelphia; Alida, Elizabethport, do; George Temple, New York, George's Banks; Onward, do, Nantucket.

Sailed—Schrs George H Mills, Alexandria; Mary E Amsden, do; Louisa, New York.

NORWICH, May 14—Sailed, brig Maud Potter, New London; schrs Ellen Perkins, New York; George Mills, do.

PASS CAVALLO, May 10—At the bar, ready for sea, schrs Frank Walter, Saxon, for Pensacola; Zenobia, Harrison, for Pascagoula; Washington, Hansen, for New York.

PENSACOLA, May 12—Cleared, bark Lainetar (Rus), Hellman, Liverpool; schr Ella M Watts, Watts, New Haven.

PHILADELPHIA, May 15—Arrived, steamer Mars, Grumley, Hartford; barks Union, Phelan, Matanzas; Robert Morrison, Gardner, Darien; schrs James Gallagher, Gallagher, James River; Chief, Townsend, Indian River; A H Leaming, Brower, Fall River; Arona Maria, Bell, Pocomoke River; Margaret Godfrey, Godfrey.

16th—Arrived, steamer Vaderland (Belg), Randall, Antwerp; bark David (Ital), Bozzo, Dublin; schr Kate Rommell, Adams, Cardenas.

Newcastle, May 1—P. M.—Ship Union, for New Orleans; schrs H. A. Hunt, for Caibarien; James Pondir, for Georgetown, S. C.; James S. Hewitt, for Boston; and steamers Norman, for Boston, and Catharine Whiting, for Providence, passed down this P. M.

Delaware Breakwater, May 15, PM—Schrs James H Gordon and John Rose, both from Cuba, remain for New York; brig Ida L Ray arrived this AM from Martinique and remains for Philadelphia; nothing of note passing to-day; bark Freeman Dennis, from Yarmouth, NS, and ship Schaldes (Belg), from Antwerp, still remain.

PORTSMOUTH, May 14—Arrived, schrs Walter F Parker, Keeler, Georgetown, DC; Alice Bell, Hathaway, and Anna Bell Hyer, Betts, Mosquito Inlet.

Sailed—Steamer Rattlesnake, Hand, Philadelphia.

PROVIDENCE, May 14—Arrived, steamers Blackstone, Hallett, Baltimore via Norfolk; Florida, Crocker, Philadelphia; schrs Maggie J Lawrence, Haley, Georgetown, DC; Mary A Predmore, Sherman, Elizabethport; Decatur Oakes, Baker, and Susan Ross, Wall, Weehawken; West Wind, Lingo, Hoboken; B H Warford, Sprague, and Imogene Diverty, Gandy, Hoboken for Pawtucket.

Below—Schr President, supposed from Clinton.

Sailed—Schrs B S Wright, Collins, Governor's Island, Bahamas; Carrie Heyer, Poland, Savannah; White Foam, Milliken, Baltimore; George S Allison, Leek, Haverstraw; Julia A Tate, Tate, do; D W Vaughn, Driscoll, New York; Allen Gurney, Gurney, do; Peerless, Smith do; John Crockford, Hart, do; Fanny Fern, Eaton, do; Levenia Delanoye, Reeve, do; Ira Bliss, Norton, do; P M Wheaton, Barrett, do; Ellen M Baxter, Lamphear, do; Evergreen, Turner, do; Wm H Bowen, Dill, do; Bias, Taylor, do; Peter Ritter, Kelsey, do; Wm G Bartlett, Bartlett, do; Harriet Lewis, Searle, do; Eliza, Wasson, do; Vermillion, Davis, do; C P Shultis, Young, do, and J B Cunningham, Scovill, do.

In the West Bay, A M—Schr Jennie Rosaiene, Tooker, from Georgetown, D C, for ——.

PAWTUCKET, May 14—Arrived, schrs Horizon, Leet, Rondout; John S Hurst, Cook, New York; B H Warford, Sprague, do.

Sailed—Schrs Anthony Burton, Johnson, and Helen Mar, Ward, New York.

RICHMOND, May 14—Arrived, bark Lord Baltimore (Br), Huxford, New York; brig Sarah & Emma, Carter, do; schr Oakes Ames, Edmonds, do.

ROCKLAND, May 7—Arrived, schrs Ada Ames, Brunswick; 8th, Gem, Thomas, New York for Vinalhaven; M Bell, Hall, from New York; 10th, Leontine, Clarkson, and Pacific, Ginn, do; 12th, Bengal, Titus, do.

Sailed 7th, schrs Equal, Titus, New York; 10th, G M Brainerd, Crockett, Philadelphia; 11th, W H Thorndike, Cushman, New York.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 8—Arrived, ship La Rochelle (Ger), Witt, Apia; bark Bohemia (Col), Otta, Apasurka, Mex.

15th—Sailed, steamers City of Peking, Morse, Yokohama and Hong Kong; Granada, Caverly, Panama.

16th—Arrived, ships America, Chatfield, and Rosie Welt, Welt, New York.

Also arrived, steamer Alaska, Van Sice, Hong Kong and Yokohama.

SAVANNAH, May 15—Arrived, steamer Cleopatra, Bulkley, New York.

Also arrived, schrs Amelia Ann, Vargas, Nassau; L A Rommel, Jeffries, Philadelphia.

Cleared—Ship Savannah (Ger), Tabelman, Bremen; bark Carl George (Ger), Storer, Reval.

Sailed—Steamers Seminole, Matthews, Boston; Wyoming; ship Screamer, Liverpool; schrs M S Bradshaw, New York; Carrie Bell, Philadelphia.

16th—Arrived schr Sarah Wood, Hickman, Philadelphia.

SALEM, May 13—Arrived, schrs Mary Clark, Cameron, Elizabethport; Nellie Cushing, Irving, Weehawken.

Arrived 12th, schr Geo A Pierce, Kelly, New York.

SOMERSET, May 12—Arrived, schrs S & E Corson, Corson, Philadelphia; Ario Pardee, Bishop, Hoboken; Victoria, Suffir, do.

Sailed—Schrs Loon, Bubbs, and Jane Maria, Smith, New York.

VINEYARD HAVEN, May 14—Arrived, schrs S V W Simmons, and H B McCauley, Weehawken for Boston; D W Clark (Br), Joggins Mines, NS, for New Haven; John M Ball, Boston for New York.

Sailed—Schr D W Clark (Br), and all before reported, excepting arrivals of to-day; also schr Dexter.

15th—Arrived, schr Irene E Messervey, Portland for Washington.

Also arrived, revenue steamer Gallatin, on a cruise, and sailed westward.

No vessels sailed.

WISCASSETT, May 8—Sailed, schr Challenge, for New York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES OBTAINED FROM DIFFERENT States; no publicity; advice free; Notary Public, Commissioner of Deeds for every State; Law Documents properly prepared. FREDERICK I. KING, Attorney, No. 363 Broadway.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES OBTAINED FROM DIFFERENT states; legal everywhere; desertion, &c., sufficient cause; no publicity required; no charge until divorce granted; advice free. M. HOUSE, Attorney, 194 Broadway.

A FAMOUS TONIC AND INVIGORATOR, AND A prompt and radical cure for general debility, dyspepsia, loss of strength and appetite, wasting and weakness of every description—WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME AND SODA, the great and only cure for Consumption. TRY IT. Prices $1 and $2 per bottle. Prepared only by WINCHESTER & CO., Chemists, 36 John street, New York.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, WEAKNESS, &C.

WINCHESTER'S SPECIFIC PILL, a certain and speedy cure for Nervous Debility, Weakness, &c.; tested for 30 years with perfect success. For further information send for a circular. Price $1 per box, six boxes $5, by mail, securely sealed, with full directions for use. Prepared only by WINCHESTER & CO., Chemists, 36 John street, New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

5 WEST 37TH ST.—A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE situations for two colored female servants from the South: one as public meat cook for Saratoga or Newport: the other as cook or laundress in small private family; can leave about the middle of June. Call, between 4 and 6, for two days.

8 BEACH ST., BASEMENT FLOOR.—A RESPECTable woman as cook: thoroughly understands her business; no objection to a private boarding house.

8 WEST 28TH ST.—A LADY, WHO IS ABOUT TO leave the country, desires to find a good place for a faithful and good cook, either city or country; is willing to assist with the washing.

16 DOWNING ST.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS thorough cook: country preferred; best six years' reference from last place. Call or address for two days.

17 LISPENARD ST.—A COMPETENT ENGLISH SERvant as first class cook; good reference. Call on or address, for three days, Mrs. SHERIDAN.

27 WEST 52D ST.—TWO GIRLS, ONE AS COOK and to assist with the washing, or would do waiting and chamberwork; the other as waitress and chambermaid. Can be seen at their present employer's from until 2 o'clock on Monday and Tuesday.

30½ WEST 13TH ST.—AS COMPETENT COOK AND to assist with the washing; no objection to the country; best city reference.

34 CLINTON PLACE, NEAR UNIVERSITY place.—As French cook in a private family; good reference. Address.

43 PERRY ST., REAR.—TWO RESPECTABLE young girls; one as first class cook; the other as first class laundress: understand their business; no objection to the country or public places; good city reference.

49 CHRISTOPHER ST., REAR HOUSE, FIRST floor.—A respectable woman as cook, washer and ironer; no objection to a respectable boarding house; steady place in preference to high wages; good reference. Call two days.

50 EAST 41ST ST., NEAR MADISON AV.—AS FIRST class cook, understands all kinds of cooking; best city reference.

57 EAST 41ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first class cook in a private family; three years' city reference.

61 BANK ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first class cook; no objection to assist in the washing or go in the country; best city references.

62 WEST WASHINGTON PLACE.—AS FIRST CLASS cook; willing to assist with the washing and ironing; city or country.

65 MADISON AV.—A SCOTCH GIRL AS COOK and to assist with washing; good bread, biscuit and pastry baker.

87 SOUTH 5TH AV.—AS FIRST CLASS FRENCH cook in a private American family. Call, between 1 and 2 o'clock, on C. BALLAY, Agent of French Society.

102 EAST 11TH ST.—A GERMAN AS FIRST CLASS cook: has been 15 years in Paris.

109 WEST 15TH ST., REAR, TOP FLOOR.—A REspectable woman as good cook and baker and to assist with washing; no objection to a private boarding house; good city reference.

113 WEST 46TH ST.—A STRONG, ACTIVE YOUNG girl to cook, wash and iron or do general housework in a nice private family; good city reference. Call for two days.

119 WEST 19TH ST., BASEMENT DOOR.—A YOUNG woman as cook, washer and ironer; best city references.

122 WEST 19TH ST. (REAR)—A RESPECTABLE young woman to cook, wash and iron; no objections to the country: understands the care of milk and butter; city or country references.

124 WEST 33D ST.—A COMPETENT YOUNG WOman as cook: thoroughly understands all kinds of cooking, poultry and game; will take entire charge of the kitchen; no objection to a first class boarding house; best city and country reference.

127 WEST 30TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS plain cook and to assist with washing in a private family; best city reference.

130 WEST 20TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as cook, washer and ironer; good reference.

131 WEST 28TH ST.—A WOMAN AS GOOD COOK; understands English and American cooking and milk and butter: washing if required; no objection to the country: four years' city reference.

139 EAST 13TH ST., REAR.—A RESPECTABLE North of Ireland girl as good plain cook, washer and ironer; no objection to do housework in a small private family; best city reference.

140 WEST 28TH ST., ROOM 11.—A RESPECTABLE young girl as competent cook in a private family; is willing to assist with the washing if required; best city reference from last employer. Call for two days.

140 WEST 19TH ST., IN THE CANDY STORE.—A respectable young girl as good plain cook and good washer and ironer in a small private family; two years' reference.

147 WEST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as good plain cook, washer and ironer; city reference.

153 EAST 43D ST., CORNER OF 3D AV.—A REspectable woman as first class cook in a private family; understands soups, fish, meats and game in all its branches: is also a good baker of bread and biscuits; can produce the best city reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days.

157 WEST 51ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO cook, wash and iron; thoroughly understands her business; no objection to the country; two years' best city reference.

159 WEST 27TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS COOK; understands all its branches; best reference.

166 WEST 27TH ST.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS first class cook; understands her business thoroughly, and is an excellent baker; city or country; references.

166 WEST 36TH ST., CORNER OF 7TH AV.—AS cook in a private family or boarding house; would go for low wages, with privilege of a smart little girl who understands waiting; reference from last place.

201 EAST 46TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, RIGHT hand.—Two respectable girls, with good city references, in a private family; one to do cooking, washing and ironing; the other as waitress or chambermaid, or both combined. Call for two days.

207 WEST 26TH ST.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN as cook, washer and ironer; good city reference.

208 WEST 19TH ST.—A COMPETENT WOMAN AS cook; will assist with the washing; good reference.

208 WEST 35TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as cook; willing to assist with the washing; best city reference.

209 EAST 40TH ST.—TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG women; one as first class cook, the other as first class waitress or chambermaid; both have first class city reference.

210 WEST 20TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as good cook in a private family; no objection to go in the country; good city reference.

215 EAST 28TH ST.—A PROTESTANT SCOTCH woman as cook; best reference. Call or address.

216 WEST 27TH ST., TOP FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A respectable Protestant woman as an excellent cook in a private family; no objection to assist with the coarse washing.

217 WEST 35TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS EXcellent cook; would assist in the washing and ironing; no objection to a boarding house; best references.

221 EAST 35TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman to cook, wash and iron; no objections to do general housework; good city reference.

222 WEST 17TH ST., REAR.—A COMPETENT woman as cook; is an excellent baker; no objection to a boarding house; best city reference.

223 EAST 22D ST., NEAR 3D AV.—A RESPECTable woman as first class cook in a private boarding house; best city references from last place.

226 WEST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE PROTEStant woman as cook; is a good baker, a home in the country preferred to high wages; good reference.

227 WEST 31ST ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs. (ring third bell).—Two respectable girls; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress; both willing and obliging, city or country; best city references from last places.

229 WEST 27TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A REspectable young girl as cook, washer and ironer in a private family; good city reference.

230 EAST 29TH ST., NEAR 2D AV., FIRST floor.—A Protestant girl as good plain cook and to do the coarse washing and ironing; bread and biscuit maker; no objection to the country; good reference.

236 WEST 29TH ST.—GOOD PLAIN COOK, WASHer and ironer; would do the housework in a small family; best reference.

241 WEST 26TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as good plain cook; excellent baker; would assist in the washing; city reference. Call for two days.

241 EAST 45TH ST.—TWO YOUNG GIRLS TOgether; one as first class cook; the other as chambermaid and waitress; best city references.

244 WEST 41ST ST., ONE FLIGHT UP, FRONT.—A respectable girl as first class cook; willing to assist with a part of the washing; willing and obliging; good city reference from last employer.

248 WEST 41ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS cook, washer and ironer; best city reference.

250 WEST 17TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs., top floor, rear building.—A respectable woman as cook or laundress in a small private family; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good reference.

252 WEST 30TH ST., TOP FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A competent woman as good cook; would do the washing of a small private family; good city reference.

254 6TH AV.—TWO WOMEN; ONE AS COOK, understands meats, game, soups, bread and pastry; other as chambermaid and waitress, or to do plain sewing, in a private family; four years' reference from last place. Ring three times.

275 8TH AV., BETWEEN 23D AND 24TH STS.—A very respectable woman as good cook in all its branches; best city reference from her last place.

278 3D AV., BETWEEN 21ST AND 22D STS.—A REspectable young girl as good cook in a private family; no objection to the coarse washing; best city reference. Inquire in the store.

286 9TH AV., BETWEEN 26TH AND 27TH STS.—Two respectable girls; one as good plain cook; the other as chambermaid and waitress; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Call or address for two days.

302 EAST 35TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS ENGLISH cook; fully competent in all branches of cooking; good city reference.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

307 7TH AV., BETWEEN 27TH AND 28TH STS.—A respectable woman as cook; fully competent in all its branches; no objection to the country; city reference. Call for two days.

308 39TH ST., NEAR 2D AV.—A RESPECTABLE woman as cook in a private family; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

310 WEST 16TH ST., TOP FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A respectable young girl as cook, washer and ironer; is a good plain cook and excellent laundress; unexceptionable reference.

311 EAST 48TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT.—A respectable girl as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or would do upstairs work, washing and ironing; good city reference.

313 EAST 5TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—Two girls (living together); one as cook; understands all kinds of cooking; the other as chambermaid and to assist at waiting on table; no objection to a boarding house; city or country; good city references.

313 EAST 59TH ST.—A PROTESTANT AS COOK, washer and ironer in a private family; good city reference from last place. Call for two days.

313 EAST 24TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG lady to do plain cooking; is a first class washer and ironer, or would do general housework in a small family; best city reference.

314 WEST 16TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH avs.—A competent woman as first class cook in hotel or boarding house: wishes to go to the country; good city reference.

316 EAST 33D ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A RESPECtable girl as cook, and to do washing for a small private family; best city reference.

320 WEST 40TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH avs.—A young girl as good cook and assist with the washing and ironing; city reference.

322 EAST 26TH ST., ROOM 16, FRONT.—AS first class cook in a hotel or large boarding house; no objection to a restaurant; can take full charge of kitchen; city reference. Call for two days.

326 EAST 33D ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; understands all branches of cooking and baking; best reference. Call for two days.

328 WEST 30TH ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—A respectable widow woman as good cook, washer and ironer in a private family; one year's best city reference.

334 WEST 25TH ST., IN THE STORE.—A COMpetent girl as cook; thoroughly understands her business; no objection to assist in washing; city or country; highest references.

338 WEST 48TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH avs.—A respectable woman as good cook; first class washer and ironer; best reference from last place.

341 EAST 16TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—A respectable woman as first class cook and good baker of bread; city reference.

341 EAST 25TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS first class cook in a private family; willing to wash and go to the country; best city reference.

345 WEST 44TH ST.—AS GOOD GERMAN COOK; city or country; good references.

351 EAST 23D ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS cook or laundress, or both, in a small family; no objection to the country; best city reference from last employer. Can be seen for two days.

360 WEST 36TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; is willing and obliging; prefers a place to go to the country for the summer; good city reference.

397 6TH AV., BETWEEN 24TH AND 25TH STS.—A respectable woman as excellent cook and a good baker; thoroughly understands her business; best city reference. Call for two days.

401 EAST 54TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as cook and to do general housework; best city reference. Call on or address.

402 EAST 24TH ST., THIRD PAIR OF STAIRS, front.—Two respectable girls; one as good plain cook and to assist in the washing, the other as chambermaid and waitress; city or country.

405 WEST 54TH ST.—TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG girls; one as first class cook; has three years' best city reference from last place; the other as chambermaid and waitress; has also first class reference. Call or address.

434 EAST 15TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A GERMAN woman as cook in a small family; understands French and German cooking; not particular as to wages. Call for two days.

453 WEST 31ST ST.—TWO SISTERS; ONE AS cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress; good references.

456 WEST 31ST ST.—A VERY RELIABLE GIRL; is a good plain cook and laundress for a small family, on a flat; good reference. Call or address.

471 5TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first class cook; best city reference. Call for two days.

513 WEST 28TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE PROTEStant woman as cook; is a good baker and pastry maker; best reference.

521 MADISON AV. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—AS good plain cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; her sister as chambermaid and waitress; would do the work between them; neat and trustworthy; no objection to the country for the summer months if necessary; unexceptionable city reference.

531 EAST 13TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A FIRST class woman as cook; perfectly understands French and English cooking, also jellies, creams and teas; will attend to dinners by the day or week; best city reference.

532 WEST 30TH ST., IN THE GROCERY STORE.—A respectable girl as cook; understands all kinds of cooking, meats, soups and desserts; is a good baker; boarding house preferred; city reference.

551 2D AV., NEAR 31ST ST., THIRD FLOOR.—Two competent girls, together, one as cook, would assist with washing, the other as chambermaid, would do chamberwork; or would do the work of a small private family between them; three years' city reference from last place.

622 7TH AV.—A COLORED GIRL AS COOK AND to assist with washing and ironing; city or country; best city references. Call for three days.

676 2D AV., TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE young woman as excellent cook; thoroughly understands her business; good city reference. Can be seen for two days.

725 3D AV., THIRD FLOOR.—A YOUNG GIRL AS good plain cook in a small private family; is a good laundress; good reference.

911 6TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as good plain cook; would assist with the washing, or would be willing to take care of a house for the summer; good city reference. Ring third bell.

A RESPECTABLE EXPERIENCED WOMAN AS first class cook; understands all kinds of soups, meats, game, pastry and dessert; best city reference. Address COOK, box 172 Herald Uptown Branch office.

Chambermaids, &c.

15 WEST 11TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as chambermaid and to assist in washing or to do plain sewing in a private family; highly recommended from last place.

23 WEST 44TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress; is neat and capable; over five years' best city reference; would go to the country for the summer.

23 WEST 44TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST class chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid and seamstress, or would assist in fine washing; no objection to the country; good city reference.

31 EAST 9TH ST.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid and waitress. Call or address.

31 EAST 32D ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST CLASS chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children and do sewing; six years' city reference from last place.

50 EAST 54TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as first class chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. Call for two days.

61 WEST 44TH ST., BUTCHER'S STORE.—A REspectable young girl as chambermaid and seamstress; good reference from last employer. Call for two days.

100 WEST 50TH ST. (RING FIRST BELL).—A REspectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress, to assist in the washing and ironing; five years' city reference.

106 EAST 25TH ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYERS).—As excellent chambermaid and seamstress, or to do general housework in a small family; willing and obliging; no objection to the country.

121 EAST 34TH ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—A girl as chambermaid and to assist in washing or housework in a private family; best city reference.

122 WEST 19TH ST., REAR.—A RESPECTABLE young Protestant woman as chambermaid and laundress in a private family; understands any kind of work; city and country reference.

128 8TH ST. (CLINTON PLACE), REAR BUILDing.—A respectable woman as chambermaid or waitress; no objection to the country, first class reference.

131 WEST 32D ST.—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS chambermaid and seamstress; would attend and teach a growing child; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; would go to the country; first class city reference.

133 WEST 28TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and waitress and to assist with the washing and ironing, two years' reference. Call on or address Mrs. MAURICE.

139 8TH AV., BETWEEN 16TH AND 17TH STS.—A respectable Swedish girl as chambermaid and waitress; first class reference. Ring the bell.

140 WEST 23TH ST., ROOM 9.—A GIRL AS FIRST class chambermaid; no objection to do fine washing; has lived 12 years at last place; reason for leaving, family breaking up housekeeping.

144 EAST 46TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE PROTEStant girl as chambermaid and waitress, or would do the cooking for a small private family; city or country; excellent city reference.

145 WEST 35TH ST.—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO chamberwork and waiting in a small private family; best city reference.

151 EAST 32D ST.—BETWEEN LEXINGTON AND 3d avs.—An English Protestant woman as chambermaid and seamstress; reference from last place.

154 WEST 25TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid; would assist with waiting, in a first class boarding house; best city reference.

163 WEST 56TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and waitress in a private family; best city reference from her last employer.

201 EAST 47TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and laundress, or chambermaid and waitress; best references; would like to go up the Hudson with good private family.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids, &c.

206 WEST 27TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO chamberwork and to assist in the washing; city reference.

211 EAST 28TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMbermaid, waitress or nurse; city reference. Call for two days.

211 EAST 28TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMbermaid or laundress, or plain cook; city reference from last place.

217 WEST 28TH ST.—A GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress; would assist with the washing and ironing; in a small private family; city or country, country preferred; satisfactory reference.

224 7TH AV., CORNER 23D ST., OVER DRUG store.—A very respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to the country; best city reference. Call between 10 and 4.

224 WEST 18TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid or would take care of a baby; good references from last place.

225 EAST 46TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—A respectable young woman to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or to assist in waiting; best city reference.

228 EAST 47TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to assist with washing and ironing; is willing and obliging; would make herself generally useful.

229 WEST 19TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and to take care of children, or would do light housework, no objection to the country; best city reference.

230 EAST 59TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO chamberwork and waiting, and to assist with fine washing and ironing; good city reference. Call for two days.

230 EAST 59TH ST., IN THE STORE.—A YOUNG girl as chambermaid, waitress and to assist with washing and ironing; best city reference. Call on Monday and Tuesday.

232 WEST 16TH ST., REAR.—A RESPECTABLE girl to do chamberwork waiting and assist with the washing and ironing; good city reference.

242 EAST 40TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and waitress; is capable and willing. Call at present employer's.

246 EAST 23D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress; five years' reference from last place. Call for two days.

247 WEST 33D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, lately landed, as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing; best city reference. Call for two days.

300 EAST 32D ST.—TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG girls; one as chambermaid and waitress; the other as cook; good city reference; no objection to the country.

302 WEST 55TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO light upstairs work or assist with the care of children; will make herself useful.

303 EAST 60TH ST., NEAR 2D AV.—A YOUNG German girl as chambermaid; willing to work.

310 WEST 41ST ST.—A COMPETENT YOUNG WOman as chambermaid in a private family; would assist with washing or anything required; city or country; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

313 WEST 38TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress; willing to assist with the washing; best city reference.

313 7TH AV., CONFECTIONERY STORE.—A REspectable Protestant woman from the country as chambermaid; willing to make herself generally useful; best references.

314 EAST 32D ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress; good city reference. Call for two days.

321 EAST 37TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTAble young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference.

327 5TH AV.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERmaid in a private family; would like to go to Morristown, N. J. Call Monday and Tuesday between 11 and 3 o'clock.

329 EAST 22D ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS., room 8.—A young German girl as chambermaid or waitress; willing and obliging. Call or address.

332 EAST 36TH ST., SECOND FLOOR FRONT.—A young girl, lately landed, to do chamberwork and waiting or to take care of children; is willing and obliging. Call for two days.

334 WEST 21ST ST., SECOND FLOOR, IN THE rear.—A respectable young girl to do chamberwork and waiting in a private family; no objection to a private boarding house; best city reference.

338 EAST 26TH ST.—A NEAT, TIDY, COMPETENT and capable Scotch woman as good cook and laundress; understands milk and butter; no objection to the country; a home more an object than money; city reference.

343 5TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid and to do plain sewing. Can be seen at her present employer's.

348 EAST 54TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL, LATELY landed, to do upstairs work or general housework.

349 WEST 54TH ST., IN THE STORE.—A YOUNG woman as chambermaid and waitress or care of children; 20 years' best city reference.

402 1ST AV., BETWEEN 24TH AND 25TH STS.—A young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or to do general housework; best reference.

411 WEST 26TH ST., ROOM 5.—A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid or waitress; best city reference.

417 WEST 33D ST., NEAR 10TH AV., UP THREE pair of stairs.—A young girl for upstairs work and to take care of children and do plain sewing; willing to go in the country; reference if required.

421 EAST 17TH ST., IN GROCERY.—A RESPECTable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; good city reference.

422 EAST 13TH ST., THIRD FLOOR.—TWO REspectable young girls, together; one as chambermaid and laundress; the other as chambermaid and waitress, in private boarding house; city or country; good city reference.

423 7TH AV., NEAR 33D ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO do chamberwork and waiting; willing to assist with washing; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good city reference.

424 EAST 15TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT.—Two respectable girls, one as chambermaid and waitress; the other as cook; reference if required.

429 WEST 37TH ST., REAR HOUSE, FIRST floor.—A respectable young woman as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing; no objection to the country. Call for two days.

494 7TH AV.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERmaid and waitress in a private family; no objection to a private boarding house; city or country; city references.

512 EAST 18TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress, or would do general housework in a small private family; city reference.

803 6TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid and seamstress in a private family; city or country; best city reference.

851 1ST AV., BETWEEN 47TH AND 48TH STS., UP one flight, front room.—A young girl as chambermaid and waitress, no objection to the country; best city reference.

923 8TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress or to take care of children; good reference. Call for two days.

925 8TH AV., BETWEEN 54TH AND 55TH STS., one flight of stairs up.—A respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; good city reference.

1,055 3D AV., BETWEEN 62D AND 63D STS.—A respectable young girl, 16 years old, to do upstairs work and mind children; good reference.

1,125 2D AV., NEAR 59TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, front room.—A young girl as chambermaid and waitress; will assist with washing and ironing; best city reference.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

6 WEST 44TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST class seamstress and lady's maid; no objection to grown children; best city reference.

52 WEST 48TH ST.—AS SEAMSTRESS; UNDERstands dressmaking and family sewing, or as ladies' maid; no objections to travel; can be seen at present employer's until suited; good reference.

153 EAST 43D ST.—A COMPETENT PERSON AS seamstress in a private family; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; would assist in light work or take care of growing children; city or country; good city reference. Call or address for two days.

170 EAST 51ST ST.—A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER, trimmer, cutter and fitter wishes a few more engagements by the day, or work home; best reference. Call for two days.

195 BLEECKER ST.—A COLORED WOMAN TO sew by the day with a dressmaker in a private family; a good operator.

201 WEST 26TH ST.—AS COMPETENT DRESSmaker and seamstress in a private family in some healthy country place; all the necessary reference. Address, by letter only, DRESSMAKER.

219 EAST 29TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, BACK—A respectable young woman to go out by the day or week; understands all kinds of sewing. Call or address.

220 WEST 32D ST.—TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG girls in a dressmaker's establishment; one to assist in dressmaking, the other as errand girl; good references.

227 WEST 27TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS SEAMstress; understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing; has her own machine; would do light chamberwork or take care of growing children; best city reference.

240 EAST 75TH ST, BASEMENT.—A RESPECTAble girl, lately arrived, to do the housework of a small family; is willing and obliging.

244 WEST 25TH ST., PRESENT EMPLOYER'S.—A Protestant girl wants a permanent place as seamstress and dressmaker; would be willing to assist with children; can operate on a sewing machine.

304 WEST 40TH ST., IN THE STORE.—A RESPECtable girl to go out by the day to do plain sewing, or would take it to her own home; good reference.

305 EAST 24TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as seamstress and to do a little chamberwork; she has lately landed; will make herself agreeable.

329 EAST 36TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS competent seamstress and operator; understands dressmaking, cutting and fitting; best city reference. Address.

338 EAST 11TH ST., IN STORE.—A GERMAN girl in a respectable family as seamstress, to wait upon an invalid or travel with a lady. Call for one day.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids, &c.

343 EAST 23D ST.—AN ACTIVE YOUNG GIRL, lately landed, as chambermaid and waitress and to assist with washing. Address ADVERTISER, or call for two days.

367 WEST 12TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WIDOW lady as seamstress; is willing to make herself generally useful. Call for two days.

412 MADISON AV. (FORMER EMPLOYER'S).—A lady wishes to procure a place for a faithful and competent servant, who has been in her employ for the last 11 years; is a good seamstress and machine operator; is willing to assist in chamberwork, or as waitress and parlor maid. Apply for two days.

427 WEST 42D ST., NEAR 9TH AV.—A YOUNG woman as seamstress or to do chamberwork or mind children; does all kinds of family sewing; a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; good city reference. Call in the store.

438 6TH AV.—AS SEAMSTRESS AND DRESSmaker; has worked in the first establishments in town; would prefer to live in a private family; will do light chamberwork if desired; no objection to the country.

440 WEST 40TH ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH avs.—A German girl as seamstress in an American family.

443 6TH AV., IN THE JEWELRY STORE.—A seamstress, going out by the day, would like a few more customers; can cut and fit for children; has considerable knowledge of dressmaking. Call.

486 8TH AV. (HAIR DRESSING SALOON).—A seamstress would like a few customers; will go out by the day or week.

520 8TH AV., CORNER 36TH ST.—A RESPECTAble woman as seamstress; understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing; four years' city reference from last place. Can be seen for two days.

539 2D AV.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO GO out by the day or week to do family sewing; can make and repair shirts by hand and machine.

608 3D AV., IN THE CIGAR STORE.—A THORough dressmaker will go out by the day or week; perfect fit guaranteed; $2 per day.

854 AND 856 7TH AV., IN THE UNDERTAKER'S.—A first class dressmaker to go out by the day; understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine.

976 6TH AV., IN THE STORE.—A COMPETENT seamstress and operator on the Wheeler & Wilson machine, wishes a few engagements by the day or week; understands dressmaking and can furnish machine if required.

1,466 BROADWAY, BETWEEN 42D AND 43D sts.—A competent French person as dressmaker; cuts and fits; is willing to go to the country as lady's maid or to take care of children. Call from 11 A. M. to 4 P. M.

A FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER, WHO THORoughly understands cutting and fitting in the latest styles, to go out by the day; best city reference. Address Mrs. WALSH, 129th st. and Lexington av.

A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER WISHES A FEW more engagements in private families by the day; can give every satisfaction in cutting and fitting ladies' dresses; good reference. Address A. M., Herald Uptown Branch office.

COMPETENT CUTTER OR FITTER BY THE DAY, or makes stylish suits at home from $8 up; cutting and basting done. Call at 65 4th av., opposite Stewart's.

General Housework, &c.

8 JONES ST., ROOM 3.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do housework or chamberwork; good reference.

25½ SHERIFF ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman to do general housework; good cook, washer and ironer; good city reference. Call for three days.

41 SPRING ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO DO general housework; no objection to a short distance in the country; good reference. Can be seen for two days.

43 EAST 19TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL, LATELY landed, to do general housework and make herself generally useful.

56 SOUTH 5TH AV.—A YOUNG GIRL FROM ALsace, to do general housework in a small family; good reference.

85 6TH AV., THIRD FLOOR, BACK.—A RESPECTable girl to do general housework; good cook, washer and ironer; country preferred; good reference.

94 WATTS ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as houseworker in a small private family; is a nice plain cook and good washer and ironer; best city reference. Call for two days.

109 WEST 29TH ST.—AN ELDERLY WOMAN TO do general housework in a small family and make herself generally useful.

111 WEST 30TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENeral housework. Call for two days.

115 WEST 19TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do general housework and to assist with washing; good city reference.

130 WEST 19TH ST.—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO do general housework in a small family; best city reference.

145 WEST 35TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman to do general housework in a private family; city reference.

150 EAST 47TH ST. (NEW BUILDING).—A REspectable young girl to do housework; is a good washer and ironer; city reference.

200 WEST 26TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to do general housework in a small private family; no objection to the country; city reference.

201 WEST 26TH ST.—A WIDOW WOMAN AS COOK or to do general housework, where she can have her daughter, 13 years old; references.

205 WEST 26TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A GIRL TO do general housework in a small private family; best city reference.

207 EAST 29TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO housework in a private family; is a good cook, washer and ironer; two years' city reference from last place.

210 EAST 46TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, lately landed, to do general housework or would mind children and make herself generally useful.

216 8TH AV., CORNER 21ST ST.—A RESPECTAble girl to do housework in a private family; best city reference.

227 EAST 45TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do general housework in a private family; best city reference. Call for two days.

234 WEST 41ST ST., TOP FLOOR, REAR.—A REspectable young girl, lately landed, to do general housework in a small family.

238 WEST 27TH ST., IN STORE.—A YOUNG GIRL to do general housework; is willing and obliging; best city reference.

241 EAST 59TH ST., ROOM 13.—A RESPECTABLE young girl to do general housework in a small private family; willing and obliging; good city reference. Call for two days.

243 EAST 59TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do general housework in a small private family; good city reference.

251 WEST 39TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman to do general housework in a private family; best city reference.

252 WEST 30TH ST., TOP FLOOR, ROOM 16.—A respectable young girl to do general housework in a small private family, or would take care of children; good city reference.

255 EAST 32D ST.—A YOUNG PROTESTANT woman to do general housework; is a good plain cook and a good laundress; good reference. Call or address for two days.

302 WEST 28TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in a respectable family; good city reference.

306 EAST 31ST ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in a small family; or would go as laundress. Call at her last employer's.

318 EAST 79TH ST., SECOND FLAT, PRESENT employer's.—A respectable girl to do general housework in a small private family; good city reference.

319 EAST 39TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO general housework, or to cook, wash and iron; city reference. Call for two days.

320 EAST 22D ST., IN THE BAKERY.—A GIRL to do general housework; no objection to the country; good city reference.

324 WEST 17TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to do general housework in a small family; no objection to the country; good reference. Call till suited.

348 WEST 16TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH avs.—A strong, willing, Protestant woman to do general housework; good city reference.

350 EAST 19TH ST., ONE FLIGHT UP.—A REspectable girl to do general housework in a small private family; city or country; four years' city reference.

365 WEST 51ST ST.—A VERY RESPECTABLE young woman to do general housework, plain cooking and washing; good city reference for honesty and sobriety. Call on or address, for two days, R. M.

389 1ST AV., FIRST FLOOR.—A YOUNG GIRL, lately landed, to do general housework in a small family.

402 EAST 24TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL, LATELY landed, to do general housework in a small family; city or country.

407 EAST 12TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do general housework in a small private family; willing and obliging; two years' references. Call for one day.

423 7TH AV., NEAR 33D ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO do general housework in a small private family; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good city reference.

443 WEST 26TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman for general housework; willing and obliging; city or country, good city reference. Call or address.

486 7TH AV., NEAR 36TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE young woman to do general housework in a private family; city or country, reference.

503 EAST 19TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—AS FIRST class seamstress by the month; understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing; can operate on machines.

528 WEST 36TH ST., BETWEEN 10TH AND 11TH avs.—A young girl to do general housework in a small family; good city reference. Call for two days.

614 2D AV., THIRD FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A respectable young girl to do general housework in a small private family.

626 2D AV., SECOND FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A girl, 16 years old, to do light housework and make herself generally useful.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

General Housework.

1,363½ 3D AV., BETWEEN 77TH AND 78TH STS.—A young woman who understands her business to do housework in a private family; good reference.

1,474 1ST AV., BETWEEN 76TH AND 77TH STS., two pair stairs up, back.—A respectable young woman to do general housework in a small family. Call or address.

Housekeepers, &c.

139 2D ST., WILLIAMSBURG, L. I.—A YOUNG American widow as housekeeper; is fully competent to fill such a position. Call on or address Mrs. JOHNSON, for two or three days.

A LADY AS HOUSEKEEPER OR LADY'S COMpanion; would take charge of a house for a family wishing to travel, and would loan her employer $2,000; references exchanged. Address ETHEL, Herald office.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WIDOW, A SITuation as housekeeper, or would take charge of a gentleman's house; will be found willing and obliging; no triflers need apply. Address, for two days, Mrs. E. RUSSELL, Herald Uptown Branch office.

Laundresses.

23 CHARLES ST., CORNER OF WAVERLEY place.—Washing done for families and single gentlemen. Mrs. THOMAS.

27 JONES ST., ROOM 16.—FAMILY AND GENTLEmen's washing and ironing by the dozen or piece; all kinds of work neatly done and promptly attended to.

46 PERRY ST., IN THE REAR.—A RESPECTABLE girl as laundress in a private family; seven years' city reference from last place.

87 6TH AV., TOP FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A REspectable woman to take in washing at her own house, or to go out by the day housecleaning; best references. Call for two days.

107 WEST 18TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, FRONT room.—As thorough laundress; no objection to a private boarding house, or would go in the country for the summer; city reference. Call or address.

108 WEST 40TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to go out by the day to do washing and ironing or housecleaning; references. Call for two days.

115 WEST 15TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV.—A RESPECTable woman to go out by the day or to take washing home; understands all kinds of fine washing; best reference.

121 9TH AV., FIRST FLOOR, REAR.—WASHING and ironing by a first class laundress at her residence, or to go out by the day.

121 52D ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS.—Ladies' and gentlemen's washing and fine fluting neatly done. Mrs. WOODS.

136 WEST 49TH ST., REAR HOUSE.—A RESPECTable woman to do ladies', gentlemen's or families' washing; also fine fluting; best city references.

142 WEST 27TH ST.—AS RESPECTABLE COLORED laundress in a private family. Call on or address, for two days, ALICE RICHARDS.

145 WEST 52D ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs.—A respectable woman to go out by the day to wash and iron or to take home clothes to the house.

155 WEST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes to go out by the day at washing and ironing, or to do housecleaning.

158 WEST 28TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, ROOM 5.—A respectable woman solicits gentlemen's and families' washing; or would go out by the day to do washing or housecleaning; best city reference.

158 WEST 28TH ST., ROOM 5.—AS FIRST CLASS laundress in a private family; city or country; good city reference.

173 EAST 62D ST., ONE FLIGHT OF STAIRS UP.—A respectable woman wants to go out by the day washing and housecleaning; reference if required.

200 WEST 28TH ST.—A WOMAN TO GO OUT BY the day to wash and iron, or house cleaning.

200 WEST 28TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTable woman wishes to go out by the day washing, ironing and housecleaning.

201 WEST 27TH ST., 7TH AV.—A FIRST CLASS laundress wishes to take in washing and ironing at her own home; understands it in all its branches; families', boarding houses or ladies' and gentlemen's washing; satisfaction given. Mrs. WHITEHURST.

204 WEST 32D ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A REspectable woman to do families' washing at her own house, or to go out by the day; good references. Call for two days.

208 WEST 35TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to do families' washing at her own home; understands all kinds of fluting.

215 EAST 28TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS; understands fluting, laces, &c.; best city reference. Can be seen until engaged.

220 WEST 18TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WIDOW woman, with a small, helpless family, and needs work very much, to go out by the day to do washing and scrubbing or to work in a restaurant; good reference.

221 EAST 35TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to take in washing or go out by the day.

223 WEST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first class laundress in a private family; country or city; good city reference.

232 EAST 46TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes to take in washing at her own house; starched clothes, $1, plain, 75c. per dozen.

238 WEST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to go out by the day to do washing or housecleaning; best reference.

239 WEST 29TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, ROOM 9, in the rear.—Wanted, washing and ironing, by Mrs. VARICK (colored).

239 WEST 29TH ST., ROOM 13, IN REAR.—Washing wanted by Mrs. SAUNDERS, colored. Inquire for three days.

239 WEST 29TH ST., REAR, FIRST FLOOR.—A respectable colored woman solicits ladies' and gentlemen's or family washing, by the week or day; best city reference. Mrs. PONZO.

240 WEST 16TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs.—A woman wishes washing and ironing to do at her own house, or would go out by the day; reference if required.

242 6TH AV., BETWEEN 15TH AND 16TH STS., over shoe store.—A respectable German woman wishes washing to do at her home; best reference.

243 EAST 28TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, BACK room.—A respectable woman wishes washing to do at her own residence; no objection to go out by the day; good reference if required.

255 EAST 32D ST., TOP FLOOR.—A WIDOW woman to do some washing at her home; is a first class laundress; fluting done.

256 WEST 47TH ST., ROOM 19.—A FIRST CLASS hotel laundress wishes some ladies' and gentlemen's washing and ironing; understands puffing and fluting; city reference.

256 WEST 37TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs.—A German woman wants washing and ironing for a few days each week

260 6TH AV.—A COLORED WOMAN WISHES THE washing of some first class families, ladies' and gentlemen's; thoroughly understands the business in all its branches; puffing and fluting neatly done. Call for "nurse." Mrs. E. A. WAIGHT.

304 WEST 40TH ST., IN THE STORE.—A REspectable woman would take the washing of a few families at her own home; good reference.

304 EAST 32D ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO do a few gentlemen's washing.

315 WEST 41ST ST., REAR HOUSE.—A RESPECTable woman as laundress; capable of doing French fluting; no objection to the country; best city reference. Address.

318 EAST 33D ST., TOP FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A Protestant woman wishes a few gentlemen's or families' washing; can flute and polish; understands her business in all its branches; best city reference. Call or address.

318 EAST 33D ST., ROOM 10.—A COMPETENT woman would take in washing or go out by the day.

321 EAST 24TH ST., REAR HOUSE.—A FIRST class laundress to take in washing and ironing at her own house or would go out by the day.

329 EAST 22D ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS., room 8.—A young woman as first class laundress; understands fluting, polishing, &c.; no objection to a boarding house; good reference. Call or address.

333 EAST 37TH ST.—WASHING AND IRONING done by competent laundress, at shortest notice. Call on or address Mrs. P. CULLEN.

338 EAST 34TH ST., NEAR 1ST AV., TWO flights up, front, room 5.—A respectable woman wishes to do a few gentlemen's washing; is an excellent washer and shirt polisher; or would work out a few days in the week, or take a baby to wet nurse at her own house and give it a mother's care; has a fresh breast of milk; her baby is one month old.

342 EAST 36TH ST., ONE FLIGHT OF STAIRS, back.—A woman to go out by the day to do washing or housecleaning.

244 EAST 30TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—AS FIRST class laundress in a private family; understands all kinds of puffing, fluting, &c., four years' best city reference. Call or address.

350 WEST 26TH T., IN THE REAR.—A YOUNG woman to go out by the day to do washing or housecleaning.

348 WEST 18TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS first class laundress, or would do fine washing or assist with chamberwork; country preferred; good city reference. Call or address.

350 WEST 17TH ST., TOP FLOOR, REAR.—A REspectable middle-aged woman to go out washing and ironing or to take home work; best city reference.

350 WEST 37TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, FRONT.—A respectable woman wants to go out by the day to do washing and ironing; no objection to cooking; best city reference.

351 EAST 32D ST., THREE STAIRS UP, BACK room.—A first class laundress wishes the washing of a few gentlemen or families; can flute and polish and do up shirts the same as new, or any other kind of fine work; terms reasonable. Call or address.

404 WEST 38TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS LAUNdress; understands her business thoroughly; or as good plain cook and fine washer; willing and obliging; best city reference.

411 WEST 26TH ST., ROOM 10.—A FIRST CLASS laundress wishes ladies', gentlemen's or families' washing by the month or dozen; puffing, fluting and all fineries done neatly on moderate terms.

417 WEST 32D ST., TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTAble woman to do washing at her own home.

422 EAST 17TH ST., IN FANCY STORE.—AS trustworthy laundress for a few gentlemen or small family; is a neat and careful washer and ironer; shirts and collars done up to suit; also fluting, by Mrs. LESTER.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Laundresses, &c.

425 7TH AV., FIRST FLOOR.—A PROTESTANT young woman as first class laundress in a private family, or would go out by the day; best reference.

433 EAST 26TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A RESPECTable woman to take home washing or to go out by the day. Call all the week.

488 6TH AV.—A GOOD LAUNDRESS WISHES ladies' or gentlemen's washing at her own home; good reference.

563 3D AV.—EXPERIENCED LAUNDRESS WISHES gentlemen's, ladies' and family washing; can do French fluting, puffing and polishing gentlemen's shirts like new; or would go out by the day.

566 2D AV., BETWEEN 31ST AND 32D STS., IN the store.—A respectable woman as laundress or to do general housework; laundress preferred. Call for two days.

608 3D AV., NEAR 39TH ST.—A YOUNG SWEDish woman as first class laundress; city references. Call for two days.

614 2D AV.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO TAKE in washing and ironing, or to go out housecleaning.

699 3D AV.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOman as first class laundress; city or country; good city references.

864 2D AV., TWO PAIR, FRONT.—A RESPECTAble woman to go out to work by the day washing and ironing or housecleaning. Call for two days.

974 3D AV., TOP FLOOR—A RESPECTABLE young girl as first class laundress in a private family; no objection to a Jewish family; three years' reference from last place, with other city reference if required. Call.

1,126 2D AV.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES gentlemen's or a family's washing; is a competent hand; is willing to go out by the day. Notes answered.

1,414 BROADWAY, ONE FLIGHT, BACK.—A woman to go out by the day to wash and iron or houseclean; is first class.

Nurses, &c.

22 WEST 14TH ST.—AN AMERICAN YOUNG GIRL as nurse, to mind children; can operate on Grover & Baker's and Wheeler & Wilson's machine; best references.

26 2D AV., TOP FLOOR, ROOM 16.—A RESPECTable young woman with a fresh breast of milk as wet nurse; willing and obliging. Call or address.

27 WASHINGTON ST.—A MARRIED LADY, WHO has lost her child, wishes to take care of a baby three months old.

41 WEST 34TH ST. (BASEMENT BELL).—A YOUNG girl to assist in a nursery and make herself generally useful.

45 SOUTH WASHINGTON SQUARE.—A FRENCH lady, who speaks English, to mind the children of a family going to Europe; good city reference.

48 MONROE ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A HIGHLY respectable Scotch woman as nurse; has had great experience; good reference.

49 WEST 56TH ST. (PRESENT PLACE).—A COMpetent nurse to take the full charge of children; best reference.

100 50TH ST., CORNER 6TH AV.—AS COMPETENT infant's nurse; fully understands the care of children from birth; is a good plain sewer; a nice fine washer and ironer; good city reference.

102 BROOME ST.—A VERY RESPECTABLE settled steady person to make herself useful in a good family; is very willing and obliging; would take care of one or more children; is capable of taking charge of an infant; no objection to leave the city for the summer or would go to Europe with a lady; can produce satisfactory reference. Call on or address, for three days, Mrs. E.

102 EAST 41ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as nurse, or would take care of an invalid lady; no objection to the country; 12 years' reference from last place.

103 WEST 18TH ST.—A COMPETENT PERSON AS child's nurse; fully competent to take care of it; best reference.

109 WEST 15TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs.—As experienced nurse; competent to take charge of an infant from its birth; five years' reference from last employer.

115 WEST 46TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG American girl as nurse or as chambermaid and waitress; would do plain washing; three years' reference from last place. Call for two days.

116 WEST 20TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A RESPECTable woman as child's nurse; can take full charge of it from its birth; moderate wages and a good home preferred; good reference. Call for two days.

117 WEST 38TH ST.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS competent nurse; can take full charge of a baby or see to a growing child or wait on a lady; can do all kinds of sewing by hand; best reference.

123 WEST 33D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG married woman as wet nurse in a private family; baby two months old. Address for two days.

126 WEST 35TH ST., IN THE STORE.—A GIRL TO mind children; has no objection to go in the country. Call for two days.

134 WEST 52D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as wet nurse.

160 EAST 53D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL living with her parents as child's nurse and chambermaid; no objection to do washing and ironing.

160 EAST 53D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as nurse; good city reference.

188 FORSYTH ST., ROOM 12.—A RESPECTABLE young girl as nurse, and to do plain sewing; no objections to wearing caps. Call or address.

204 EAST 55TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A WELL educated North German girl as nurse to grown children; can teach the elements of music, German language, all kinds of needlework and understands the Kindergarten system; best city reference.

205 WEST 36TH ST.—A SCOTCH GIRL, 14 YEARS old, to mind children.

208 WEST 20TH ST., REAR.—A YOUNG GIRL TO take care of children and to do chamberwork and plain sewing; no objection to the country; Western country preferred; good reference.

210 ELM ST., NEAR SPRING ST.—AN EXPErienced person as nurse and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson machine; best city reference; no objection to the country.

212 EAST 63D ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS nurse; can take entire charge of a baby and bring it up on a bottle if required; has had several years' experience; best city reference. Call for three days.

220 WEST 27TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL, 15 YEARS old, to mind children; is willing and obliging; city reference.

224 EAST 35TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS NURSE; can take the entire charge of a baby or older children; best city reference; would go to the country for the summer.

227 WEST 31ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to take care of an invalid at her own home or to travel; can come well recommended by doctors.

232 WEST 22D ST.—A MIDDLE-AGED PROTEStant woman as nurse; capable of taking charge of an infant from birth; best city reference.

243 EAST 59TH ST.—A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL to mind children and do plain sewing. Call for two days.

253 WEST 37TH ST.—A COMPETENT YOUNG woman as nurse and seamstress; is fully competent to take the entire charge of a baby; well recommended.

254 WEST 28TH ST.—A GIRL, 15 YEARS OLD, to take care of children or assist with general housework. Call for two days.

306 10TH AV.—A YOUNG MARRIED WOMAN, WHO has lost her child two days ago would like a child to wet nurse.

306 WEST 41ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as nurse, to take care of children; is a good sewer; best city reference.

307 EAST 24TH ST., REAR BUILDING.—A REspectable young woman as wet nurse; baby four months old; no objection to the country. Call for two days.

310 EAST 34TH ST., ONE FLIGHT OF STAIRS up.—A respectable young widow as nurse; can take charge of a baby from its birth. Call for two days.

315 WEST 20TH ST.—AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN as invalid's nurse; is a good nurse in a sick room and accustomed to rubbing; best references from a physician and her last place; would travel. Call or address.

319 WEST 35TH ST., RING FOUR TIMES.—A COMpetent person as nurse and seamstress in a private family; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; is willing to go to the country; three years' reference.

322 EAST 11TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, FRONT room.—A young American girl as nurse or to do light chamberwork; good reference.

324 EAST 36TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO MIND children or to make herself generally useful; is willing and obliging; very fond of children; wishes to go home at nights. Call or address.

334 8TH AV., SECOND FLOOR.—A SCOTCH PROTestant girl as nurse; can take care of an infant; no objection to the country; best city reference. Call or address.

336 EAST 49TH ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A RESPECTable young married woman as wet nurse; doctor's reference; child six weeks old.

342 EAST 26TH ST.—A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL, 14 years old, to mind a baby and make herself useful. Call on or address C. K.

343 EAST 11TH ST., IN THE FANCY STORE.—A respectable married woman as wet nurse, with a fresh breast of milk.

344 EAST 63D ST., THIRD FLOOR, BACK room.—A young American Protestant girl to mind a baby.

345 6TH AV.—A MOST RELIABLE, FAITHFUL Protestant woman as nurse; is fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; long experience; very best city reference. Call for two days.

391 7TH AV. (RING FOURTH BELL).—A RESPECTable Protestant girl to take care of a baby and sew; two years and four months' reference; no objection to travelling with a lady.

398 8TH AV., ENTRANCE IN 30TH ST.—A REspectable girl, lately landed, as nurse or to do general housework in a small private family.

409 WEST 14TH ST., PRESENT EMPLOYER'S.—A young girl, aged 15, to mind children or make herself generally useful.

411 WEST 32D ST., REAR BUILDING.—A YOUNG girl, about 18 years old, to take care of children and travel with a lady; no objection to any part. Call or address.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Nurses, &c.

414 WEST 35TH ST.—A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL to take care of growing children and to do plain sewing; no objection to the country; good city reference.

430 EAST 13TH ST., REAR, TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE woman a baby to wet nurse at her residence; has lost her own baby. Call for two days.

431 EAST 14TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AV. AND AV. A.—A respectable woman as nurse; to bring up a child with the bottle. Call on Monday.

435 WEST 34TH ST.—A YOUNG FRENCH GIRL as nurse in a small family; best city reference. Address E. A., in care of Mrs. Coppim.

453 WEST 40TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL OF 16, to take care of children and to assist with light work. Call or address for two days.

481 9TH AV., NEAR 37TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE woman as invalid nurse; three years' reference from her last place.

486 2D AV., ROOM 5.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to mind one or two grown children; willing and obliging. Call or address.

605 1ST AV.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOMAN as wet nurse; has a full breast of milk; is willing to go to the country.

665 10TH AV., BETWEEN 46TH AND 47TH STS., two flights of stairs front room.—A young girl, 17 years old, to mind children. Call for two days. Mrs. DWYRE.

817 6TH AV., BETWEEN 46TH AND 47TH STS.—A respectable young girl to take care of children and make herself generally useful; reference. Call or address.

871 2D AV.—A GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF CHILDREN in an American family, and to assist with the housework.

911 6TH AV., BETWEEN 51ST AND 52D STS. (RING third bell).—A young American girl, 19 years old, to mind children; is willing and obliging; country preferred; lives with her mother; good city reference.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS OR seamstress and chambermaid by a respectable person; recommended by present employer. Address M. C., Herald Uptown Branch office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as infant's nurse; is fully competent of taking it from birth; six years' reference given. Address A. M., Herald Uptown Branch office, for two days.

Waitresses, &c.

7 WEST 10TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS waitress or chambermaid and nurse. Call for two days at her present employer's.

7 WEST 56TH ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—AS first class waitress in a private family; best city references.

14 EAST 48TH ST., BETWEEN LEXINGTON AND 5th avs.—A respectable young woman as first class waitress; will assist with chamberwork if required; best reference from last employer.

41 WEST 45TH ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE woman as waitress in a private family or private boarding house; good city reference. Call or address.

125 MADISON AV. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—A respectable girl as waitress and to assist in the chamberwork. Apply to-day.

222 WEST 27TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE young girl as waitress in a private boarding house; good city reference.

238 EAST 41ST ST. THIRD FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE young woman as first class waitress; best city reference. Call for two days.

246 3D AV., NEAR 20TH ST.—AS THOROUGHLY competent waitress in a private family; no objection to the country for the summer; best city reference from last employer. Call on or address A. M., for two days.

342 EAST 36TH ST.—A YOUNG AMERICAN woman as waitress and chambermaid; good reference. Call at or address M. D.

338 EAST 16TH ST.—AN EXPERIENCED GIRL as waitress in a boarding house; will take entire charge of the dining room; no objections to the country; best of city references. Call.

453 3D AV., NEAR 31ST ST.—AS FIRST CLASS waitress or parlormaid; best city reference from her last place.

Miscellaneous.

7 WEST 56TH ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—A young woman as lady's maid and nurse; best city references.

19 WEST 21ST ST.—A COMPETENT LADY'S MAID; understands her business thoroughly; best city reference.

41 WEST 34TH ST. (BASEMENT BELL).—A LADY leaving town would like to find a good situation for her kitchenmaid. Call for two days, between the hours of 10 and 1 o'clock.

156 WEST 18TH ST., REAR BUILDING.—A GIRL to do upstairs work and wait on table.

159 WEST 27TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS waitress or to do chamberwork.

217 WEST 19TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to go out a few hours every morning to do upstairs or downstairs work or assist with washing; city reference. Mrs. McGOWAN.

243 EAST 28TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE woman to take care of a house during family's absence.

348 EAST 33D ST., FIRST FLOOR.—AN EDUCATED German girl as nurse for growing children; is able to teach; is also a good seamstress; would prefer travelling or the country for the summer; best references.

413 6TH AV., CORNER 25TH ST.—A PROTESTANT (English) to take care of a house, invalid lady or growing children; undoubted reference. Apply for two days.

422 EAST 14TH ST., ROOM 17.—AS FIRST CLASS waitress; is capable of taking charge of a large dining room; can take a man's place; is not afraid of work; 20 years' experience; boarding house or hotel preferred. Address.

425 8TH AV., CANDY STORE.—A GERMAN GIRL as ladies' maid and to take care of growing children; is a good seamstress and hairdresser. Call or address.

A YOUNG FRENCH LADY, A NATIVE OF PARIS, who speaks English fluently, desires a situation as governess, or to travel with a family going to Europe, address TEACHER, box 86 South Orange N. J.

Intelligence Offices.

GERMAN AND ENGLISH SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, found constantly on hand at Mrs. HOLZSTEIN'S, 247 3d av., east, near 20th st.

PROFESSIONAL SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

A LADY OF FINISHED EDUCATION, HAVING some leisure time, desires to obtain writing of any kind that can be done at home; would revise and correct manuscripts, having had considerable experience in such work. Address ECOLIER, Herald Uptown Branch office.

A LADY DESIRES A POSITION TO TEACH CHILDREN English, French and music; as companion, or to assist with housekeeping; terms moderate; reference. Address ELGIN, Herald Uptown Branch office.

237 6TH AV., IN THE JEWELRY STORE.—A young French person, speaking English fluently, as lady's maid; understands dressmaking perfectly and operates on the machine; no objection to travel or to go to the country for the summer; best references. Call on or address Miss O. R.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

AT STONE & GOODMAN'S, CORNER OF 3D AV. AND 128th st.—A woman who can make a first class white vest to act as forewoman in shop; steady employment. Apply during the entire week.

AN A NO. 1 MODISTE WANTED—ONE THAT HAS good recommendations from an establishment. Apply at 25 East 20th st., from 11 to 2 o'clock.

AT 61 LEXINGTON AV.—WANTED, A FIRST CLASS laundress and a French nurse girl; also an intelligent American, English or Swiss girl for dining room, not older than 25 years.

A PERMANENT POSITION, PAYING $12 WEEKLY, just vacated through sickness, is now open to a refined, fairly educated lady, who can commence at once. Office hours 9 to 4. Apply, after 11, to HESS & McDAVITT, 744 Broadway, room 15.

DRESSMAKERS WANTED—GOOD BUTTON HOLE maker and waist finisher; none but very first class hands need apply. Call at Mme. J. MANRICO'S, 363 6th av., first floor.

DRESSMAKERS WANTED—SEVERAL FIRST CLASS trimmers and waist hands. Only the best hands need apply, before 10 A. M., to Mme. BAKER, 102 East 23d st.

FIRST CLASS MILLINERS WANTED IMMEDIATELY—At S. PEISER'S, No. 409 8th av., between 30th and 31st sts. Wages no object.

FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKERS WANTED; ALSO A good operator. 140 West Forty-fifth street.

FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKERS WANTED—AT 119 West 39th st.

FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKERS WANTED—NONE others need apply; come prepared to work. 40 West 24th st.

GIRLS WANTED IMMEDIATELY—HIGHEST WAGES given; good situations ready. Come and see, at ODELL'S, 109 West 34th st.

IRONERS AND OPERATORS.—EXPERIENCED hands wanted; steady work guaranteed and high prices paid. JOHN M. DAVIES & CO., 536 and 538 West 33d st., New York.

SUIT MAKERS WANTED.—EXPERIENCED HANDS on children's linen and poplin suits; work given out; must be able to cut and fit. Apply at 274 Bowery.

WANTED—A GIRL, WHO UNDERSTANDS COOKING, washing and ironing, and can come well recommended. Call on Monday, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., at 234 East 61st st.

WANTED—A GOOD AND WILLING GIRL TO cook, wash and iron in a French family; good city references required. Apply at 155 West Houston st.

WANTED—A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS. Apply, with references, at 216 East 18th st., between 9 and 12 A. M.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS (PROTESTANT), ONE TO cook, wash and iron; the other as nurse and seamstress. Apply at 238 East 12th st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS, WHO MAKE BUTTONHOLES on coats. Apply at 292 Stanton st., corner of Cannon, second floor.

WANTED.—A GERMAN COOK IN A PRIVATE family; must be a Protestant; none but a good cook need apply at 106 West Forty-fourth street.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS HANDS TO TRIM AND finish Waists; only perfect need apply. 34 East Tenth street, between Broadway and University Place.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS LAUNDRESS; city reference required. Apply, from 9 A. M. to 12, at 214 East Seventeenth street.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK; city reference required. Apply, from 9 A. M. to 12, at 214 East Seventeenth street.

WANTED—A GOOD GENERAL HOUSEWORK SERVANT; Protestant preferred. Apply at 422 West 34th st.

WANTED—FOR SODA WATER FOUNTAIN, SEVERAL experienced young ladies. Call on Monday, between 8 and 10. F. LOESER & CO. 289 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A GOOD SMART GIRL, FOR GENERAL housework; must be a good washer and ironer. Apply at basement door of 43 West 10th st.

WANTED—BY A PRIVATE FAMILY, TWO GIRLS; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as seamstress and chambermaid; city reference. 126 East 70th st.

WANTED—A GIRL WHO UNDERSTANDS WASHING and ironing and to render herself generally useful in housework. Apply, with city reference, at No. 140 East 14th st., near 3d av., from 9 o'clock.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL, WITH GOOD city reference, to do general housework in a family of two. Apply at 129 West 12th st.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS DINNER cook; must thoroughly understand the business. Call at 1,186 2d av. at 9 o'clock.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND IRON; short distance in the country. Apply in store 493 3d av.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS COOK, WASHER AND ironer, aged about 30, to go in the country for the summer; Protestant preferred; reference required. Apply at 17 East 24th st., from 10 till 2.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN, TO GO TO Flushing, for general housework in a small family. Apply from 8 to 10 o'clock, at 29 West 31st st.

WANTED—A LIVE GIRL, IN A BOARDING house, for chamberwork, washing and to assist with waiting; wages $12. 145 8th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS WAITRESS, TO ASSIST with the chamberwork, to go in the country during the summer months; one handy with the needle preferred. Apply, with city reference, at 556 5th av., between 9 and 12 A. M.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS COOK; ONE WHO thoroughly understands her business; city reference required. Call between 9 and 1 o'clock, at No. 5 West 32d st.

WANTED—30 FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKERS AND operators on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; steady work the entire season and good wages guaranteed. RODGERS & ORR BROS., 183 8th av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; must bring good recommendations. Apply at 501 West 54th st., corner 10th av.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SALESLADY IN the fancy and furnishing goods store of HEILNER & FRANK, No. 318 3d av., corner 24th st.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL AS COMPETENT NURSE for two small children; only those accustomed to the charge of a baby nights and with good references need apply at 142 West 43d st.

WANTED A GOOD GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND iron; must be sober and clean; also a girl for chamberwork; wages $10 and $14. 4 East 20th st.

WANTED—A STEADY, FIRST CLASS WOMAN cook, for a small private hotel; must help carve and serve; three meals a day. Address H. TAYLOR, Herald Uptown Branch office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

A SITUATION WANTED—AS HEAD WAITER OF A first class hotel or as steward for yacht; best reference given. Address F. J., Herald office.

A FRENCH WAITER, JUST DISENGAGED ON ACCOUNT of departure for Europe, wishes to be re-engaged; no objection to the country. Inquire at last place, 22 West 24th st.

AS MAN COOK (ENGLISH), IN FIRST CLASS hotel or private family; first class references. W. HAYDEN, La Pierre House, 56 Warren st.

A SMART WAITER WANTS EMPLOYMENT; CITY or country. Address A. G., 302 East 11th st., top floor.

AS PORTER BY A STRONG, WILLING AND obliging young man; one who can furnish good references. Address T. C., box 151 Herald office.

A RESPECTABLE COLORED MAN WISHES A situation as porter in a store or office; can give the best city references. Call on or address BROWN, No. 5 King st.

A FIRST CLASS MAN AS HEAD WAITER IN A hotel; city or country; best reference. Address F. G. H., Herald Uptown Branch office.

A COLORED MAN WISHES A SITUATION AS first class cook; good reference. Call on or address J. W., 144 West 40th st.

A BOY, AGED 18, LATELY LANDED FROM IRELAND, wants a situation; is willing to work in any capacity. Address or call on J. K., 205 West 19th st., in the store.

A FRENCH WAITERMAN WISHES A SITUATION in a private family; understands his business; good references from last employer. Address G. H., 208 East 38th st.

A YOUNG AMERICAN WISHES A SITUATION AS bartender; can open oysters and is fully competent to do the marketing for a restaurant; good reference. Address J. A., box 120 Herald Uptown Branch office.

A BOY, 14 YEARS OLD, WHO WRITES GERMAN and English well, desires a situation. 310 West 31st street.

A YOUNG MAN, WITH SEVERAL YEARS' EXPERIENCE in the wall paper and crockery business in the city, wishes a situation in a first class wholesale or retail house; best reference given. Address F., box 229 Herald office.

A YOUNG COLORED MAN WISHES A SITUATION as waiter; understands his business; hotel or restaurant preferred. Call at 106 West 27th st., from 2 to 5.

A YOUNG MAN OF 24, SPEAKING AND WRITING fluently English, Spanish and French, wishes a situation of any kind; is lively, industrious, willing, not afraid of work; has business experience. Address INDUSTRIOUS, box 171 Herald office.

AN EXPERIENCED BARKEEPER WISHES A SITUATION in the city or country; best reference. Call on or address D. F. C., 216 West 40th st.

BARKEEPER.—A YOUNG MAN OF SEVEN YEARS' experience (worked in three places) wants a situation; best reference; city or country. Address D. J. N., Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH MAN cook, city or country; wife, if required, to do any work; best city reference. Call at 141 East 13th st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST CLASS COLORED waiter man, as head waiter; can take full charge of a hotel or club as steward; best city reference. Address C. B., 161 West 20th st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN, A SITUATION AS porter, night watchman or janitor; best references and security given. Address J. A. D., 239 East 36th st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST CLASS COLORED MAN, A situation as cook; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; best city references. Call on or address W. T., 129 Prince st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST CLASS COLORED HEAD waiter, a situation; thoroughly understands his business; in or out of the city; best city reference. Call on W. T., 129 Prince st.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR ENGLISH BUTLER, in good private family; four years' reference from late employer. Apply for two days at jewelry store, 861 6th av., near 49th st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, A SITUATION as waiter in a private family or boarding house. Address THOMAS HAMELL, 100 West 25th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST CLASS waiter and cook, in a private family; best city reference. Call at 151 West 31st st.

WANTED—BY A SMART, INTELLIGENT BOY OF about 12 years old, a situation in an office. Call at or address 67 Carmine st., room 6.

WAITER.—A PROTESTANT, A STEADY YOUNG man, wishes a situation or to take care of an invalid gentleman; first class reference from last employer. Address N. P., Herald Uptown Branch office.

151 WEST 24TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE COLORED man as waiter in a private family or private boarding house; would make himself useful; moderate wages. Address R. G.

543 BROOME ST.—A YOUNG MAN (COLORED) as thorough, first class private waiter; city reference. Call on or address JACKSON.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A DRUG CLERK, WITH FOUR OR FIVE YEARS' city experience, wanted, a short distance from New York; must be single; situation permanent. Address BARNABY, 92 Broad st., Elizabeth, N. J.

ACCOUNTS IN NINE LANGUAGES.—ARREARS written up; books opened, examined, kept or balanced; marine translations. JAMES COX, 51 New st.

A COMPETENT BOOKKEEPER IS DESIROUS OF employment of any kind and at any salary; references. Address RETHCIR, Herald office.

AN EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPER AND CORRESPONDENT in three languages will accept any respectable situation again; moderate salary; best references. Address A. V. T., box 103 Herald office.

A GOOD AND RAPID PENMAN IS OPEN FOR AN engagement in a broker's office or as entry clerk in a jobbing house; A1 reference. Address W. P., Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN, AGED 24, WHO HAS HAD THOROUGH instruction in double entry bookkeeping and who is capable and willing to work, desires a situation as assistant bookkeeper; speaks English and German and has good references. Address ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, Herald office.

A TRAVELLER, WELL POSTED, GOING WEST to-night, would take an article adapted to notion dry goods trade, on commission or otherwise. Address TRAVELLER, Herald office.

BRADBURY BROS. WANT RELIABLE AND PUSHING salesmen for silks, dress goods, mourning, hosiery, shawls, suits, &c.; also saleswomen accustomed to parasols, fancy goods, notions and small wares. Those only will be entertained who can furnish testimonials of competency and integrity. Apply personally or by letter, 312 and 314 Bowery.

DRY GOODS SALESMAN.—WANTED, A FIRST class man for dress goods; a window dresser. W. K. PEYTON, 272 and 274 Bowery.

GERMAN AND ENGLISH SALESMEN WANTED. Apply at 441 Grand st., New York.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

STATIONERY.—WANTED BY AN OLD HOUSE A young man having a thorough knowledge of the stationery business; liberal salary; state references and reason for leaving last position. Address STATIONERS, box 175 Herald office.

TO HARDWARE AND CUTLERY DEALERS.—A first class salesman, having a large nearby trade, wishes to make arrangements with an A1 house to sell goods on commission or salary; best references. Address H. and C., Herald office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN, WITH an established trade among Philadelphia and New York jobbers of lace goods and embroideries. Address 923 North 8th st., Philadelphia.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, THREE YOUNG MEN to learn bookkeeping, penmanship, calculation, under experienced accountant, in Brooklyn; 8 to 10 P. M.; terms moderate. Address COLLINS, box 140 Herald office.

WANTED—SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, WHO has had experience in life and fire insurance business, and also as salesman of dry goods and notions; has a very large acquaintance throughout Ohio, Indiana and Illinois; would prefer to engage with some reliable life insurance company on salary; correspondence solicited as to either of above branches of business respecting an engagement; references exchanged. Address, for ten days, WILLIAM M. McNAMEE, 461 North East street, Indianapolis, Ind.

WANTED—BY A TALENTED YOUNG MAN GOING West, an agency for some good paying article; would prefer to locate in St. Louis or some Western city. Address TO-DAY, box 226 Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, WHO has had 14 years' experience in an office; good penman and correct at figures; has a general knowledge of all goods; salary not so much an object as a permanent situation; no objection to the country. Address box 181 Herald Uptown Branch office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION AS clerk in an office; has had one year's experience and has a fair knowledge of bookkeeping; best references. Address T. W. CARROLL, 317 East 54th st.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO EXPERIENCED DRY goods salesmen at 2,238 3d av.

WANTED—A SUPERINTENDENT; NONE BUT AN experienced man need apply; best city references required; salary no object. Apply, for two days, to J. & T. MILLS (dry goods), 138 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, AGE 24, as clerk or porter, or to make himself generally useful; can give best of reference. Please address C. J. H., 2 Washington place, Brooklyn.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

A COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—IS SINGLE and understands the business thoroughly; can milk and will be generally useful; very best references. Address C. C., box 176 Herald office.

A SINGLE YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUATION AS coachman and groom; four years' best city reference from his last employer. Call on or address P. C., 131 East 18th st.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE man, as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; best city references. Call at or address PRIVATE STABLES, 119 East 22d st.

A REGULAR GARDENER AND FARMER OF merit, German, wishes steady employment in those branches; prefers the country, especially if planted with grapevines; has several written recommendations from here and from Germany. Inquire at John J. Snyder's, Flatbush, L. I.

A RESPECTABLE GERMAN MAN AND WIFE (NO children) want places; man as coachman and gardener and to take care of a gentleman's place; wife to cook and do housework; good reference. 137 Liberty st., corner Washington.

A YOUNG, SOBER MAN WANTS A SITUATION AS coachman; is a first class groom and steady driver; good recommendations from last employer. Address C., box 108 Herald office.

A PROTESTANT SINGLE MAN WANTS EMPLOYMENT as coachman and groom; can milk and be generally useful; good city reference given. Address C. M., box 155 Herald office.

A GERMAN MARRIED MAN (PROTESTANT) wishes a situation as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; best city reference. Call on or address C. SNOW, 226 East 41st st., in the rear.

A COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED BY A PROTESTANT man; is a good careful driver and vegetable gardener; first class reference. Address COACHMAN, box 123 Herald office.

A GARDENER, OF SUPERIOR ABILITY, WHO IS eminently skilled in the treatment of graperies, greenhouses, vegetables, flowers, &c; is a good farmer and not afraid of work. GARDENER, 581 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN—BY A TRUSTWORTHY SINGLE man, who thoroughly understands his business; a careful driver; city or country; willing and obliging; good references. Address L., box 225 Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN WISHES A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom and to take care of a small garden; city or country; best reference. Address P. M., 101 West 25th st.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG SINGLE MAN WISHES a situation as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; is sober and obliging; good city and country references. Call on or address P. McK., 423 7th av., near 33d st.

A YOUNG MAN, OF GOOD RESPECTABLE CHARACTER, wishes a situation as coachman; one who thoroughly understands his business, who is willing to make himself useful; best reference. Apply to or address, for three days, T. H. C., at Mrs. Mary Hade's, 241 East 29th st.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO PROCURE A SITUATION for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend; trustworthy, willing and obliging; seven years' city and country references from last employers. Address A. B., 154 West 29th st.

A COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE, single young man; is a good, careful driver, and vegetable gardener; seven years' first class reference. Address D., box 121 Herald office.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST CLASS coachman; single; thoroughly understands his business; can give 7 years' city reference. Call on or address H. S., 148 East 22d st., private stable.

A YOUNG MAN, LATELY LANDED, WANTS A situation as coachman; would prefer the country; willing and obliging. Address, for two days, stating wages, J. IRWIN, 502 West 46th st.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AS private coachman; country preferred; three years' good reference. Apply at stable 162 West 15th st.

A MAN AND WIFE WISH SITUATIONS TOGETHER; man is a first class coachman and groom; willing to make himself generally useful; wife is an excellent cook and laundress; best city references; wages not so much an object as a permanent situation. Address D. K., box 117 Herald Uptown Branch office.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST CLASS young man, as coachman and groom; best city reference. Call on or address M. F., Broadway Hotel, 42 Broadway.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST CLASS coachman; single; thoroughly understands his business; six years' best city reference. Address N. S., J. B. Brewster & Co.'s, 145 East 25th st.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM—BY A MAN OF EXPERIENCE and capability; sober, trustworthy; willing and obliging; six years' good city reference. Address N. D., 151 West 38th st., stable.

A SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a single man; thoroughly understands the business; no objection to the country; best city reference. Address COACHMAN, No. 7 East 28th st.

A COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE man; has fifteen years experience at the business; four years' unexceptionable city reference from last place. Call on or address T. C., 100 West 31st st.

A SITUATION WANTED AS COACHMAN AND groom by a respectable married man; five years' reference from last place. Call or address T. W., 232 West 40th st.

COACHMAN'S AND GROOM'S SITUATION WANTED—By a single man; willing and obliging; nine years' first class city reference. Apply at 44 East 32d st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER—BY A RESPECTABLE married man; no family; will be found willing and obliging; best city and country references. Address T., box 178 Herald office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM'S SITUATION; UNDERSTANDS his business thoroughly in all its branches; city or country; first class reference. Call on or address JAMES, 713 6th av., harness store.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY competent man, of long experience; single and a Protestant. Call on or address J. D., 124 West 46th st.

COACHMAN WANTS A SITUATION.—THOROUGHLY understands the business, or would take charge of a vegetable garden if required; can milk; good reference. Address M., box 216 Herald office.

COACHMAN.—A YOUNG MAN REQUIRES A SITUATION; thoroughly understands his business; is married; no objection to city or country. Address J. C., 15 East 52d st.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST class Protestant; is a stylish, careful city driver and groom, capable of taking care of carriage or road horses; best reference. Address R. T. S., Herald Uptown Branch office.

FIRST CLASS MAN—ENGLISH, SINGLE, AS COACHMAN and groom; good references as to capability. Address H., at office of Messrs. Brown's livery stable, corner of University place and 13th st.

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED.—UNDERSTANDS all branches of gardening, laying out and drainage; can take care of horse and cows; single, middle age, long experience; best reference. Address M. H., box 207 Herald office.

GARDENER OR GARDENER AND FARMER'S SITUATION wanted, by a married man, aged 35; a successful practitioner, thoroughly educated to the business; references No. 1. Address HORTUS, box 134 Herald office.

GENTLEMAN WISHES TO PROCURE A SITUATION for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend; best reference. Call on or address for two days J. D., No. 4 East 31st st.

LANDSCAPE GARDENING, LARGE OR SMALL places laid out; working plans and estimates furnished. Address RALPH, Leggett's Hotel, 48 Chatham st., for this week.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE (Protestants); man as coachman and useful man; wife as cook and laundress; excellent reference. Address M. C., box 119 Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN; UNDERSTANDS gardening; country preferred; well recommended. Address J. B., box 119 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A COLORED MAN, A SITUATION AS coachman; 11 years' reference. Address W. HAMILTON, 81 Tillory st., in the rear, Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN (SINGLE), a situation as coachman and groom; first class reference from last employer. Apply at 148 West 18th st.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, SOBER MAN, A SITUATION as coachman; good city reference; no objection to the country. Call on or address JAMES McCULOUGH, 1,166 1st av.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN HAVING DISPOSED of his horses, wishes to procure a first class situation for his coachman, who is thoroughly competent, being an excellent driver and groom, careful and attentive in the management of anything intrusted to his care and is a steady, sober and industrious single young man. Address M. W., Herald office.

WANTED—MAN AND WIFE; THE MAN AS GARDENER and coachman; the wife as first class cook, with good references. Call at 602 6th av., corner 35th st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A competent man who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses and carriages; is willing and obliging and not afraid of work; is a good groom and careful driver; best city reference. Call on or address J. BUCK, No. 436 6th av., harness store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND gardener, by a single man; will be found willing and obliging; first class references. Call at or address 109 West 18th st.

230 WEST 41ST ST.—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, by an American young man; good reference. Call on or address GEO. A. WEED, for two days.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

A CHANCE.—MEN, WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS learn telegraphy and take positions. THOMPSON'S College, 204 4th av., opposite Cooper Institute. Telegraphy taught practically, with instruments. No vacation.

ANGELL'S HOT AIR ROMAN BATHS, 61 LEXINGTON av., want honest, intelligent, strictly temperate Americans under 25 for baths and office; also one who can keep a hotel for baths and office.

A COMPETENT MAN WANTED—TO TAKE ORDERS for our first class books; sold in parts; will pay $10 per week salary and a liberal commission. HOWARTH & PHILLIPS, 86 Nassau st.

A GOOD CANVASSER CAN OBTAIN THE AGENCY of a first class subscription work, now publishing. Apply at number department. J. B. FORD & CO., 27 Park place.

AT STONE AND GOODMAN'S, CORNER OF 3D AV. and 128th st.—Good coat tailors to work in shop. Apply during the entire week.

AGENTS WANTED—A FEW MEN, WITH CAPITAL, to establish general agencies; also twenty men to canvass New York and Brooklyn; small capital required and good inducements offered; come and see for yourself. Call at GENERAL AGENCY OFFICE, 111 Fulton st., Brooklyn, N. Y., room 3.

AGENTS GUARANTEED $5 DAILY SELLING Amery's Spring Show Cards, for every business; 5,000 new designs ready; everybody must buy. Chance for all at 116 Bowery, near Grand st.

AGENTS WANTED—CITY AND COUNTRY, TO SELL teas to families and large consumers; greatest inducements. CANTON TEA CO., 148 Chambers st.

SUPERINTENDENT WANTED—FOR THE MOUNT Sinai Hospital; must be an educated Israelite. Applicants will address, with full particulars, E. B. HART, 59 Exchange place.

WANTED—A SMART BOY TO MAKE HIMSELF useful; one not afraid of work. Apply at the New England kitchen, 87 Fulton st.

WANTED—CANVASSERS ON BIRDS OF NORTH America, in numbers; new and beautiful; fare paid. JAMES SHEEHY, 33 Barclay st., New York; 293 Baltimore st., Baltimore; 613 7th st., Washington.

WANTED—A BOY, TO MAKE HIMSELF GENERALLY useful in an office. Address, in own handwriting, A. C., box 112 Herald office.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE MAN OF PLEASING ADDRESS and having some business experience, to take orders. J. B. MOREHOUS, 14 Murray st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED ADVERTISING canvasser among dry goods importers and commission merchants; novel and remunerative. Address J. M. H., Herald office.

WANTED—AT THE WHALEMEN'S HEADQUARTERS, 109 South st., good boatsteerers and good men who have been whaling and who are recommended for boatsteerers. Apply to J. MORISON.

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC YOUNG MAN TO travel on commission; fancy goods; also a bookkeeper; must be a fluent French and German correspondent; unexceptionable references. Address box 148 station A.

WANTED—A NUMBER OF WAITERS AND WAITER girls; good pay. Military Hall, 229 7th av. W. WOECKER.

WANTED—A STRONG BOY TO CARRY OUT BUNDLES. Address, with reference and salary expected, L. G., box 497 Post office.

WANTED—BY A MANCHESTER HOUSE, A RESPONSIBLE agent, to sell Welsh and English flannels and woollen cloths in the States; a suitable house will be liberally treated. Address A. B. C., care of W. H. Smith & Son, Market street, Manchester, England.

WANTED—TWO BUSINESS MEN OF ABILITY AND energy; those possessing good qualifications will have a good chance given them. Apply at KENDALL'S Pharmacy, 258 6th av., from 12 to 2.

WANTED—TWO FIRST CLASS AGENTS FOR VERY remunerative employment. 142 Fulton st., room 1.

THE TRADES.

A STRONG BOY WISHES TO LEARN THE PLUMBING and gasfitting trade; has worked at the trade before. Call at or address 1,213 3d av., corner of 70th st., top floor.

AN INTELLIGENT BOY, 16 YEARS OF AGE, WHO speaks the German language fluently, wishes to learn some light trade or get some steady employment. Address E. A. S., Herald Uptown Branch office.

TO MERCHANT TAILORS.—A FIRST CLASS GENERAL cutter is now open for an engagement; best reference. Please address JAMES, cutter, Herald office.

TWO PHOTOGRAPHERS WANTED AT 260 BOWERY; also a first class Room to let, or work on shares, to a first class man; all in first class order.

WANTED—PIANOMAKERS; TWO FIRST CLASS regulators for fine regulating (overhauling); best of reference required. Apply to WM. KNABE & CO., No. 112 5th av., above 16th st.

WANTED—A LITHOGRAPHIC LETTERER, WHO is competent to engrave and work with pen or brush; steady employment and good salary given. Address HATCH LITHOGRAPHIC COMPANY, 34 Vesey st., New York.

WANTED—A MAN WHO CAN LETTER AND CUT for enamel; a first class workman. Apply, after 10 A. M., to WILLIAM RIKER, 15 Maiden lane.

WANTED—TWO CARPENTERS ON JOBBING work. Call on REAGAN, 15 Park row, basement, at 9 o'clock.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

ON DEMANDE—UNE FILLE FRANCAISE POUR prendre soin d'un petit enfant et coudre. S'adresser au n. 54 61me rue Est, pres Madison av.

UNE DAME FRANCAISE DESIRE SE PLACER pour donner les premieres lecons aux enfants et s'occuper de la couture; bonnes references. S'adresser au n. 118 West 20th st., near 6th av.

STORAGE.

A.—GRAND CENTRAL STORAGE WAREHOUSE for furniture, carriages, light wagons, sleighs, &c. 252 and 254 West Forty-seventh street, corner Broadway. Inspection invited. MORGAN & BROTHERS, proprietors.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BAGGAGE, CARRIAGES, &c., 109 to 115 East Forty-fourth street; separate rooms, fireproof vaults, &c. CORNELIUS O'REILLY & BROS.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS, BAGGAGE, &c., low rates.—Separate rooms; buildings have all conveniences; watchman at night. MICHALES & SON, 38, 40 and 42 Commerce street, near Bleecker.

BILLIARDS.

A1.—STANDARD AMERICAN BEVEL BILLIARD Tables, with the celebrated Combination Cushions, are for sale only by the manufacturer and patentee, H. W. COLLENDER, successor to Phelan & Collender, 738 Broadway, New York.

AMERICAN STANDARD BEVEL BILLIARD TABLES, with Delaney's wire cushions, solely used in all championship and match games; second hand Tables at great bargains. W. H. GRIFFITH & CO., 40 Vesey st.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF TABLES (BEVEL), BY all city makers, and everything equal to new; everything complete; for sale low. C. JAKSON, 121 Liberty street.

CLOTHING.

AT B. MINTZ'S, 248 THIRD AVENUE, BETWEEN Twentieth and Twenty-first streets, or 100 Myrtle avenue, between Lawrence and Bridge streets, Brooklyn, ladies and gentlemen will be astonished at the great prices paid for cast-off Clothing, Carpets and Jewelry. A note by post punctually attended to by Mr. or Mrs. MINTZ.

AT EDWARD MILLER'S WELL KNOWN ESTABLISHMENT, 68 Sixth avenue (Waverley place), the utmost value paid in cash for cast-off Clothing by calling on or addressing Mr. or Mrs. MILLER.

AT B. HARRIS' NEW ESTABLISHMENT, 1,178 Broadway, near Twenty-eighth street—Ladies and gentlemen receive the highest value for cast off Wearing Apparel. Call or address. Broadway prices paid.

AT M. MARKS', 101 SIXTH AVENUE, OPPOSITE Eighth street.—Ladies and gentlemen will be astonished at the high prices M. Marks pays in cash for Cast-off Clothing, Carpets, Jewelry, Laces, &c. Please call on or address the number as above. Ladies waited on by Mrs. Marks. Orders punctually attended in or out of the city.

AT 81 SIXTH AVENUE, NEAR WAVERLEY PLACE, ladies and gentlemen can receive the utmost value for cast-off Clothing, &c. Call on or address Mr. or Mrs. HARRIS.

AT FLATTO'S WELL KNOWN UPTOWN ESTABLISHMENT, 816 Sixth avenue, corner Forty-sixth street, great prices will be paid for ladies' and gentlemen's cast-off Clothing, &c.; wanted for the Southern and Western markets; will pay for Dresses from $10 to $40; Coats, $5 to $25; Pants, $2 to $8. Address Mr. or Mrs. FLATTO, 816 Sixth avenue.

AT THE WESTERN AGENT STORE.—RECEIVING large orders to purchase Wearing Apparel. Ladies and gentlemen will please take particular notice thereof to receive the following prices:—For Silk Dresses, $5 to $75; Woollen, $3 to $15; Coats, $3 to $20; Pants, $1 to $5; Carpets, &c., by calling on or addressing Mr. or Mrs. ROSENBERG, 246 7th av., two doors above West 24th st.

AT 297 THIRD AVENUE, NEAR TWENTY-THIRD street, LEON pays highest cash prices for ladies' and gentlemen's wearing apparel, carpets, &c. Ladies are waited on by Mrs. Leon.

A.—TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE THAT I RECEIVED a great order from the West and am compelled to pay the highest cash prices for ladies' and gentlemen's Cast off Clothing, Carpets, &c. Please address J. MASUR or Mrs. MASUR, 256 7th av.

CLOTHING.—23½ SIXTH AVENUE, NEAR FOURTH street.—Ladies and gentlemen receive the highest value for cast-off Clothing, Carpets, &c. Call on or address Mr. or Mrs. NATHAN.

SALES AT AUCTION.

A.—JERE. JOHNSON, JR., AUCTIONEER. Furniture, Merchandise and Fine Arts Salesroom, 37 Nassau and 58 Liberty street. Real Estate Department, 21 Park row, New York.

On WEDNESDAY, at 37 Nassau street,

VERY ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

We have received instructions from the owners, who are now in Europe, to sell all the following fine Household Furniture, from Haeger's storage warehouse,

COMPRISING ROSEWOOD 7⅓ OCTAVE PIANOFORTE, 4 ELEGANT MARBLE BUSTS, THE FOUR SEASONS, IMPORTED FROM ITALY AT A COST OF $1,500, GOLD; MOQUET, VELVET AND WILTON CARPETS, elegant rosewood and gilt Etageres, fine Bronzes, elegant ebony and gilt Parlor Suits, in satin, with slip covers; carved black walnut Bedroom suits, French plate Pier and Mantel Mirrors, all the fine Bed and Table Linen, French China Dinner, Dessert and Tea sets; Silverware, Oilcloths, Refrigerators, lace Curtains, Buffets, Extension Tables, Chairs, Paintings, &c.

AUCTION SALE—AT PRIVATE RESIDENCE, 120 West 23d street, between 6th and 7th avenues, commencing at 10½ o'clock. THIS DAY (MONDAY), May 17. Steinway & Sons' and Bradbury Pianofortes, used eight months, cost $1,000 each. Magnificent Drawing Room Suits, in satin. Fine marquetry Tables, Etageres, inlaid Cabinets, imported Bronzes, original Oil Paintings, velvet and moquet Carpets, Easy Chairs, Lounges, Mirrors, lace and brocatel curtains, gilt Console Tables, Bookcase, 800 volumes choice Books, Lady's Writing Desk. Steinway & Sons' and Bradbury Pianofortes. Stools, Covers, Music Cabinets, 500 pieces Sheet Music. Library and Dining Room Suits, covered in reps and leather; Extension Tables, Buffet, Chairs, Lounges, Side Tables, Regulators, Silver Safe, magnificent Wheeler & Wilson Cabinet sewing Machine, cost $150; solid silver and Sheffield Plated Ware, China Dinner and Tea sets, Cut Glass and Crystal Ware. Basement and Kitchen Furniture, &c.

Bedroom contains namely:—

Superb Bedroom suits, Dressing Case, Bedclothes, Bureau, Washstands, Commodes, Table, Chairs, Rockers, 20 fine white curled hair Mattresses, Spring Beds, Quilts, linen Sheets and single and double Bedsteads, Gas Fixtures, &c. Sale positive in lots by catalogue; over 400 lots. HENRY E. McDONNELL, Auctioneer.

Notice.—Competent men in attendance to cart, pack and ship goods for purchasers.

AUCTION SALE. AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY (Monday), May 17, commencing at 10½ o'clock, the entire, handsome and exquisite HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, made to order; Steinway & Sons' Pianoforte, fine Oil Paintings, modern and antique French Bronzes, the entire contents of five story brown stone mansion NO. 47 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN Fifth and Sixth avenues, over 450 lots, by catalogue, all in excellent condition.

PARLORS CONTAIN

richly carved rosewood and walnut frame parlor Suits, in crimson and green and drab satin, brocade and brocatel; Turkish Easy Chairs, Spanish Lounges, inlaid marquetry gilt Centre and Console Tables, Cabinets, French plate Mirrors, lace Curtains, bronze Figures, elegant imported French bronze Mantel Sets, Statuary, Bisque Figures, Musical Boxes, Ornaments, inlaid Etageres, Encoignures, Decker & Bros. seven octave upright Pianoforte, Jardinieres, Lady's Writing Desk, Brussels Carpets, Vienna Rugs, &c.

LIBRARY CONTAINS

Brussels Carpet, ebony and gilt secretaire Bookcases, volumes choice Books, Library Bookcase, elegant Turkish Suits, (seven pieces) Library Tables, Statuary, Works of Art, lace Curtains.

ELABORATE CHAMBER SETS,

consisting solid walnut and rosewood Bedsteads handsomely inlaid and gilt, Dressing Case to match, fine Armoire a glace Commode, Bureaus, Washstands, marble top Tables, Chairs, Rockers, 33 fine hair and spring Mattresses; also plain single and double Bedsteads, feather Pillows, Bolsters, Bed Linen, Toilet sets, rep and plush Suits, inlaid French walnut and gilt Centre Tables, dining room Furniture, viz.:—Inlaid French walnut and gilt Sideboard, two Extension Tables, Chairs in leather, fine Silverware, Dinner and Tea Sets, Cutlery, &c.; 34 Brussels and ingrain Carpets, Hall stand, Chairs, kitchen Furniture and assortment of household articles.

N. B.—Sale positive. Parties about purchasing will positively find this a rare chance.

Take 6th avenue or University place cars, or 5th avenue stage to 16th st. ROBERT C. CASHIN, Auctioneer.

Competent men to remove, pack or ship goods; city or country. Goods must positively be removed two days after sale.

A.—FINE PRIVATE LIBRARY now on exhibition at Clinton Hall Salesrooms, comprising choice selections in all the departments of literature: illustrated and Standard Works, mostly in fine binding, to be sold at auction, Tuesday, May 18, and following evening, at 7½ o'clock. THE MESSRS. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

A VALUABLE DWELLING HOUSE AND GROUNDS at Mount Vernon, at auction. JENKINS & CAMERON, Auctioneers, will sell on Wednesday, May 19, on the premises, the fine Dwelling House and Grounds on Fourteenth avenue, near First street; house large and commodious; has heater, gas and water; beautifully located; perfectly healthy and a rare investment.

AUCTION SALE—OF RICH AND ELEGANT Household Furniture, Pianoforte, &c., THIS DAY (Monday), at private residence 21 East 20th st., near Broadway, at 10½ o'clock, all the Furniture and Effects contained in above residence, property of family leaving city; magnificent 7¼ octave rosewood Pianoforte, used six months; latest style satin Parlor Suits, made to order; Bookcases, Etageres, inlaid Centre Tables, Paintings, Bronzes, Curtains, Jardinieres, stands, Easy Chairs, Lounges, Pier Mirrors, Carpets, Chamber Sets, with Dressing Cases; Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, spring and hair Mattresses, Bedding, neat rep and haircloth Suits, library and dining room Furniture, Buffet, Extension Tables, Dining Chairs, Cutlery and Glassware, silverplated Ware and other articles too numerous to mention. HENRY ZINN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION. AUCTION. AUCTION. Residence 105 East Thirteenth st., near Fourth av. This (Monday) morning, May 17, at 10½ o'clock, magnificent grand square 7⅓ octave rosewood Pianoforte, Stool and Cover, with Parlor Suits in satin brocade and reps; Etageres, Tables, Bronzes, Curtains, Mirrors, Vases, Clock, Carpets, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Commodes, Wardrobes, spring and hair Mattresses, Bedding, Lounges, Chairs Library, Diningroom Furniture, Glass, China, Silver Ware, Cutlery, &c. J. KRAEMER, Auctioneer. N. B.—Goods packed and delivered for purchasers, city or country.

BANKRUPT SALE BY AUCTION.
$40,000 WORTH OF ELEGANT FURNITURE,

BEING THE ENTIRE STOCK OF

MESSRS. PORTINGTON BROS., BANKRUPTS,

NO. 542 HUDSON STREET, NEAR CHARLES STREET.

This entire stock comprises, rosewood, walnut, mahogany and oak Parlor Suits, Library Suits, Dining Room suits, Reception Suits, in every variety of covering and style. A very large and choice assortment of Bedroom suits, in great variety, Dressing Cases, Wardrobes, Armoires-a-Glace, &c., 25 or 30 Extension Tables, elegant Buffets, dwarf and upright Bookcases, a number of Lounges, Bed Lounges, Sofas, Easy Chairs, &c.

THE WHOLE TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, ON WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, MAY 19, 20 AND 21, AT 10½ O'CLOCK EACH DAY, AT THE WAREROOMS, 542 HUDSON STREET, NEAR CHARLES STREET.

The well known reputation for 26 years in this city of the Portington Bros., together with the extent and variety of their stock (all of which was manufactured by themselves), offers an unusual opportunity to persons about furnishing, to purchase first class work, as the sale will be positive to close the estate in bankruptcy. The goods are now ready for inspection. Catalogues will be ready Tuesday morning. HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer. BENJ. F. THEALL, Salesman.

BY W. R. MITCHELL, AUCTIONEER. THE TAUNTON SILVER PLATE COMPANY will continue the sale of their Elegant and extensive Stock of FINE ELECTRO-PLATED WARE, FORKS AND SPOONS, CHOICE TABLE CUTLERY, AT AUCTION. At their salesroom, No. 4 Maiden lane, daily, until further notice, commencing at eleven o'clock. A. M. J. H. SWAIN, Treasurer.

BY MAX BAYERSDORFER, AUCTIONEER.—SELLS Monday, May 17, 10½ o'clock, 302 East 28th street, handsome Household Furniture, elegant Pier Mirrors, magnificently carved walnut Bedstead and handsome Dressing Case Washstand to match, rich Parlor Suits, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Oilcloths, marble top Tables, Chairs, Washstand, Bureaus, Stoves, Crockery, Utensils and excellent Mattresses and Bedding, &c. MAX BAYERSDORFER'S office, 12 Centre street.

BALTIMORE SUBURBAN SALE—WITHOUT RESERVE, May 21, 1875, at 3:30 P. M., at Irvington, 1½ mile from Baltimore, immediately on Catonsville Railroad, six minutes' walk from Frederick road station, on Baltimore and Potomac Railroad; 3,000 feet of Ground, fronting on graded, 70-foot avenue; thrifty shade trees; ready for building; terms one-fifth cash, balance in one, two, three, four years, with interest; also one handsome Cottage, with all modern conveniences. For further information address C. IRVING DITTY, No. 31 St. Paul street, Baltimore, Md.

BY DANIEL A. MATHEWS, AUCTIONEER, SALESROOM 47 and 49 Liberty street, opposite the Post office, TUESDAY, May 18, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom, HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, CARPETS, &C.

EDWARD SCHENCK, AUCTIONEER.

Assignee's sale of

elegant Cabinet Furniture,

By EDWARD SCHENCK,

ON TUESDAY,

at 11 o'clock,

an elegant assortment of

the finest Furniture of the most modern and unique

styles of parlor, chamber, dining and hall, in elegant

carved walnut, rosewood, covered in damask and reps;

superb Centre and Card Tables, and every variety of style of Furniture.

The above is now on exhibition and will repay those in want of furniture. To be sold at auction at No. 60 Liberty street.

EXECUTOR'S SALE of Household Furniture, Piano, &c. BENJ. P. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer, will sell, on MONDAY, May 17, at 11 A. M., at Salesroom No. 9 Beach street, rosewood Piano and Stool, Pier Glass, black walnut Bedsteads, Lounge, Chairs, Tables, Pictures, Stoves, velvet Carpets, Oilcloths, Crockery, &c. By order of Benj. Douglass, Executor.

GEORGE J. SMITH, AUCTIONEER, NO. 11 CHAMBERS street.—By virtue of a foreclosure of a chattel mortgage I will sell at public auction, on Monday, May 17, 1875, at 1:30 P. M., at No. 78 Greene street, the entire Fixtures of a lager beer saloon and restaurant. GEORGE J. SMITH, Attorney for Mortgagee.

ISAAC WOLF, AUCTIONEER.—MYERS & CO., SELLS this day, at 10½ o'clock, at 17 Bowery, a lot of Household Furniture, Bedding, Fancy Goods and an assortment of general Merchandise. Also at 12 o'clock a large lot of Brandies, Gins, Bourbon, Rhine Wines, Bass Ale, &c., &c. Dealers invited.

J. HAVEN, AUCTIONEER, 39 EAST THIRTEENTH street, will sell this day, at 10½ A. M., Furniture, Clothing, Crockery, Tin and Wooden Ware, fifteen Sugar Bins, Tables, Bureaus, Washstands, Paper Collars, Lounges, Bedsteads, Chairs, Matting, Parlor Suits, Wardrobes, Hall Stands, &c. Sale positive, as the goods must be sold to make room for more.

SALES AT AUCTION.

M. NUSSBAUM, AUCTIONEER, 62 BOWERY, sells this day, at 10 o'clock, at No. 64 Varick street, near Canal, large stock and Fixtures of a first class grocery store; Coffee, Sugar, Tea, Flour, Soaps, Spices, Scales, &c., without reserve. Dealers invited.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—THOMAS J. McGRATH, AUCTIONEER, 158 Chatham street, corner Mulberry, will sell this day, 10½ o'clock, large Lot of Furniture, Soda Water Fountain, Icebox, &c. By order P. Feeny, City Marshal.

MORTGAGE SALE.—TUESDAY, MAY 18, AT 11 o'clock, at No. 118 East Twenty-seventh street, Parlor and Bedroom Suits, Carpets, Bedding, &c. By order Attorney for Mortgagee.

MORTGAGE SALE.—SEEBACHER & DELMOUR, Auctioneers, will sell this day, at their salesrooms, 161 Chatham street, at 11 o'clock, one light and four business Wagons, all in good order; one set Harness, one iron Safe, Cornice Machine, Work Benches, Showcases, &c. By order of Attorney for Mortgagee. Also a fine lot of Cigars. By order of Louis Levy, Marshall.

PRIVATE LIBRARY AT AUCTION. An unusually fine Private Library, comprising Choice Selections in all the Departments of Literature, illustrated and standard works, in fine condition, many richly bound. The whole to be sold by auction, at the Clinton Hall salerooms, on Tuesday, May 18, 1875, and following evenings. Catalogues ready and Books on exhibition. The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

P. GAFFNEY, AUCTIONEER, 287½ BOWERY, sells, this day, at 10½ o'clock, the Stock and Fixtures of the Liquor Store 325 Broome street, fine black walnut top Counter, four-pull Ale Pump, English marble bed Bagatelle Table, Clock, Glasses, copper Measures, large Refrigerator, Liquor Barrels, 1,000 Bottles, Chairs, Tables, Stove, Pictures, Signs. Dealers and buyers invited.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE—WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—JAMES AGAR, Auctioneer, will sell at 54 New Bowery, this day, 500 Lots of gold and silver Watches; gold Guard, Vest and Fob Chains; Rings, Opera Glasses, Pins, Pistols and other valuable Goods. By order of SOLOMONS & CO., 93 Eighth avenue.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE.—THOMAS J. McGRATH, Auctioneer, 158 Chatham street, corner Mulberry, will sell this day, 11 o'clock, Men's and Women's Clothing, Dresses, Shawls, Remnants, Quilts, Blankets, Bedding, Boots, Shoes, &c. By order J. A. Jarman, 18[illegible] Varick street.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE.—RICHARD FIELD, GENERAL Auctioneer, salesroom No. 89 Bowery, will sell this day, at 11 o'clock, 600 Lots Men's and Women's Clothing, Dresses, Shawls, Remnants, Underclothing, Beds, Bedding, Quilts, Blankets, Boots, Shoes, &c., &c.; also Coats, Pantaloons and Vests. By order J. Aarons, Grand street. N. B.—The sale of Men's Clothing will begin at 11 o'clock sharp.

RICHARD WALTERS, AUCTIONEER. Mortgage sale Horse, Milk Wagon, &c. Will sell on Monday, at 11 o'clock, at salesroom, 27 East Broadway, one young, strong Horse, new Milk Wagon, Harness, Cans, &c. JOHN T. STEWART, Attorney for Mortgagee.

RICHARD WALTERS, AUCTIONEER—GROCERIES, &c.; will sell this day (Monday), at 11 o'clock, at 27 East Broadway, a large assortment of Groceries, Teas, Coffee, Soap, Spices, Catsup, Scotch Ale, &c., &c.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF PHAETON, HARNESS, &C.—S. HERMAN, Sheriff's Auctioneer, sells Monday, May 17, at 11 o'clock, at No. 13 Bowery, two fine four-seat Phaetons, one set of single Harness, &c. C. H. COOPER, Deputy. WM. C. CONNER, Sheriff.

WILLIAM WITTERS, AUCTIONEER, WILL SELL this day, at 2 o'clock, at 454 Canal street, a general assortment of Household Furniture of every description, Parlor, Dining and Bedroom Suits; Brussels and ingrain Carpets, Oilcloths, Mattings, Rugs, hair, husk, Excelsior and common Mattresses; feather Beds, Pillows, Beddings, &c.; French plate Pier, Mantel and plain Mirrors, &c.; also a large quantity of Office Desks, Lounges, Tables, Chairs, iron safes, Partitions, Counters, Saloon Tables, Crockery, Glass and Kitchen Ware; Refrigerators, Stoves, Vases, &c. Dealers and the public invited.

WILLIAM ABBOTT, AUCTIONEER.—J. M. CHRISTALLER will sell on Wednesday, May 19, at 10½ o'clock, the entire Stock and Fixtures of dry goods and fancy store, No. 757 Washington street, near Twelfth street, consisting of Calicoes, Socks, Handkerchiefs, Satchels, Stove, Clock, variety of Candy, Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine, and other goods too numerous to mention. Dealers and the public invited.

WILLIAM ABBOTT, AUCTIONEER, office No. 3 Chambers street, will sell on Tuesday, at 10½ o'clock, a large number of hotel Carpets, removed for convenience of sale, at Walters' salesrooms, 27 East Broadway, Brussels, velvet and ingrain, &c.

FOR SALE.

A FIRST CLASS RESTAURANT, ON A GOOD thoroughfare, near the principal places of amusement, doing a good business, for sale at a bargain. Apply to THOS. GAFFNEY, Auctioneer, 17 Centre street.

A DOWNTOWN RESTAURANT, CONVENIENT TO new Post office, great bargain, $700; also downtown Sample Rooms, Cigar Stores. MALONE'S Store Agency, 121 Nassau street.

A BUTCHER'S STORE, LEADING AVENUE, $800; also first class Corner Liquor Stores, Boot and Shoe Stores, Grocery Stores, Confectioneries. MALONE'S Store Agency, 121 Nassau street.

A WELL ESTABLISHED FINE GROCERY STORE for sale; doing good business; 9 miles from New York; in splendid place, other business cause of selling. TALLMAN, 47 Great Jones street.

FIRST CLASS WINE AND LIQUOR STORE, AN OLD stand, on Fourth avenue; can give satisfactory reasons for selling. For further particulars call on HOLMES BROTHERS, 46 East Twenty-third street, or of T. J. PAINE, of the firm of N. Miltern & Co., 172 Duane street, New York.

FOR SALE—A DOWNTOWN TRUCKING BUSINESS, doing good work and paying; will sell at valuation of stock. Apply at 129 Maiden lane.

FOR SALE—A CIGAR STORE, DOING A GOOD business and in a good location. Inquire at 316 Hudson street.

FOR SALE—NEW CIGAR STORE; MUST BE SOLD on account of an unavoidable cause; can be bought for $300 cash; rent $50 per month. Call and see the great bargain, No. 1,226 Broadway.

FOR SALE—CHANCE SELDOM OFFERED—BAKERY, Confectionery and Ice Cream Saloon, with Soda Fountain; one of the oldest established and finest locations in the city. Call, after 4 P. M., or address, on the premises, 975 Fulton street, Brooklyn, L. I.

FOR SALE—CONFECTIONERY AND TOY STORE 1,293 Third avenue, near Seventy-fifth street. No agents.

FOR SALE—A GOOD CIGAR STORE. APPLY AT No. 331 Greenwich street.

FOR SALE—A GROCERY STORE, A SHORT DISTANCE from New York, doing a good cash trade; will be sold cheap, having other business to attend. For particulars address BUSINESS, box 167 Herald office.

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